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Phalguna 9, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, February 28, 1974/Phalguna
9, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reports called for by U. N. Secretary- General on Activities in Indian Ocean

*121. SHRI HARI KISHORE
SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTER-
NAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretary-General of the U.N.O. has asked India and other littoral countries about the naval activities of the big powers in Indian Ocean; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a)
and (b). The U. N. Secretary-General
was requested by the 28th U. N. General
Assembly to prepare a factual
statement of the great powers' milita-
ry presence in all its aspects, in the
Indian Ocean, with special reference to
their naval deployments, conceived in
the context of Great Power rivalry.
The Assembly also recommended that
the statement should be based on
available material and prepared with
the assistance of qualified experts and
competent bodies selected by the
Secretary-General. The Secretary-
General has since appointed three
experts including one from India to
assist him in the task.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: My
question has been very specific. The
Secretary-General of the UNO wants
certain information and the reaction
of the Government of India to it.
What is the reaction of the Govern-
ment? First, let me have the answer
to this question. Then, I shall ask
my supplementary question. The hon.
Minister has not indicated the reaction
of the Government of India to it.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We
received no query from the Secretary-
General of the UNO; the Secretary-
General did not write to India or to
any other littoral country asking for
information on the subject.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
what is the reaction of the Govern-
ment to the turning of the Indian
Ocean into an ocean or hot-bed of
politics and construction of bases by
big powers, particularly, America.
Do the Government consider the exis-
tence and establishment of a naval
base by America a threat to the securi-
ty of India?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH:
This question has been discussed here
on a number of occasions, and the
Government of India's stand thereon
has also been put before the House on
several occasions. We have said it so
many times that we are against the
establishment of naval or military
bases in the Indian Ocean area by any
power, any big power, in the world,
and we do feel that this new develop-
ment in Diego Gracia is likely to
cause tension in this area and this
will be in violation of the resolution
passed by the UN and the decision
taken by the non-aligned countries.
So, our stand on this matter is very
clear.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: May I know whether the Government of India are going to take any initiative in convening a conference of the littoral countries on this question?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: This question has already been discussed in the UN as well as in the non-aligned conference and we are already in touch with a large number of countries on this subject. So, we do not think that there is any need for a new conference, but if a conference at a non-official level takes place anywhere, we shall welcome it.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: In view of the fact that the United States Government has been publicly announced to be spending 30 million dollars, to begin with, to modernise this base in Diego Gracis, deepen the harbour, extend the runway and all that, and in view also of the fact that Diego Gracia is nearer from Cochin than Cochin is from Delhi, may I know if it is not the intention of Government to take a more serious view of the matter and inform the United States Government that this is tantamount to an unfriendly act against this country?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Our views on this development have already been expressed to the USA as well as to the U.K. We are opposed to it. We feel that this is a development which might create tension here, and that has already been explained.

श्री नाथूराम बहिरवार : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार कोई कांफ्रेंस नहीं बुलाने जा रही है, लेकिन अगर कोई श्री ऐसी कांफ्रेंस बुलाता है, तो हम उस को बैलकम करेंगे। क्या भारत सरकार इस प्रश्न के महत्व को देखते हुए इस को यू० एन० प्रो० में उठाने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्री सुरेश पाव सिंह : यू० एन० प्रो० में यह मामला पहले ही उठाया हुआ है।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Apart from the fact that the Secretary-General of the United Nations has asked India and other littoral countries to provide expert knowledge on this point, would he give the name of the expert from India? Also, would India take the load in bringing this matter to the Security Council for urgent discussion? Why is our Government not taking the initiative in the matter? Why is Government leaving the matter to other littoral countries and then joining them in this important and serious issue?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The name of the Indian expert is Shri Subramaniam, Director of the Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis. As regards the other question, I have already informed the House that this is a matter on which we are greatly agitated. We are in touch with a large number of littoral countries. We do not like this development. We have made our views known to all countries concerned and we are doing our very best to mobilise world opinion against it. The matter is already before the UN and whatever is possible to do is being done to oppose the whole move.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Are you moving the Security Council?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): We have no intention of taking it to the Security Council because nothing will come out of it. Let us be realistic. If Britain and the USA have jointly taken the step to establish this base, both of them being permanent members, one negative vote is enough to prevent any discussion or any outcome in the Security Council. We should take a realistic view and not be carried away just by a sort of feel that something can be done.

Proposal for Collective Security

†

*122. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA:**

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to the press reports

about the growing Indian public interest in Collective Security; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Consistent with our policy to strengthen international peace and security, Government are willing to consider all proposals which can help in the emergence of Asia as an area of peace and stability. In our view, adherence to such principles as renunciation of the use of force, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries, non-interference in internal affairs and a broad development of economic and other cooperation amongst all countries of Asia on the basis of equality and mutual benefit will make a positive contribution towards this objective.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Have any proposals for collective security been received from the Government of Australia or those countries which are interested in collective security in this region of the world?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: No, Sir, not so far.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Is Government moving the UN General Assembly because it was a party to keeping the Indian Ocean a zone of peace since by the establishment of this base at Diego Garcia that purpose will be badly affected? Is Government taking any steps to ask the UN General Assembly to assert itself for the fulfilment of this Resolution? Also, was the USA a party to the passing of this Resolution that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Sir, the resolution in the UN General Assembly was adopted by 95 votes to none against, with 33 abstentions. It may be of interest to the House to know

that the permanent members of the Security Council, with the exception of China, had abstained on this resolution when it came before the UN Central Assembly, India had cosponsored and voted for this resolution.

I would also like to add that an *ad hoc* committee of 15 countries has been constituted, and these 15 countries are: Australia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Yemen and Zambia. This *ad hoc* committee is dealing with these matter, and this also answers the other question that the hon. Member asked as to what action do we intend to take in the United Nations. It is our view that this group should be activated and they should proceed with further work so that the objective of the Security Council's resolution might be realised.

MR. SPEAKER: The main question was about the growing public interest in India about the collective security, but it has again gone on to Diego Garcia which was connected with the previous question.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: I had asked whether—

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. You have already asked your questions.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: May I know whether the forcible occupation of the Paracel island by China and the threat of the use of force in the settlement of the Spratley group of islands have resulted in any perceptible move in our position towards the collective security pact and whether there have been any exchanges between India and the countries concerned in that direction?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I do not think this question arises out of the present question. The question about the Paracel island is not at all connected with this.

DR. BANEN SEN: So far as the question of Asian collective security

is concerned, there has been a proposal mooted by Mr. Brezhnev when he came to India and even before that. May I know whether the Government of India have taken into consideration the concrete proposals made by Mr. Brezhnev and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Mr. Brezhnev did amplify these ideas of collective security in his address at the joint meeting of the hon. Members of the two Houses. I am sure the hon. Member must have heard that speech, and I need not elaborate anything on that. The central point in Mr. Brezhnev's speech was that this idea should be kept before the countries and some sort of serious discussion on this matter should start.

If you again carefully examine the speech of Mr. Brezhnev, he had not given any outline of the scheme but the idea was projected, and the operative part was that this is a matter which requires serious consideration by the countries in the region.

DR. RANEN SEN: I wanted to know the reaction of the Government of India, in this regard, to that idea.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: The reaction of the Government of India is that this is a good idea and that it should be discussed.

DR. RANEN SEN: Where?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of the declaration made by one of the Deputy Directors of the US Arms Control, Mr. Zurhella, a few days ago, that any naval base or air force station in the Indian Ocean area, particularly in Diego Garcia by the Anglo US bloc is for their own national interests, and in view of the specific views of the Government of India that there is no good in raising this issue before the Security Council, keeping in mind all these views, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what specific steps he would

like to take to accelerate the process of Asian Security Pact or Collective Security Pact, at least to have a joint security for Indian Ocean and other countries in that region.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: We are not contemplating any specific steps in that direction.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: The Minister has talked about activating the Asian nations for collective security of the region. India being a very important country of the Commonwealth and Sri Lanka, Australia and New Zealand also feeling the same as India does about the Diego Garcia base, does India propose to raise the issue in the conference of the Commonwealth countries?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is a good idea. It will be considered.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, after the good idea, we move on to the next Question. Enough number of questions have already been asked.

Inquiry into Working of Hindustan Machine Tools

*124. **SHRI S. N. MISRA:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited during the last two years;

(b) if so, whether any irregularities have been found; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the drawbacks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The performance and working of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited along with all its units is constantly under review of the Government. No irregularities as such have been noticed. A series of steps covering a wide front are underway to improve the efficiency of the organisation in the areas of structure of management services,

financial management, personnel management, optimization of production and diversification of product range.

SHRI S. N. MISRA: May I know from the hon. Minister if the Report of the Public Undertakings Committee in respect of this undertaking was taken into consideration to find out the irregularities of this undertaking.

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): The Public Undertakings Committee did not point out any irregularities. It suggested certain improvements in the matter of changing certain products in the manufacture of special purpose machines. It was in the name of suggestions for improvement rather than highlighting any glaring irregularities or improprieties.

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools at Cochin is running at a profit or at a loss.

SHRI T. A. PAI: It has not started making profits.

Visit by a Delegation from Poland

*125. **SHRI B. S. BHAURA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation from Poland visited our country recently; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the main features of the agreement arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of Protocol signed in November, 1973 after the first meeting of the Indo-Polish Joint Commission for Economic

Trade, Scientific and Technical Co-operation held at Warsaw, the Polish side of the Working Group on Mining Industry and Machinery visited India between 6th and 14th February, 1974 for discussions with the Indian Team. Both the Polish and Indian sides reviewed the past cooperation and examined the possibility of extending and strengthening it in various spheres. The Polish team agreed to prepare a supplementary feasibility report for the reorganisation and reconstruction of the Jharia coalfield and suggest measures for stepping up coking coal production from 18 million tonnes to 24 million tonnes by 1978-79. The other conclusions related to the offer of supply of equipment, explosives and spare parts as well as training of technical personnel.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: May I know what are the other spheres in which the protocol was signed, apart from coal mines?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: As I have already mentioned, the most important things which were discussed with the Polish team were regarding planning and development of Jharia coalfield, setting up of training institute, methane drainage of coking coalmines, supply of equipment, explosives, cooperation with Hindustan Copper Limited, after-sale service and supply of spare parts.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Apart from coalmines, what were the other spheres?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Nothing else.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): As my colleague has already mentioned, certain discussions were held for the development of Hindustan Copper; negotiations were held between Hindustan Copper Limited and KOPEX.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: In his answer the Minister has stated that they may train our technicians. I want to know whether the training will be given here or in Poland and if in Poland, when our technicians will go there and whether the persons have been selected to go to Poland for taking this training.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: The Training Institute will be set up in India and they will depute experts from Poland to train our people here.

MR. SPEAKER: The instructors will come to the trainees or the trainees will go to the instructors.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: The instructors, the experts, will come here.

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पोलैण्ड के साथ कोलाबोरेशन में झरिया कोल-फील्ड में दो माइन्ड में डवेलपमेन्ट हो रहा है, जिस पर 60 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है, लेकिन अभी भी डवेलपमेन्ट कम्पलीट नहीं हुआ है, जब कि मानने देखा होगा सारे मुल्क की कोयला खदानों के लिए 48 करोड़ रुपया

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहां से कहां चले गये ।

श्री राम नारायण शर्मा : यह कोल-फील्ड्स के टेक्नीकल तथा मैकेनिकल डवेलपमेन्ट की बात है । मैं पोलिश कोलाबोरेशन की बात कर रहा हूं, अभी तक दो खदानों के डवेलपमेन्ट पर 60 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है, पता नहीं और कितना लगेगा । क्या इसी आधार पर सारी कोल-फील्ड्स का डवेलपमेन्ट होने जा रहा है या डवेलपमेन्ट का कोई दूसरा तरीका सोचा जा रहा है ? यदि इतना कोस्टली डवेलपमेन्ट होगा तो उस से कोयला निकाला जायगा या सोना निकाला जायगा ।

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: It is true that there are some difficulties which we are facing. Perhaps he is mentioning about Sudamdi coalmines, which is one of the deepest mines in India. There are lots of difficulties. We are gaining experience there and that experience will be utilised in future.

Alleged Refusal of Visas by Sri Lanka to Foreign Delegates Attending Tamil Meet

*127. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports of Sri Lanka Government refusing visas to delegates from other Countries including India attending Tamil meet; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) Government are not aware of any Indian having been refused visa by Sri Lanka for attending the Fourth International Conference on Tamil Studies held at Jaffna from January 3 to 9, 1974. We have no information whether visas to persons from other countries were refused, though delegates from several countries such as Britain, Italy, France, Germany, Canada, Hungary and Malaysia, besides India, attended the conference.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: May I know how many delegates attended the Conference from India

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: According to my information, there were twelve delegates from India.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: May I know whether the hon. Minister is

aware whether one delegate from Tamil Nadu who was refused visa to enter Sri Lanka managed a visa from Singapore. He went to Singapore and got it and he attended the conference. It is alleged that after learning this Sri Lanka officials became prejudiced against that particular delegate and it is also alleged that this was the reason that sparked off troubles at the conclusion of the Conference when some ten people were killed and many others injured.

Sir, recently, the Sri Lanka Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike visited India and there were discussions between our Prime Minister and Mrs. Bandaranaike. This was after the conference and I want to know whether this matter also came up for discussion with the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I am not aware of the details given by the hon. Member that a particular gentleman was refused visa here and he got it from Singapore. I have no information and I, therefore, cannot throw any further light. It is true....

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: He might have got it in Singapore.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: From our Mission in Singapore? If he got the visa and went there, it is all right. What more do you want?

It is true that after the conclusion of the Conference, the organizers decided to hold a public meeting on January 10 so that a large number of people could see and hear the delegates. The large crowd became somewhat restive and while police measures were being taken to prevent any incidents, a high tension cable collapsed and this caused electrocution of seven persons and on account of the attendant stampede, injuries to some other 20 citizens of Sri Lanka were caused. The

deaths and injuries were thus the result of this accident which was unfortunate. But this is the information that has been supplied to us.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Shri Kathamuthu—not here. He has questions every day without being present. Shri Bhogendra Jha—also not here. Shri Shanker Rao Savant.

Training of Indian Defence Personnel Abroad

*129. **SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons from each of the three wings of Defence Services and from Defence Production units are currently receiving training in the U.S.A. the U.K., the USSR and other foreign countries; and

(b) what is the duration of the training abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Deputation of Defence Services officers for training abroad is connected with their job requirements within the Armed Forces and with the related equipment. It would not, therefore, be in public interest to disclose the details.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: He may not give the number of persons sent abroad for such training, but I think he can give the names of countries to which these persons were sent.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I can give the names of countries where our officers were sent. The countries are UK., USSR, USA, Canada, Australia, France, Japan, Iran and Indonesia.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: What is the total number of persons sent abroad last year?

MR. SPEAKER: How are you so much interested in it?

If the Minister thinks that it is not in public interest, it is all right, but if he thinks it is all right, he may answer it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA:
68.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the hon. Member satisfied now?

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:
Yes, Sir.

Recognition to Sihanouk Government of Cambodia

*130. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal for giving recognition to the Sihanouk Government of Cambodia; and

(b) if so, when the recognition is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government are closely watching the situation in Cambodia which continues to be still extremely fluid. A decision will be taken at an appropriate time keeping in mind all relevant factors.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Is it a fact that several Government have already recognised the Sihanouk Government of Cambodia and I want to know whether India has held discussions on the question with any friendly countries?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is a fact that several countries have already recognised the Government headed by Prince Sihanouk and this is a matter which is under consideration here and we are also in touch with the representatives of the Government headed by Prince Sihanouk.

In fact we sponsored and supported their admission in the Group of non-aligned countries and the representatives of the Government headed by Prince Sihanouk attended the non-aligned conference in Algiers where we had good contact with them and we cooperated fully with them in the committees as well as in the general session. Separately also the Foreign Minister of that Government had a discussion with me in Algiers. There was also a meeting between our Prime Minister and Prince Sihanouk. We have great respect for Prince Sihanouk and we have every sympathy and regard for the peace-loving people of Cambodia who have suffered so much. We are in touch with the Government and also with other friendly countries.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Would he be pleased to state the names of countries which have recognised the Sihanouk Government? And the second part of my question has not been replied by him. With which countries have they held discussion with on this question? I would like to know this. What is the difficulty in recognising the Government if India has sponsored its entry into the Group of non-aligned countries? When India has given non-official recognition, what is the difficulty about it?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: As many as 57 countries have recognised the Government headed by Prince Sihanouk. Regarding the names of the countries if the hon. Member so desires I will supply him a copy of this list. He is asking me as to what is the difficulty in recognising the Government. There is no particular difficulty but still we have to choose our own time and a time which is the most appropriate time for according recognition.

DR. RANEN SEN: Same old phrase, appropriate time.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Same old approach by experience has turned out to be a good approach.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Is it not desirable that we follow up fairly expeditiously the good work done at Algiers when contact was established with Prince Sihanouk so that whatever damage was done in the meantime in our mutual relationship can be repaired quickly enough?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I could not follow the import of the second part of this question.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I referred to the damage to our relationship, mutual relationship and whether it would be repaired by quick decision in this matter.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: No, Sir. No damage has been caused to our relationship with the Government headed by Prince Sihanouk. We are on very good terms and we have got excellent relationship.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Is it not desirable, does not Government think it necessary to follow up the good work done in Algiers by having contract with the person with whom our relations did get damaged in the meantime? There is no getting away from it.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I take the point; we are doing everything to take an expeditious decision.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think the Minister will be able to oblige you by giving a different answer.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am seeking a clarification Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You can.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Since the Minister said that the situation is very fluid and therefore they are waiting for a more appropriate time, may I know from him whether the position at present is that India does not recognise any Government in Vientiane and do we not recognise the Lon Nol

Government? If the situation is all that fluid we should not recognise any Government till we make up our mind.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Our last Ambassador accredited to Cambodia had presented his credentials to Prince Sihanouk. After our Ambassador finished his tenure, we have not sent any other Ambassador. So, technically, the same Ambassador who presented his credentials to Prince Sihanouk, those credentials stand because till the one who presented his credentials is recalled, the situation continues to be as it was when the credentials were presented.

It is true that on account of the *de facto* control of capital of Cambodia by the Government headed by General Lon Nol, we had to keep our man there but not at Ambassador's level. Even that, I think, has been completely—I should say—denuded. Our last man was on the point of leaving. I think he has already left or will be leaving shortly. So, the *de facto* position at the present moment is that the capital still continues to be under the control of General Lon Nol. But we have got no Ambassador there.

There is no question of granting any recognition as such. On *de facto* basis, we have been dealing with the Government which was in control of the capital.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, may I put a question?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chandrappan, you are too young. Already two of your party colleagues have got what they wanted out of the Minister. I am not allowing you.

Under Utilisation of Steel Plant

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*135. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:**

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

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

(a) the reasons for under-utilisation of the steel plants; and

(b) when Government expect to achieve to utilise the full capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The lower utilisation of capacity of the steel plants during the last about 4 years has been due to a variety of reasons differing from plant to plant and often from year to year. Broadly speaking, the main factors were (i) the unsatisfactory working of coke even batteries; (ii) back-log of maintenance leading to equipment troubles and break-downs; (iii) collapse of the steel melting shop roof of Rourkela Steel plant in July, 1971; (iv) inadequacy of replacements, repairs and maintenance programmes in IISCO; (v) disturbed industrial relations particularly in the Jurgapur Steel Plant and IISCO and to some extent in the Rourkela Steel Plant; and (vi) power failures and restrictions.

The production during the current financial year has been badly affected by two principal factors. The first was the very severe cuts and interruptions in power supply especially in the period April to November, 1973. This directly affected production in all the plants except Bhilai. It also affected the entire Jharia coal field area and thus led to curtailment in the operation of the coal washeries and of coal mine. The latter in turn, led to an inadequate availability of coal for the plants affecting production of steel. The second factor was the serious dislocation caused by the adverse industrial relations situation in the Railways, especially in the south, eastern and eastern Railways which affected the movement of coal and other raw materials to the plants and of finished products from the plants and necessitated the imposition of drastic cuts in production in keeping with the minimal flow of raw materials

(b) The utilisation of installed capacity in integrated steel plants depends upon a number of factors both internal and external. The improved performance of the steel plants during 1972-73 as compared to the preceding two years had given rise to expectations of a still higher production in 1973-74 and of a steady build-up of production thereafter but the manner in which steel production in the current financial year has been affected principally by power cuts, rail movement and coal supply has upset these calculations. Accordingly, it is difficult to indicate when exactly the level of production would reach near capacity level in each of the plants. Every effort is, however, being made and will continue to be made to rise production to the optimum level in the shortest possible time.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement as laid by the Minister in reply to my question states a few of the reasons for not achieving the rated capacity. Whatever may be the reasons, the production of steel is a must for the country. In view of this, may I ask from the hon. Minister, apart from the rated capacity, whether the Hindustan Steel could achieve the attainable capacity as formulated by it during the last three years. If not, what are the reasons for not achieving the attainable capacity?

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : जहाँ तक हमारी रेटेड कैपैसिटी का प्रश्न है, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० ने उस कैपैसिटी को इन तीन सालों में अर्धः नहीं किया है और उसके कुछ सेन कारण हैं। उसका पहला कारण यह है कि हमारी पावर शार्टेज इतनी ज्यादा रही कि उससे हमारे सारे स्टील प्लान्ट अफेक्टेड हुए। दूसरे रेल मूवमेन्ट इस कदर अफेक्टेड रहा सेबर रिलेगन्स की वजह से कोर्किंग कोल और क्लररा रा-नैटीरियल जो स्टील प्लान्ट के लिए आवश्यक है वह नहीं पहुँच पाया। इन दो कारणों से हमारी रेटेड कैपैसिटी क्लिहाल पूरी नहीं हो पाई।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मेरा प्रश्न रेटेड कैपेसिटी के बारे में नहीं था। जितनी अटोनेबिल कैपेसिटी आपने तय की, आपके प्लान्ट में सिस्टम है कि मैनैजमेन्ट यह तय करता है हर साल कि कितना उनको प्रोड्यूस करना है और उसको हम अटोनेबिल के निटो कहते हैं। और यह अटोनेबिल जिसे टार्गेटड कैपेसिटी कहना चाहिए वह पिछले तीन सालों में प्राप्त की कि नहीं? क्योंकि अटोनेबिल कैपेसिटी में सारी बातों का ध्यान रखा जाता है, और नहीं प्राप्त की तो क्यों नहीं की?

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : अटोनेबिल कैपेसिटी के बारे में जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न है मैंने रेटेड कैपेसिटी का जिक्र इसलिए किया कि रेटेड कैपेसिटी के बाद हम अपने टार्गेट को फ़िक्स करते हैं और जो टार्गेट फ़िक्स किया था वह सारी कैपेसिटी को देखते हुए किया। लेकिन अगर पावर शॉर्टेज होती है या वर्षा कम होती है तो परेशानी हो जाती है, कभी कभी लेबर ट्रबल भी आजाती है इस की वजह से भी परेशानियाँ होती हैं जिस की वजह से हम अपने टार्गेट को अचीव नहीं कर सके।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय नवल किशोर जी, आप क्यों परेशानी में डालते हैं उन को। रेटेड और अटोनेबिल कैपेसिटी एक ही बात है।

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: There is a difference between rated capacity and attainable capacity. If the hon. Minister is prepared to look into the records he will find it there. But unfortunately it looks as if he is not prepared to do so.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): There have been some difficulties; some of them have been under our control and we are trying to remove them and we have removed some of them; but some are beyond our control and we are trying to remove them also. But

we have not reached even the attainable capacity. It will be our effort to solve all these problems which face us, whether they are of a technical nature or whether they are due to the worsening of the human relationship between the workers and the employers. All these things are before us, and we hope that in the next few months; we shall sort them out, and try to reach the attainable capacity.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो माननीय सुखदेव प्रसाद ने कहा वह आने माना नहीं, और माननीय मालवीयजी ने जो कहा उस को मान लिया।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मुझे माननीय मंत्री जी की कैपेसिटी में विश्वास है।

One of the reasons for the shortfall in production probably is lack or shortage of refractories. May I know what steps have been taken to see that this shortage is not there?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The refractory position has recently improved. During the last two years, the supply of refractories was not sufficient, and we had perforce, therefore, to import the quantity needed. But recently, the refractory position has also improved, and I hope that therefore we shall effect improvement.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस्पात उत्पादन का लक्ष्य दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में जो तय किया था, वह आज जो कारण बताये जा रहे हैं पावर शॉर्टेज आदि यह तीसरी योजना के साथ कुछ ट्रबल नहीं थी, तो उस समय जो लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं हुए जो दूसरी योजना में होने चाहिए थे और तीसरी योजना में भी नहीं हुए, उस के क्या कारण हैं?

श्री क० डी० मालवीय : तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में तो ऐसा कोई बहुत असंतोषजनक परिणाम नहीं है, लेकिन इधर जो कारण बताये गये वह तो ठीक हैं।

इस के अलावा इस्पात के कारखानों में कई वर्षों में सुधार हुआ करते हैं और वह स्टैबिलाइज होते हैं, लॉग टर्म योजनाएँ हैं जिसमें वक्त-वक्त पर हमारी सीमाओं के कारण कुछ कामों के कारण हम अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त नहीं कर पाते हैं। जो कारखाने प्राइवेट सत्यान में भी बने हैं उनको भी पच्चीसों वर्ष लगे तब जाकर लक्ष्य पूरे कर पाये। इसलिए जो हमारी कठिनाइयाँ हैं उनको अगर समझे तो देखेंगे कि हमारी तरफकी कुछ काम नहीं हुई है, संतोषजनक हुई है।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप संतुष्ट हैं इस उत्तर से ? दूसरी योजना के लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं हुए तो उनको क्या कठिनाइयाँ थीं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कठिनाइयाँ स्टेटमेंट में दी हुई हैं।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : मंत्री लोग बदल जाते हैं इसलिए यह कठिनाई होती है। मैं माननीय पाई साहब की तरफ देख रहा था तो पता लगा कि वह बदल गये और नये मंत्री आ गये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मालवीय जी तो बहुत पुराने हैं।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I do not know whether the new Minister will be able to inject a new spirit in at least utilising the present capacity, what to speak of utilising the fullest capacity. It is reported in every paper that even the present capacity is falling. The question of the unsatisfactory functioning of the coke ovens in Durgapur area is being discussed for the last two years. I want to know categorically what steps Government have taken to improve the functioning of the coke ovens there. Secondly, as Durgapur is situated in the coal belt of Raniganj, what is the

difficulty in supplying coal from Raniganj which is two or three miles from there, to Durgapur so that at least these two snags can be removed? What steps are being taken towards this end? Could not DVC power be supplied at least to the steel plant?

MR. SPEAKER : I have not been able to judge your attainable capacity yet!

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : It is unfortunately a fact that the condition of the coke oven battery in Durgapur has not been as good or satisfactory as we would like it to be. The reasons have been many. We have since then taken care of the technical problems involved in it and improved the situation. Maintenance has also been improved. As I said, these are continuing problems. But we have been facing them and by the experience we gain, we try to improve them. DVC power supply also frequently disappoints us. Recently while some improvement was shown, it has again got a shock. The coke oven batteries which are not able to receive sufficient quantity of coal sometimes receive a shock and the technical feasibility, productivity and running capacity get affected. These are the reasons. As I said, we are trying to improve all these conditions. Coal supply has improved.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Since the Minister himself believes in bringing to bear a certain amount of expertise in whichever things he manages, I want to know him whether in this core sector of steel we can ever achieve our full capacity without optimising to the utmost efficiency of productivity? How can we do so without handing over our steel plants to professional experts? In that direction, is he taking any bold and courageous steps?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : The question is not clear to me.

MR. SPEAKER : He is referring to handing it over to experts.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Optimisation of efficiency in productivity cannot be achieved unless professional experts are put in charge of our steel plants. Would the Minister, therefore, take away the generalists who manage these steel plants and put professional experts in their place?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I entirely agree that professional experts are desirable and they are needed to manage these things.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: That is a platitude; just wishful thinking.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: I do not think we are adopting any policy averse to it.

श्री वन्दलास चन्दाकर : क्या यह असत्य नहीं है कि रिफ़ैक्ट्री प्लांट बनाने के लिए 1971 में तय हुआ था कि रिफ़ैक्ट्री प्लांट भिलाई में बनाया जाये। लेकिन दो तन वर्ष बाद भी उस दिशा में बहुत कम प्रगति हुई है और रिफ़ैक्ट्री प्लांट न होने के कारण फ़ैक्ट्री का काम बन्द रहता है, बहुत समय तक रिफ़ैक्ट्री का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रिफ़ैक्ट्री प्लांट बनाने में देरी क्यों हो रही है? क्या इस में प्राइवेट सेक्टर की सहायता है कि ज्यादा देर लगे?

श्री के. डी. मालवीय : यह बात सही है कि हमें रिफ़ैक्ट्रीज प्राइवेट सेक्टर से ही उपलब्ध होती है। हम प्रयत्न करेंगे कि भिलाई स्टील प्लांट में रिफ़ैक्ट्री लगाई जाये। हमें आशा है कि हम इस में शीघ्र सफल होंगे।

Crash Programme for Coal Production

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*136. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:**
SHRI RAM KANWAR:

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

(a) whether Government have formulated a crash programme with an outlay of Rs. 1,000 crores to raise the

coal production from 80 million tonnes to 145 million tonnes.

(b) if so, what are the redeeming features of the programme envisaged and the foreign collaboration sought; and

(c) what measures are proposed to improve coordination between power stations and coal mines and between coal mines and railways?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The coal programme, as indicated in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan envisages increasing the coal production from the level of 79 million tonnes expected to be achieved in the current year to 135 million tonnes by 1978-79, involving a total investment of Rs. 737 crores. This programme is being reviewed in the context of the current oil crisis. Polish assistance is being availed of for the reorganisation and reconstruction of the Jharia coalfield and the setting up of a Central Mine Planning and Design Institute. A Protocol has also been recently signed for the Russian assistance for the development of large open cast mines in Singrauli and Korba coalfields and one large underground mines in Raniganj coalfield.

(c) Coordination already exists between power stations and coal mines and between coal mines and railways and every effort is being made to improve it further at all levels.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, in view of this reply, may I know from the hon. Minister if this programme which is being reviewed is being reviewed upwards, because in view of the demand envisaged by the task force set up by the Planning Commission, namely, 143 million tonnes in 1978-79, you have stated here that you are having a target of only 135 million tonnes, which means there will be a shortfall? Particularly, according to your statement in view of the oil crisis the demand is still

higher. Would you be reviewing it upwards and what positive steps you are taking to have the coal extracted on a large scale than envisaged?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: It is true that the task force on coal and lignite has fixed a target of 143 million tonnes, but subsequently in the draft Plan the target has been brought down to 135 million tonnes, but recently, because of the fuel crisis, some review has been made and the Planning Commission has set up a number of working groups, and the study of the groups has a bearing on the fifth five year Plan on coal programme, and there are certain points on which the working groups are working on it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is it a fact that in a division like the western division which comprises Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa, the coal reserves are 15,1883 million tonnes according to the folder of the Coal Mines Authority Ltd, and the coal extraction is only 16 million tonnes? That means jute one-thousandth of the coal reserves although the coal is available more or less in open-cast mines. Also in view of the fact that we have such cheap labour compared to other countries, and the employment potential, why don't you plan an employment-oriented extraction and have a large programme of coal extraction in this very region when your extraction is so low?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): I am fully in tune with the emotions and the views expressed by my hon. friend. In fact we do need a very high quantity of coal in view of the crisis that we are facing in respect of energy. With this end in view, the whole programme of coal production is being reviewed on a very urgent basis and we have almost decided now that in the next year the production should be 95 million tonnes instead of 90 million tonnes. I hope, gradually, within the next two weeks, we shall try to step up

our targets of production in the Five Year Plan. So far as the western zone is concerned, I feel, there is not as much production as it ought to be. With this end in view, we have held conferences and we are on the eve of taking a decision to see that there is a rapid increase in production through the open cast mining methods which will employ more men also and give us much more quantity of coal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are you planning to shift the head-office from Nagpur elsewhere?

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Nothing has been decided.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि हम रूस के सहयोग से उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप उन से किस प्रकार का सहयोग चाहते हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ा है उस का क्या कारण है? क्या यह बात सही है कि जब से आप ने कोयले की खानों अपने हाथ में ली हैं, उन का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है उस के बाद से उत्पादन बहुत ज्यादा घटा है। यदि हाँ, तो जो आप की राष्ट्रीयकरण की नीति है उस को छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : यह बात सही नहीं है कि जब से राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है तब से उत्पादन में कमी हुई है। हाँ, यह बात सही है कि रूस की प्रौर पोलिश सहायता से हम कोयले के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करना चाहते हैं क्योंकि उन की बहुत काफी अनुभव है इसका। इस में हमें कोई संकोच नहीं होगा। जिन जिन देशों को कोयले की खानों का अनुभव है उन के साथ हम बहुत उत्पत्ता से सहयोग करेंगे। हालांकि हमारे कुछ माननीय सदस्य इस से सन्तुष्ट नहीं हैं कि हम उन से सहयोग करें, लेकिन यह जरूरी है।

श्री हकम चन्द कच्छवाय : मैंने पूछा था कि किस किस प्रकार का सहयोग चाहते हैं। आप रशिया से पैसे का सहयोग चाहते हैं या टैकनिकल सहयोग चाहते हैं या उन के माध्यम से चलाना चाहते हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : हर प्रकार का सहयोग, किन्तु पैसे का सहयोग का सवाल उठता नहीं है। कोयले की माइनिंग में पैसे का सवाल अधिक नहीं उठता है। अगर माननीय सदस्य थोड़ा सा जानने का प्रयत्न करें तो उन्हें मालूम होगा कि कुछ मुल्कों को कोयले की खदान स कोयला निकालने का अनुभव हम से अधिक है क्योंकि वह 600-700 मिलियन टन उत्पादन कर रहे हैं हम उन से कम कर रहे हैं। उनको प्राप्त अनुभव हम को मिल जाये तो कोई गलत बात नहीं होगी। एक तो उन का अनुभव चाहिए, दूसरे उन की मशीनरी हमें चाहिए। फिर इस के साथ-साथ कुछ ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन का हम उत्पादन नहीं कर रहे हैं, वह चाहिए। इन सब चीजों का आदान प्रदान करना कोई गलत बात है नहीं। हमें तो खुशी ही होनी चाहिए।

SHRI P. R. SHENOY: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the present estimate of production of 80 million tonnes is an under-estimate based on the figures given by private owners and that a sum of Rs. 1000 crores is not necessary to raise the coal production to 135 million tonnes.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: It is not so easy for me just now to go into that figure either to correct it or to contradict it or to support it. We have forecasted an expenditure of Rs. 735 crores to produce 135 million tonnes of coal. All these figures, as I said, are under constant revision and, perhaps we may be able to produce more coal pro rata by spending less money.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Opening of a Medical College in Agartala

*123. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) since when the proposal to open a medical college at Agartala is under consideration of Government; and

(b) what action has been taken and the future plans in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of Government of India to open a medical college at Agartala.

Facilities for Pilgrims between India and Pakistan

*126. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India had received a letter from Pakistan for reactivating the existing agreement to provide facilities to pilgrims visiting from one country to the other;

(b) whether India had sent any reply thereto; and

(c) if so, the nature of the reply and Pakistan's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). As the House is aware, correspondence is being exchanged with Pakistan on the question of commencing discussions to implement various normalisation measures mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Simla Agreement. One of these measures is Exchanges in the field of Science and Culture. Exchange of pilgrimages between the two countries is a part of this item and resumption can take place as soon as agreement is reached between the two countries to implement the provisions of paragraph 3.

Employment Prospects in Fifth Plan period

*128. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to provide a large section of unemployed people with employment during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) if so the broad outline and the number;

(c) how far this would absorb the present unemployed people; and

(d) what would be the backlog of the unemployed in the Fourth Plan period;

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (d). The Government intend to provide employment to a large section of the educated as well as un-educated persons both in the rural and urban areas during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. The broad objectives and strategies regarding employment and unemployment as outlined in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan document place considerable emphasis on aspects like (i) creation of wage-paid employment through investments in programmes which are of labour intensive nature; (ii) promotion of self-employment in areas like agriculture, small-scale industries, commerce and trade, (iii) special efforts for employment of weaker sections of the society, (iv) raising the earnings of marginally employed persons, (v) strengthening the agricultural sector to enable it to absorb a large bulk of rural labour force within agriculture itself as also in allied activities like animal husbandry poultry, etc., through adoption of such measures as effective redistribution of land, credit inputs, marketing, development of dryfarming techniques and other input facilities (vi) expansion and continuation of various special schemes like small farmers develop-

ment agencies, Agencies for Marginal Farmers & Agricultural Labourers, Drought Prone Area Programme in rural, tribal and hill areas, (vii) more effective family planning drive, (viii) selective use of mechanisation in agriculture (ix) reorientation of educational system to meet the demands of economic development, (x) extensive training scheme to up-grade the skills of unemployed people to make them employable and (xi) gearing up the administrative machinery at all levels for expeditious and effective implementation of various employment-oriented schemes.

Chinese Troops strength in Tibet

*131. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
MOHAPATRA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chinese troops strength in Tibet is now over 3,000,000 and they have established a massive radar and missile complex in Western Tibet near Rudok close to the Indian border, Ladakh;

(b) if so, whether India considers it as a threat to Asian peace; and

(c) if so the reaction of Indian Government so far as the question of security of India is concerned in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) China continues to deploy more than 1,00,000 troops in Tibet. Government are aware that China has radar stations in Western Tibet. There is no authentic information, however, regarding the deployment of missiles in Tibet.

(b) and (c). The developments across the border are likely to affect the security environment of all Asian countries. All related developments

in Tibet continue to be watched and taken into consideration in planning our defence measures.

Clashes in Delhi regarding Coal Supply

*132. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether recently in Delhi some clashes took place at coal shops due to inadequate supply?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): A few minor incidents of breaches of law and order consequent upon breaking of queues at the coal depots, have been reported to the Police and they are investigating into these complaints.

Progress made by Vijayanagar Steel Project

*133. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the Progress achieved in the Vijayanagar Steel Project in Karnataka; and

(b) whether the Project will be commissioned in the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA):

(a) In the techno-economic feasibility report prepared on the basis of two million ingot tonne capacity for the steel plant to be located at Vijayanagar in Karnataka, the Consultants had forecast substantial recurring losses. Several studies are carried out to make the operations of the plant economic as a result of which a capacity of about 8 million ingot tonnes was decided upon. The Steel Authority of India Limited are taking action for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report on this basis.

Meanwhile, land acquisition work and studies for the development of intra-structure facilities are in progress. The Project Manager is main-

taining close liaison with the concerned authorities of the State Government, for progressing action on preliminary items of work.

(b) No, Sir.

Scheme for ex-servicemen in manning security of Industrial Units

*134. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering a new scheme for retired service personnel and ex-servicemen in manning the security of Industrial Units;

(b) if so, whether the scheme aims at creating an Industrial Task Force out of the ex-servicemen; and

(c) the special features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

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

Construction of a Bridge by China on Brahmaputra River

*137. SHRI CHANDULAL
CHANDRAKAR:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports that the Chinese Government have constructed a long bridge over the Brahmaputra river; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government are aware of the construction of the bridge by China. The bridge is in Chinese territory.

Establishment of Wagon Authority

*138. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Wagon Authority to co-ordinate the production and other activities of various wagon manufacturing units in the country; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). It's proposed to incorporate a Company to provide comprehensive service to wagon manufacturing units. The wagon manufacturing units will participate in equity. Modalities are being worked-out in consultation with the Railway Ministry.

Token strike by employees of HAL, HMT, BEL and BEML

*139. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of HAL, HMT, BEL and BEML went on a token strike on the 29th January, 1974;

(b) if so, the demands of the employees; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c): There was a token strike by the employees of these undertakings, with the exception of Nasik and Kanpur Divisions of HAL, in support of their main demand relating to revision of wages and allowances. The managements have since signed a settlement with their recognised unions which inter-alia provides for revision of wages and adjustment of D.A. in relation to rise or fall in the local cost of living index.

Implementation of assurances given to Delhi Hospital Nurses

*140. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether all the assurances given to Delhi Hospital nurses during the period of their last strike have since been implemented; and

(b) if not, when these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6260/74.]

बंगलादेश द्वारा अग्ररतल्ला और शिलांग में बाणिज्य दूत कार्यालय स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव

1202. श्री एम० एस० पुरती: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बंगला देश सरकार ने अग्ररतल्ला और शिलांग में बाणिज्य दूत कार्यालय स्थापित करने के लिए सहमति मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश दास सिंह): (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने बंगला देश सरकार को शिलांग में बंगला देश उप हाई कमीशन और अग्ररतल्ला में एक बाणिज्य कार्यालय खोलने की स्वीकृति भेज दी है ।

Application of E.P.F. and Gratuity Acts to Circus Industry

1203. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN;
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR.

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that Circus Industry has been brought within the purview of the Maternity Benefit Act, Government propose to consider bringing the Circus Industry within the purview of the Provident Fund and Gratuity Acts; and

(b) whether Government intend to bring forward legislation to prescribe service conditions and enforce minimum wages for Circus Industry?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is applicable to establishments in the Circus Industry if they are establishments within the meaning of any law for the time being in force in relation to shops and establishments in a State and if ten or more persons are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months therein. Circus Industry is already covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act 1952 with effect from the 31st May, 1963.

(b) There is no proposal to bring forward any legislation to prescribe service conditions for Circus Industry. In so far as it relates to minimum wages, the State Governments concerned are the 'Appropriate Governments for the Circus Industry under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.'

Cochin Dock Workers' Children Suffering from Malnutrition

1204. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether 70 per cent of the children of Cochin dock workers suffer from malnutrition;

(b) whether most of the children had polio, diphtheria or liver disorder; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Strike by Textile Workers of Tamil Nadu

1205. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-
THAM:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile workers in the country were on strike; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof with particular reference of textile workers of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to available information, the strike by a Section of the textile workers in Bombay from December 30, 1973 is reported to have been called off. The strike by textile workers in Tamil Nadu commenced from February 1, 1974. The State Government are seized of the matter and are continuing their efforts to secure an end of the strike.

Wage Board for Working Journalists

1206. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA;
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Wage Board for the working journalists has since been constituted;

(b) if so, the personnel of the Board; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). It has been decided to constitute a new (Third) Wage Board for Working Journalists. Personnel of the Board are being finalised.

Steel Supply to Kerala

1207. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply position of Iron and Steel to the small scale industrial units in the State of Kerala has improved in recent months; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the steps taken by Government to ensure steady supply of these essential raw materials to the industries of that industrially backward state?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Military Training Centre in Kerala

1208. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the people of Kerala are persistently demanding the setting up of military training centre in that State; and

(b) if so, whether Government will take necessary steps to locate training centre in said State?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any such demand. However, the Defence Security Corps Centre is located at Cannanore. There is no possibility of setting up any other such establishment in Kerala at present.

गत तीन वर्षों में नेपाल को भी गई सहायता

1209. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों में भारत सरकार ने नेपाल को कुल कितनी सहायता दी ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : अप्रैल 1970 से मार्च, 1973 तक की अवधि में भारत सरकार ने नेपाल में कुल मिलाकर करीब 25.64 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी है ।

पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में श्रमिक शिक्षा केन्द्रों की स्थापना

1210. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्यप्रदेश में श्रमिक शिक्षा केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने शिक्षा केन्द्र खोले जा रहे हैं और किन-किन स्थानों पर खोले जा रहे हैं ?

श्रम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत अपराधिक मामले

1211. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मध्य प्रदेश में कारखानों, खानों तथा वाणिज्यिक प्रतिष्ठानों के मालिकों के विरुद्ध कर्मचारी

भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952, के अन्तर्गत बड़ी संख्या में अपराधिक मामले विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश में प्रतिष्ठानकार, जिलावार और उद्योगवार मामलों की संख्या कितनी है ?

धन मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :

(क) और (ख) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के आधार पर एक विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

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क्रमांक	मामलों की संख्या
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1212. श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार साउदी अरब में भारतीय दूतावास से वहाँ भारतीय डाक्टरों की संख्या का पता लगाएगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी सारांश क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) : (क) और (ख) 31-3-1973 की स्थिति के अनुसार विदेशों में भारतीय डाक्टरों की संख्या के संबंध में विभिन्न भारतीय दूतावासों से, जिनमें साउदी अरब भी शामिल है, सूचना एकत्र करने तथा इसे भेजने के लिए कहा गया है । इसकी प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

पाकिस्तान द्वारा जल, थल और नभ सीमाओं का उल्लंघन

1213. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री पाकिस्तान द्वारा जल, थल और वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन करने के बारे में 20 दिसम्बर, 1973 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5639 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 15 दिसम्बर, 1973 से लेकर अब तक भारतीय जल, थल और नभ सीमाओं का कुल कितनी बार उल्लंघन किया गया है; और

(ख) उल्लंघन की कार्यवाहियों को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) 15-12-73 और 23-2-74 के बीच पाकिस्तानी सेनाओं द्वारा 7 बार भूमि सीमा और 3 बार वायु सीमा का उल्लंघन किया गया। पाकिस्तानी नौसेना पोतों द्वारा हमारी समुद्री सीमा का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) ऐसी घटनाओं का समाधान स्थानीय कमांडरों के बीच प्लैग बैठकों के माध्यम से किया जाता है। हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाएं सतत निगरानी रखे हुए हैं और जहां आवश्यक हो, उन्हें ठोस कार्रवाई करने के आदेश हैं।

फ्रांस में भारत मूल के निवासी

1214. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का फ्रांस स्थित भारतीय दूतावास के माध्यम से सूचना एकत्र करने का विचार है कि इस समय फ्रांस में स्थित कितने भारत मूल के निवासी हैं; और

(ख) उसका सारांश क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Scheme for Rural Dispensaries in Kerala

1215. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

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

(a) whether Government of Kerala has submitted any scheme for starting a net work of rural dispensaries in the State, district-wise; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) and (b). 201 Government rural dispensaries were opened by the Government of Kerala during the year 1972-73 under special employment programme with fifty per cent assistance from the Central Government. Another 100 Government rural dispensaries are likely to be established during 1973-74 under half a million job programme. The intention is to establish dispensaries in those Panchayats where there are no medical facilities. For sanctioning such dispensaries rent free buildings have to be provided by the Panchayats or local people to house the dispensary. Later, they should surrender one acre of land and also put up a building for the dispensary and hand over the same to the Government free of cost. The Approximate annual expenditure on a rural dispensary is as follows:

(A) Recurring Expenditure

	Rs.
(1) Salary & T.A.	17,000.00
(2) Medicines	10,000.00
(3) Contingent or other charges	1,000.00

(B) Non-Recurring

(1) Purchase of equipments and furniture etc.	18,000.00
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Total : 46,000.00

नकली औषधियां बनाने वाले कारखानों के स्थान

1216. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में नकली औषधियां बनाने वाले कारखाने कितने और कहां-कहां पाये गये ; और

(ख) उन में से प्रत्येक के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) :
(क) और (ख) जिन 19 राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से सूचना प्राप्त हुई है, उस के अनुसार पिछले एक साल में 13 नकली दवाइयां बनाने वाले कारखानों का पता लगाया गया । इनका ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

संख्या और स्थान	जो कार्यवाही की गई
4—दिल्ली	पुलिस थानों में इन मामलों की रिपोर्ट दर्ज करा दी गई है और आगे जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।
1—केरल	जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।
8—पश्चिम बंगाल	6 मामलों की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है और 2 के खिलाफ मुकदमा दायर कर दिया गया है ।

मध्य प्रदेश के वृद्ध और युवक व्यक्तियों के नसबन्दी आपरेसन

1217. श्री गंगाचरण बीक्षित : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में नसबन्दी के लिए विशेषकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 60 वर्ष और इस से अधिक आयु के वृद्ध व्यक्तियों को लाया गया है और क्या अव्यक्त लड़कों की भी नसबन्दी की गई है ; और

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सरकार के अतिरिक्त कोई अन्य एजेन्सी परिवार नियोजन कार्य कर रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) : (क) ऐसे कोई विशेष मामले भारत सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं नहीं आये हैं जिनकी जांच कराना आवश्यक हो ।

(ख) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के साथ स्वैच्छिक संगठन भी सम्बद्ध है ।

Proposal for a Separate Ministry for Fuel

1218. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the geologists and coal experts have mooted a proposal for establishment of a separate Ministry for fuel at the Centre for attaining self-sufficiency in energy; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India Scientific Officers' Association have

suggested that a separate Ministry of Geological Surveys and Mineral Investigations should be created in order to give the Geological Survey of India the recognition and importance necessary for carrying out the tasks assigned to it in the area of mineral development. They have, in addition, raised other points relating to service conditions of various cadres in the Geological Survey of India. There is no proposal under the consideration of Government for the creation of a separate Ministry for Fuel.

Publication of Protocols to recent Agreements between India and U.S.S.R.

1219. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether protocols to various agreements arrived at between India and Soviet Russia during Mr. Brezhnev's visit to India have not been published and placed before the Parliament; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The following documents signed with the USSR on November 29, 1973, during the visit of Secretary General Brezhnev, were laid on the Table of the House by the Minister for External Affairs on November 30, 1973. Joint Indo-Soviet Declaration, Agreement on Further Development of Economic and Trade Cooperation, Agreement on Co-operation between the Planning Commission and the State Planning Committee of the USSR and the Consular Convention. The only exception was the Protocol signed between the Minister for Planning and the Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

(b) The Protocol has not been placed on the Table of the House because reference has been made in it to Agreed Minutes. It is the international practice that Minutes of Discussions between officials are not published and are

considered confidential documents. The Soviet side would prefer that this convention be followed in the present case.

Negotiations with U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia in New Delhi

1220. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether our Ambassadors at Moscow (U.S.S.R.) and Prague (Czechoslovakia) were not invited when negotiations were carried with U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia in New Delhi recently; and

(b) whether Government have different protocols when negotiating with the heads of the Ruling Party in a country and the Constitutional Heads of a country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Our Ambassadors in Moscow and Prague were present during the negotiations recently held with the USSR and Czechoslovakia in New Delhi.

(b) Under the existing convention, Heads of Mission are called for consultations whenever a Head of State or a Head of Government visits India. The Head of the Ruling Party of a Socialist country is accorded the same protocol by us as a Head of State.

Field Marshal's Visit to U.K. and Naval Staff Chiefs Visit to Soviet Union

1221. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the basic reasons of the visit of Field Marshal, Shri Manekshaw to U.K. last year; and

(b) what are the specific reasons for Chief of the Naval Staff visiting Soviet Union this year?

* THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) After relinquishing charge of the appointment of the Chief of the Army Staff Field Marshal Manekshaw was invited by the British Chief of General Staff to visit United Kingdom. It was intended that the visit would contribute to the further reinforcement of relations between the Armed Forces of India and the United Kingdom.

(b) The Chief of Naval Staff led a naval delegation to USSR this year to discuss matters of mutual interest with Soviet Naval authorities.

Refusal of Employment to 5000 Workers by Coal Mines Authority

1222. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Mines Authority have refused to employ 5,000 workers who are cutting coal, stocking them at pit heads in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Consequent upon takeover of the management of non-coking coal mines on and from the 31st January 1973, the management screened all the workers who were claiming to be in employment of previous owners in accordance with the procedure laid down by the late Minister of Steel and Mines in a meeting held with the representatives of various Trade Union on 1st February 1973; and those found to be genuine were taken in employment. By and large, this issue stands settled, although some Unions have been claiming for some more workers to be taken in. But this has not been found possible as the Coal Mines Authority Ltd. already have adequate number of workers.

Election Tours to Uttar Pradesh by Prime Minister and other Ministers

1223. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Prime Minister and other Ministers have undertaken election tours by plane in regard to elections in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Prime Minister toured Uttar Pradesh for unofficial purposes by IAF aircraft/helicopters on seven occasions during the period from 6th February to 23rd February 1974. No separate aircraft/helicopter was provided to any other Minister for unofficial purposes in Uttar Pradesh. No Minister other than the Prime Minister is entitled to use IAF aircraft/helicopter for non-official purposes even on payment.

(b) The expenditure which is to be recovered in respect of these unofficial flights is being computed after getting flight details.

बालीवाल और भुच्छी के बीच वायुसेना के विमान का दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो जाना

1224. श्री महावीरक सिंह शाक्य : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 11 जनवरी, 1974 को बालीवाल और भुच्छी के बीच वायु सेना का एक विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण थे और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी वित्तीय हानि होने का अनुमान है; और

(ग) दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जंगजीवन राम) :

(क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान । 11 जनवरी 1974 को भॉटडा से 28 कि० मीटर पूर्व में वाल्लनवाली गांव के समीप भारतीय वायु सेना का एक विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था ।

(ख) दुर्घटना एक पक्षी की टक्कर द्वारा हुई जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप इंजन फेल हो गया । विमान चालक बाहर निकल आया और विमान नष्ट हो गया । अनुमानित हानि लगभग एक करोड़ रुपए की है ।

(ग) जिस उच्च गति पर आधुनिक विमान उड़ते हैं उस गति पर पक्षियों का पता लगाना और उनसे बचने के लिए समय पर कार्यवाई करना कठिन हो जाता है । तथापि, सभी प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं कि पक्षी प्रस्त क्षेत्रों से बचा जाए और दिन में उसी समय उड़ान की जाए जब कुछ ही पक्षियों से भिड़त की सम्भावना हो ।

Opening of Food Laboratories at District, Regional and State Levels

1225. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the question of opening Food Laboratories on district level, regional level and State level to check the adulteration in the foodstuffs; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The question of strengthening the existing food laboratories and opening of new Laboratories in the country has been considered.

(b) In the Fifth Plan, for strengthening the existing food laboratories a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs has been allocated. It is also proposed to establish 8 more combined Food and Drugs Laboratories in the country at a cost of Rs. 3.5 crores.

The State/Union Territory Governments have been addressed to consider (i) the question of utilising the existing laboratories in the Medical Colleges in the States for the purpose of analysis of food samples and (ii) for setting up of mobile laboratories which can be of great help in preliminary testing of foods in the market thus helping the trade and consumers in assessing the quality of foods.

Food Adulteration cases in each State during 1972-73

1226. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases detected by Government in respect of food adulterations, State-wise during 1972-73; and

(b) the number of cases still pending before the courts, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information for the year 1972 is enclosed.

Final reports from the State Governments of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh Punjab and Haryana have not been received so far.

STATEMENT

Name of the State/Union territory	No. of cases detected during 1972	No. of cases pending in the courts during 1972
1. Andhra Pradesh	1509	Not available
2. Assam	495	309
3. Bihar	821	781
4. Gujarat	2133	428
5. Himachal Pradesh	762	521
6. Jammu & Kashmir	1050	531
7. Kerala	1435	1288
8. Madhya Pradesh	1592	3645
9. Maharashtra	4032	10593
10. Mysore	1329	1693
11. Meghalaya	14	Nil
12. Manipur	50	26
13. Orissa	185	530
14. Tamil Nadu	5350	864
15. Tripura	Nil	32
16. West Bengal	1919	2092
17. Nagaland	Nil	Nil
18. Andaman & Nicobar	3	7
19. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—
20. Chandigarh	538	1192
21. Delhi	259	248
22. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—
23. Goa, Daman & Diu	4	2
24. Laccadive & Minicoy	—	—
25. Mizoram	—	—
26. Pondicherry	2	1
27. Dte. G.H.S. (Central Food Squad)	50	34

Reduction in Supply of Fertilisers by Japan

1227. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has reduced its fertilizer supply to India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a). There has been no reduction in the quantities of fertilisers under the various concluded contracts with Japan, but some of the supplies are getting delayed.

(b) The reasons for the delay are the present oil crisis and shortage of raw materials. Periodical negotiations and discussions are being held with the suppliers to fulfil their commitments under the various contracts.

नकली औषधियों की बिक्री के मामले में जांच

1228. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सभी वस्तुओं में मिलावट की शिकायतों के संदर्भ में सरकार ने केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा कम असर वाली अथवा नकली औषधियों की जांच कराई है;

(ख) क्या इस बात की भी जांच कराई गई है कि ऐसी औषधियों को नगरों से दूर गांवों में विशेषकर पिछड़े तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सप्लाई किया जाता है; और

(ग) नकली औषधियां बनाने वाली फर्मों/कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कु) :
(क) और (ख) . जी नहीं ।

(ग) नकली दवाइयां बनाने वालों के विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाया गया है और औषधि एवं प्रसाधन सामग्री अधिनियम के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाती है ।

Comprehensive Rural Development Scheme

1229. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY:
SHRI H. M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether a former Director-General of Health Services has submitted to the Government the outlines of a scheme for "Comprehensive rural Development with creation of job opportunities";

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving the information is enclosed.

(c) The Scheme involved an expenditure of Rs. 66 crores during the Fifth Plan Period. Government have already approved schemes for strengthening health facilities in rural areas in the Fifth Five Year Plan under the minimum Need Health Programme in the State Sector by consolidating the establishment of a Primary health centre for a Community Development Block and a sub-centre for every 10,000 population.

During the Fifth Plan it is also proposed to upgrade 1283 Primary Health Centres into 30 bed rural hospitals. The intention of the Scheme is to provide both generalised as well as commonly needed specialised services for medicine, surgery, gynaecology/obstetrics, anaesthesia and X-ray and laboratory facilities.

STATEMENT

The salient features of the scheme are:

(1) to provide preventive, promotive and curative health care to about a lakh of population in the Development Block with the help of 3 doctors—2 from the primary health centres in the Block and one attached to a suitable hospital which is nearest to the Block;

(2) The medical, surgical and obstetrical emergency cases from each block will be taken to the nearest hospitals whether they are run by Government or voluntary organizations.

(3) Each doctor will serve a population of about 33,000 and will be helped by the nursing and para-medical personnel working in the primary health centres and sub-centres in the block.

(4) Two primary health centre doctors will use the vehicle attached to the primary health centre for domiciliary visits.

(5) The scheme would revolve round the utilization of the primary health centre medical officers and staff.

(6) The scheme envisages an increase in the expenditure on drugs and dressings and on petrol and maintenance charges of the vehicles.

(7) During the domiciliary visits of doctors, nurses and para-medical personnel, those villagers who can afford to pay for their health services should be encouraged to combine together and start a Health Cooperative and employ a doctor well-oriented in the rural community medicine.

ग्रामवासी क्षेत्रों में चलते-फिरते श्रौषधालय

1230. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रामवासी क्षेत्रों में चलते-फिरते श्रौषधालय प्रारम्भ करने का है ताकि वहाँ की जनता को चिकित्सा सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध की जा सकें क्योंकि चिकित्सा की तुरन्त व्यवस्था न होने का उनके जीवन पर व्यापक और घातक प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी रूप रेखा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किष्कु) : (क) तथा (ख) राज्यों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही तथा यथा-समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

सेंट्रल मेकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट द्वारा रिकशा बनाया जाना

1231. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :
श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र :

क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में भारत सरकार को सेंट्रल मेकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट द्वारा कोई रिकशा भेंट की गई है जोकि 20 किलोमीटर की गति से चलती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(घ) यह बाजार में कब तक आ जायेगा और इसका सबक पर मूल्य क्या होगा ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीवल-बीर सिंह): (क) एक इंजनयुक्त साइकिल रिक्शा का प्रादुर्भाव जिसका विकास सेन्ट्रल मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, दुर्गापुर ने किया था और जिसमें बाद में नै० स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि०, लखनऊ द्वारा पर्याप्त सुधार किया गया था, 30-1-74 को सरकार को भेंट किया गया था।

(ख) डिजाइन मूलरूप से विद्यमान साइकिल रिक्शा जैसे हैं; है, इसका ग्रैक्सन फ्रैम मजबूत बनाया गया है। टायरों और ट्यूबों की विशेषताओं भी भिन्न हैं। इस रिक्शा में 2-स्ट्रोक 50 सी सी इंजन लगा होगा और पैडल स्टार्टर से 2.5 अश्वशक्ति पैदा होगी। इसका आगे का ब्रेक हाथ से और पीछे का ब्रेक पांव से चलेगा। इसकी परिभ्रमण चाल 20 कि०मी० प्रति घंटा है।

(ग) निर्माण कार्यक्रम निश्चित किया जा रहा है।

Production of Scooters by E.N.C.O.S., Kerala

1232. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government owned Scooters India Ltd. and the Kerala Engineering Technicians Co-operative Society (ENCOS) have signed any agreement for the production of scooters;

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

(c) whether Lucknow plant would give any help to ENCOS?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the Agreement the Society will be supplied with engines and gear boxes from Scooters

India Ltd. The Agreement also provides for use of common brand name as well as common marketing and pricing arrangements. Scooters India has retained the right to exercise effective quality control.

Increase in price of H.M.T. watches

1233. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of Hindustan Machine Tools watches have been increased recently;

(b) if so, how many times the prices have gone up during the last two years; and

(c) the price of every watch being produced by the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. along with the reasons of increasing the prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. These have been revised twice during the last two years. The prices of watches were revised in April, 1973 and 1st January, 1974. No revision was made during 1972.

(c) The revised ex-factory selling prices of HMT watches with effect from 1st January, 1974 is as follows:—

	Rs.
Citizen	147
Sona	150
Janta/Tarun	135
Pilot/-Janta Luminous/-Jawan	160
Jawahar White Dial (Nylon Strap)	165
Jawahar Black Dial (Nylon Strap)	170
Jawahar White Dial (Stainless Steel strap)	175
Jawahar Black Dial (Stainless Steel Strap)	180
Tareeq Gold Plated	185
Sujata Non-Parashock	149

	Rs.	
Sujata Parashock/Nutan	155	
Chinar	140	
Automatic Day-Dial (White/Black Dial)	300	} (no revision in the price)
Tareeq Stainless steel	180	

The prices have been increased primarily due to the steep rise in the cost of certain materials and components and the upwards revision of wages.

Funds allotted to States in Fourth Five Year Plan for Leprosy Control

1234. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether none of the States which have been indentified as 'leprosy States' has spent even half its Fourth Plan funds on the control of this disease, when of every four leprosy patients in the world, one is an Indian; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this neglect and the steps now being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). Leprosy is a major public health problem in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Karnataka. The States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are categorised as hyper-endemic and the other States are considered to be moderately endemic. Initially an allocation of Rs. 5.12 crores was made for the National Leprosy Control Programme during the Fourth Five-Year Plan period. However the total allocations made to the States on the basis of annual allotments came to Rs. 291.33 lakhs for the entire Fourth Plan period. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 237.90 lakhs has been utilised upto 31st December, 1973

3407 LS—3

and the balance is expected to be spent by the end of the current financial year. It is proposed to intensify the Programme during the Fifth Plan period.

Increase in sitting capacity of auto-rickshaws

1235. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any auto-rickshaw company has offered to Government to increase the sitting capacity of auto-rickshaw (three-wheeler) by manufacturing a new model; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes Sir; one of the manufacturers has developed a three-seater auto-rickshaw and submitted a proposal for taking up its manufacture. According to them its price would only be marginally higher than that of the two-seater auto-rickshaw. The proposal is under consideration.

Workers lay off by newspapers and periodicals

1236. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large scale lay-off of workers has been resorted to by a number of newspapers and periodicals, owing to newsprint scarcity;

(b) if so, the particulars of the workers laid off by different newspapers and periodicals; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto by way of ensuring that the workers laid off are taken back on job and payment of compensation for the period of lay-off to the workers so affected?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Idle capacity in Textile Machinery Manufacturing Industry

1237. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the textile machinery manufacturing industry is having considerable idle capacity due to shortage of raw material; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The textile machinery manufacturing industry is today fully booked with orders. Steps have been taken to arrange for timely supply of steel and pig iron so that deliveries are not affected due to shortages.

Establishment of wagon factory in Kerala

1238. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken decision to establish a Wagon Factory in Kerala in the Public Sector; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be established and the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production crisis

1239. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government of India has been drawn to a statement made by him in New Delhi on the 26th December, 1973 that vested interests were planning to create an artificial production crisis by provoking strikes and creating a fear psychosis; and

(b) if so, who are the so-called vested interest, indulging in such activities?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the speech, the term vested interests implied forces of right reaction, their agencies and their experts in legitimation.

Shortfall in wagon production during Fourth Plan

1240. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the estimates made by the Planning Commission indicated that there would be a shortfall in wagon production in the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). In terms of the Mid-term appraisal of the Fourth Plan, it was estimated that 68,776 wagons will be required in the Fourth Plan, but the actual production during the Fourth Plan is expected to be 58,410 wagons. The shortfall in production has been the result of a variety of factors like

closure of some units, uneven placement of orders, unremunerative prices, difficult industrial relations and short and untimely supply of materials and components.

Check on increase in population

1241. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether unless the growth of the population is drastically curbed, the per capita availability (217 Kg. against present 195 Kg) of grain at the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan may not show appreciable improvement over the present position; and

(b) if so, what are the radical changes proposed to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJI BASAPPA): (a) According to Planning Commission, the per capita availability of foodgrains works out to 170 Kg. in 1972 and 186 Kgs. at the end of Fifth Five Year Plan.

(b) All possible measures are being taken to make Family Planning more acceptable and as rapid a reduction in Birth rate is achieved as possible.

Forged car permit case

1242. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons involved in the recent forged car permit case;

(b) the names and ranks of the officials involved in the case;

(c) whether this happening is of recent origin; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to punish the officials involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Investigation by the police on a complaint made by the Ministry in respect of certain permits alleged to be forged is in progress. This investigation has so far revealed complicity of a number of persons including a few in Government service. Two functionaries at the ministerial level in respect of whom complicity has been charged, have been suspended.

National Commission on Industrial unrest

1244. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to appoint a National Commission to inquire into the prevailing unrest among the workers in the country;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to minimise labour unrest during the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Industrial Relations Machinery continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages through informal mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements. The proposed Comprehensive Bill on Industrial Relations, details in respect of which are being worked out, is designed to secure possible improvements in the industrial relations system so that work-stoppages are minimised to the utmost extent possible, and there is un-interrupted production as far as possible in an atmosphere of industrial harmony.

Man-days lost in 1973

1244. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether man-days lost in 1973 were higher in comparison to previous year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). According to available provisional information, the number of mandays lost during 1973 was about 16.0 million, compared to the final figure of 20.5 million in 1972.

Raniganj Coal Belt

1245. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: DR. RANEN SEN:

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

(a) whether 10 persons including five millionaires were arrested in the Raniganj coal belt area;

(b) if so, the names of persons arrested; and

(c) the charges against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Presumably, the reference is to the Press Report which appeared in the 'Statesman' (Calcutta edition) of the 27th December, 1973 under the caption "Alleged Racket in Coal: Six Held". If so, the particulars of the six persons arrested on the charge of procuring coal by clandestine means through different Delivery Order holders and forging road coupons with the intention of moving the coal to places other than their destinations are the following:—

1. Shri Mihir Kr. Das, Mine Manager, Victoria West Colliery.

2. Shri Piara Singh.

3. Shri Sitaram Choudhury of Raniganj.

4. Shri Kesho Koel of Raniganj.

5. Shri Radheshyam Tantia of Raniganj.

6. Shri Gour Dutta of Kulti.

Besides the above, Shri Purannall Aggarwala of Kulti was also arrested under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act.

Plots for settlement of East Pakistan displaced persons

1246. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the East Pakistan displaced persons are likely to get plots for their settlement as urged by the Chief Minister of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The West Bengal Government had requested the Central Government for conferment of right and title on displaced persons from former East Pakistan. Free of cost, over lands allotted to them as a rehabilitation measure in Government-sponsored and approved squatters' colonies in the State. The proposal has been accepted by the Central Government with the proviso that the allotment will be on freehold basis in colonies in rural areas and on leasehold basis in colonies in urban areas on a nominal ground rent. This has been done to complete the process of merging them into the mainstream of the population.

Inquiry into Working of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

1247. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. during the last two years;

(b) if so, whether any irregularities have been found; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the drawbacks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The Action Committee on public sector undertakings which had been constituted by Government inquired into the working of the Hyderabad and Hardwar units of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., in order to make an assessment of the constraints which were preventing them from reaching their rated capacity. The Committee came to the conclusion that the poor performance of the two plants could be rectified by making certain changes in the top management and in the organisational structure and made specific recommendations in this regard with a view to making the optimum use of scarce resources of equipment, materials and personnel. Important among the steps taken, on the basis of these recommendations are:—

(a) Merger of Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal with Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., under one common Board with one Chairman and Managing Director;

(b) Appointment of a Personnel Director who would be responsible for coordinating the overall personnel policy of the Group;

(c) Appointment of a Financial Director for maintaining close con-

trol over the total financial operations of the entire Company with due regard to priorities;

(d) Constitution of a Central Design cum R&D Group which will also have the task of making use of the skills and know-how provided by the various foreign collaborators;

(e) Coordination, optimisation and rationalisation of products and technologies;

(f) Improvement in functions such as materials planning and forecastings production planning and control;

(g) Motivation of managerial and supervisory staff and workmen through reward systems and rational and scientific incentive schemes; and

(h) Imaginative handling of industrial relations.

As a result, *inter alia*, of the steps instituted, the Company has achieved a increased tempo of production and profits as will be seen from the following table:—

	Rs. in lakhs	
	Actual 72-73	Anticipated 73-74
(a) Value of Production		
Hardwar	966	3074
Hyderabad	1708	5192
Tiruchy	3885	5855
TOTAL	6559	14121
(b) Profit		
	820	2891

Inquiry into Working of Heavy Electricals (India) Limited

1248. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Heavy

Electricals (India) Limited during the last two years;

(b) if so, whether any irregularities have been found; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the drawbacks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The Action Committee on Public Sector Undertakings which had been constituted by Government inquired into the working of Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal in order to make an assessment of the constraints which were preventing them from reaching their rated capacity. The Committee came to the conclusion that the poor performance of the undertaking could be rectified by making certain changes in the top management and in the organisational structure and made specific recommendations in this regard with a view to making the optimum use of scarce resources of equipment, materials and personnel. Important among the steps taken on the basis of these recommendations are:—

(a) Merger of Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., with Bharat Heavy Electricals, under one common Board with one Chairman and Managing Director;

(b) Appointment of a personnel Director who would be responsible for coordinating the overall personnel policy of the Group;

(c) Appointment of a Financial Director for maintaining close control over the total financial operations of the entire Company with due regard to priorities;

(d) Constitution of a Central Design cum R&D Group which will also have the task of making use of the skills and know-how provided by the various foreign collaborators;

(e) Coordination, optimisation and rationalisation of products and technologies

(f) Improvement in functions such as materials planning and forecasting, production planning and control;

(g) Motivation of managerial and supervisory staff and workman through reward systems, and rational and scientific incentive scheme; and

(h) Imaginative handling of industrial relations.

As a result, *inter alia*, of the steps instituted, the Company has achieved a increased tempo of production and profits as will be seen from the following table:—

	Rs. in lakhs	
	Actuals 72-73	Anticipate d 73-74
(a) Production	5470	6451
(b) Profits	507.53	1244
Prior period ad- justment	223.96	
	731.49	

Inquiry into Working of Richardson and Cruddas

1249. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Richardson and Cruddas, during the last two years;

(b) if so, whether any irregularities have been found; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the drawbacks?

by the Government and corrective
THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Working of the Company has been kept constantly under review

actions are taken whenever considered necessary. No serious irregularity has been noticed in the working of this Company since its conversion into a public sector undertaking with effect from 1st April, 1973.

Cataract operations in Uttar Pradesh

1250. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the incidence of cataract in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Government have drawn up any scheme to conduct cataract operations in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the amount sanctioned and the broad features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) No survey has been conducted by the Government in regard to the incidence of cataract in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Yes. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has drawn up a scheme.

(c) The estimated expenditure on the scheme is about Rs. 16 lakhs out of which Rs. 7,86,000 have so far been sanctioned. This scheme covers 47 districts in the plains. For its proper implementation, the State has been divided into 8 zones. An eye hospital functions as headquarters in each zone. A target of 100 cataract and other operations has been fixed for each block. The target for the whole State for such operations is 80,000. One operation is estimated to cost Rs. 20. So far 32,583 cases have been operated.

Foreign Secretary's visit to Gangtok

1251. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Secretary had gone to Gangtok on an official visit recently; and

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Foreign Secretary visited Gangtok from the 1st to 3rd December 1973 to hold consultations with the Chogyal and with leaders of various political parties on the forthcoming elections to the Assembly which are to take place under the terms of the Tripartite Agreement of May 8, 1973. These discussions were of a preliminary nature.

Latest Development in Military Field

1252. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA;
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are keeping itself in touch with the latest developments in the Military field;

(b) if so, the steps taken not to allow the nations ~~safety~~ to be jeopardised; and

(c) whether Indian army are well equipped to meet any threat?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Our defence requirements are kept under constant review taking account of the nature and magnitude of likely threats to our security. All possible steps are taken to ensure that our Army is modern and well-equipped. It will not be in the public interest to disclose details of the measures undertaken.

Ore Export Policy

1253. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

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

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to review its ore export policy;

(b) if so, whether this would help conserve metals for the country; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The Ore export policy in relation to various mineral ores is reviewed from time to time by Government keeping in view the available ore resources, requirement of indigenous industry, pattern of utilisation and technological changes etc. Conservation of minerals is an integral part of this policy.

New Divisions in Pak Army

1254. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the reported statement of the Army Chief that Pakistan is raising more Divisions; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All related developments bearing on our security are kept under constant review.

Movement of Vast Coal Stocks Blocked

1255. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

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

(a) whether vast coal stocks occur at Manaki in north Karanpura, Topa, Giddi and Dokara;

(b) if so, whether wagon shortage has blocked their movement; and

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Large stocks of coal have accumulated at collieries in North Karanpura, Topa and Giddi due to inadequate supplies of wagons.

(c) The Railways have been requested to make available more wagons for reducing the stocks.

Coal prices in Delhi

1256. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:

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

(a) whether coal prices in Delhi have doubled in the last two months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The retail price of soft coke in Delhi has been increased from 17.50 to Rs. 17.80 per quintal with effect from 15th January, 1974. The increase is due to increase in Railway freight, loading/unloading charges etc. in the month of December, 1973, however when acute shortage of coal was created due to loco strike etc., Delhi

Small Scale Industries Development Corporation imported about 300 tonnes of soft coke by road which was issued to establishments and other consumers like hotels etc., at a price of Rs. 34 per quintal.

Supply of Steel to Faridabad Industrial Units suspended

1257. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had suspended the supply of steel to industrial units of Faridabad in December, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Iron and Steel (Control) Order Provides for such suspension of supplies to persons against whom there exists a credible information or reasonable suspicion, of contravention of any conditions laid down under that Order.

Inquiry into working of Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited

1258. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited during the last two years;

(b) if so, whether any irregularities have been found; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the drawbacks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) An Action Committee was constituted by the Government to go into the working of public sector units and this Com-

mittee has examined the working of Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Limited;

(b) No irregularities have been found. The Action Committee has, however, made a number of recommendations for improving the performance of the company with a view to maximising the utilisation of the installed capacity:

(c) As recommended by the Action Committee, a blanket licence for the import of steel plates and other materials has been given to BHPV. The heavy machines are being operated on a three-shift basis. Recruitment of additional staff and supervisors has been taken up and will be completed in a phased manner. The Contracts Department has been expanded and reorganised to take care of the increased responsibilities. The National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., have been commissioned to study the feasibility and prepare a Detailed Project Report for the expansion of Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.

With the steps already taken the value of production which was about Rs. 5 crores in 1972-73 is expected to increase to about Rs. 9 crores in 1973-74.

Inquiry into working of Tungabhadra Steel Ltd.

1260. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., during the last two years;

(b) if so, whether any irregularities have been found; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the drawbacks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Inquiry into the working of Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited

1261. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited during the last two years;

(b) if so, whether any irregularities have been found; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the drawbacks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) An Action Committee was constituted by the Government to examine the working of Public Sector Units and the Committee has gone into the working of Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited.

(b) No irregularities have been found. The Action Committee has, however, made a number of recommendations to improve the working of the Company.

(c) Action has been initiated to fill up the top level posts in the Company. The Design Department is being strengthened. Training of the officers of the Company in the works of the collaborators has already started. The anticipated demand for pumps and compressors in the Fifth Plan Period has been worked out in consultation with the principal customers and production plan is being finalised to meet the requirements. The castings and forgings required by the Company are proposed to be developed at BHEL, Hardwar and development orders have already been placed on them. As recommended by the Action Committee, Phase II of the Pumps and Compressors Project comprising machining, heat treatment and tool room facilities is proposed to be taken up immediately with a view to improving the indigenous content in the pumps and compressors.

As a result of the measures already initiated the value of production is

expected to increase from about Rs. 25 lakhs in 1973-74 to about Rs. 6 crores in 1974-75 when the Company would break-even.

Production of Coal

1262. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of coal has decreased; and

(b) if so, what was the average yearly production and the cost per tonne of coal before and after the nationalisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment in Sengrauli Coal Fields

1263. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of the people given employment of all categories in the Sengrauli coal fields in the two years ending 31st December, 1973;

(b) of the above number how many people are residents of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) of those outsiders, how many belong to Bihar?

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

Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd.

1264. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., has achieved remarkable all-

round improvement in its working during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that estimate is that the demand for singareni coal at the end of Fifth Plan would be more and the company has planned to increase the capacity to meet the estimated demand; and

(c) if so, the outline regarding its plan and the need of fertilizer factory at Ramgundam and the power houses at various places?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Singareni Collieries Company Limited has programmed to produce 12 millions tonnes of coal per annum by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan. This programme takes into account the requirement of coal for the fertiliser factory at Ramagundam, the Low Temperature Carbonisation Plant and various power stations.

Dissatisfaction among women contract wagon loaders in Coal Mines of Brisingshpur Pali, Madhya Pradesh

1265. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal Mines Authority has given contract for wagon loading to an outsider in a coal mine of Brisingshpur Pali, district Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh where some women workers are not satisfied with the arrangements of this contractor in respect of their daily wages etc; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider such cases and put some Government official machinery to look after the grievences of workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Chinese strategic activities in South East Asia

1266. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that China is building up its strategic relationship around India, particularly in South East Asia; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government has noted that China has been trying to normalise relations with countries in South and South East Asia. The Government of India has always welcomed improvement of relations between Asian countries.

Anti-Indian activities by China in neighbouring countries

1267. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that China is extending its activities against India through neighbouring countries recently;

(b) if so, the nature of its activities in the neighbouring countries like Nepal, Burma, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Pakistan; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government is not aware of any anti-Indian activities of China in countries like Nepal, Malaysia and Sri Lanka as India has traditional relations of friendship with these countries. In the case of Pakistan, China has extended to it moral and material support in disregard of the activities of the situation in the Sub-

continent. The Government of India hopes that, with Pakistan recognizing Bangladesh, the Chinese Government will undertake a reappraisal of the situation in the Indian Sub-continent.

Steel to Small Scale Units

1268. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI PILOO MODY:

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

(a) the quantity of special steel allotted to Small Scale Units in Karnataka during 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(b) what is the procedural improvement made to dispose of applications for steel allotment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). There is no regulation over the distribution of alloy and special steels and the question of allotment of such steel does not therefore arise.

Lock-out by Coca Cola Company of Goa

1269. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coca Cola Company of Goa has declared lock-out from the 23rd November, 1973;

(b) if so, how many workers were out of employment; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to save the workers from unemployment?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). According to the information made available by the Goa, Daman and Diu Administration, the number of workers affected by the lockout by the management from November 23 to December 11, 1973 was about 200 workers. The disputed issues have been referred by the Government of Goa,

Daman and Diu to an Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

Recommendations of Justice Labour Sub-Committee on Adulteration of Food Stuff

1270. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

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

(a) the main recommendations made by Justice Lokur Sub-Committee on adulteration of food stuff; and

(b) at what stage of consideration these recommendations stand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) The main recommendations of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Citizens' Central Council, of which Justice Lokur is the Chairman, are as follows:—

(1) State Government officers, superior to food inspectors, should undertake the sampling work especially in the form of flying squads, and district food inspectors should be appointed for every district to supervise the work of food inspectors.

(2) Laboratories should be equipped with sufficient modern apparatus.

(3) Each district should have a fully equipped laboratory with a Public Analyst. But to start with, there may be a Public Analyst for every big city and every group of 4 or 5 districts.

(4) Every manufactured product should bear a label giving the date by which it can be safely consumed and in case the packed goods are found adulterated, the dealers should be punished.

(5) A declaration should be given on a board in hotels and restaurants that stale or adulterated food is not sold.

(6) Provision should be made that every manufacturer or distributor or dealer of articles of food should have a licence and penalty should be provided for violation of conditions of licence.

(7) The District Food Inspectors should be authorised to suspend a licence for any breach of conditions of licence or for reasons otherwise to be recorded in writing.

(8) P.E.A. Act be amended so as to empower the food inspectors to draw samples from railway wagons while in transit, notwithstanding the Railways Act.

(9) A sample be divided into four parts instead of three.

(10) A Panchanama should be prepared while drawing a sample and a copy thereof be given to the person concerned and his signatures taken.

(11) Powers may be given to the food inspector to arrest any person obstructing or preventing him in the exercise of his duty and power.

(12) The bond for surety provided when goods are seized may be deleted.

(13) The grounds, on which a food inspector breaks open the door of any premises where any article of food is kept for sale should be reduced to writing whenever action is taken.

(14) The food inspector should send the sample within 24 hours to the Public Analyst.

(15) The period of analysis by a Public Analyst should be reduced to 15 days.

(16) The report of the Analyst should include all details.

(17) The consent of the officer having an authority to sanction prosecution should be available without delay and the District Food Inspectors may be the appropriate authority.

(18) Special Judges may be appointed for quicker trials.

(19) The time period for sending a sample to the Central Food Laboratory should be minimised.

(20) Standing Council should be appointed to conduct the cases.

(21) Summary trials are not desirable.

(22) Distinction should be made between adulteration which is harmless and adulteration which is injurious.

(23) The Sub-Committee is opposed to suggestion of defining sub-standard foods but suggests that the penalty may be rationalised as follows:

(i) Adulteration which is health hazard, the minimum punishment should be 5 years' rigorous imprisonment with maximum 10 years and with fine of not less than Rs. 5000/-.

(ii) For other offences the minimum punishment should be 2 years rigorous imprisonment to a maximum of 5 years with a discretion to the court to reduce it to not less than six months in special cases, alongwith fine of not less than Rs. 2000/- to be reduced to not less Rs. 500/- in special cases.

(iii) For second and subsequent offences of the same nature, the minimum punishment should be doubled.

(iv) For all cases of adulteration injurious to health, licence should be cancelled and name published.

(b) The recommendations made by the Legal Sub-Committee of Citizens' Central Council and other proposals for amendment to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have been considered and a draft Bill to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is proposed to be introduced in the Parliament soon.

Expansion of Geological Survey of India

1271. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state-

(a) whether Geological Survey of India proposed an expansion plan with an outlay of Rs. 62 crores for the Fifth Five Year Plan to match production targets;

(b) whether this has been slashed down to Rs. 32 crores which is even less than that of Fourth Plan provisions; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to have a fresh look at the expansion proposal submitted by the Geological Survey of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The Geological Survey of India originally proposed an outlay of Rs. 68 crores in the Vth Plan which was later reduced by them to Rs. 62.8 crores.

(b) In 1972-73 functions of Ground Water Investigations and detailed mineral assessment have been transferred from Geological Survey of India to the Central Ground Water Board and the Mineral Exploration Corporation respectively. The Fifth Plan allocation of Rs. 28.50 crores for the Geological Survey of India is higher than the Fourth Plan allocation of Rs. 21.90 crores made after the mid term appraisal. Further, in this context the Fifth Five Year Plan allocation given to the Mineral Exploration Corporation also need to be taken into consideration as it has taken over the functions of detailed mineral exploration from the Geological Survey of India. The combined allocation of Geological Survey of India and Mineral Exploration Corporation thus comes to Rs. 51.5 crores which is about two and half times the Fourth Plan allocation of the unified Geological Survey of India as it was then.

(c) All relevant aspects have been taken into account while giving the Fifth Plan allocation for Geological Survey of India and no revision is contemplated at this stage.

Implementation of Decisions taken at Algiers Meet

1272. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-aligned Nations Bureau has been urged by the three leaders of India, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia who met recently in New Delhi that all the decisions taken at the Algiers Meet should be immediately implemented; and

(b) if so, the items and decisions which have not so far been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Indo-Yugoslav Joint Communique issued on January 29, 1974 on the conclusion of the visit to India of the President of Yugoslavia stated that both sides considered it desirable that the Non-aligned countries should meet as soon as possible, at an appropriate level, to review the latest international developments and their bearing on non-aligned as well as other developing countries, with the aim of initiating action for the implementation of the decisions taken at the Algiers Summit.

(b) Consultations are continuing in regard to the implementation of the decisions taken at the recent Algiers Summit meeting of Non-aligned countries. The forthcoming meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-aligned countries scheduled to be held in Algiers in March 1974 is expected *inter alia* to address itself to the implementation of these decisions.

Proposed visit by Dr. Kissinger to India

1273. SHRI P. M. MEHTA.
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dr. Henry Kissinger has stated that U.S. had made a serious effort to improve relations with India;

(b) whether he is likely to visit India soon as reported in the press; and

(c) whether there is some improvement in Indo-US trade exchange also; and if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) He has been invited to visit India.

(c) Yes, Sir. During period ending 31 March, 1973 there has been a general increase in the volume of Indo-US trade. The balance of trade which was in US favour has steadily been turning in favour of India. The balance of trade is indicated in the following figures:—

(Values : Rs. Crores)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Imports	452.95	416.52	224.58
Exports	207.34	263.08	275.74
Balance of trade	-245.61	-153.44	51.16

The figures for 1973-74 are not yet available.

Expansion of E.S.I.S.

1274. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal for the extension of the Employees State Insurance Scheme to shops, commercial establishments, mines and plantations;

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

(c) the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The question of extension of the coverage of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme has been considered by a Committee on Perspective Planning. The Committee has in its final report *inter alia* recommended that the Employees' State Insurance Scheme should carry out a 5 year phased programme of extension to additional categories of establishments including smaller factories, shops and commercial establishments, mines and plantations. In the case of mines and plantations, the recommendations of the Committee are to extend the Scheme only partially i.e. only cash benefits will be provided, since medical care is already available to the workers free of cost.

The additional coverage under the proposed phased programme would be 38 lakhs by 1977-78, besides normal growth in the sectors now covered.

The approval of the Central Government to the implementation of the phased programme for extension of the scheme to additional sectors of employments other than mines and plantations, has already been given. Accordingly, the Corporation has begun preliminary action for extension of the Scheme, in consultation with the State Governments. In the case of Mines and Plantations, which are widely scattered, the extension programme calls for more preparation.

Tripartite meeting on New Wage Structure for Port and Dock Workers

1275. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had called a tripartite meeting in New Delhi on the 31st January, 1974 to decide the question of setting up machinery to evolve a new wage structure for the port and dock workers;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). A meeting was convened on the 31st January, 1974 in New Delhi to discuss the question of setting up suitable machinery to evolve a new wage structure for the port and dock workers. The view points expressed by the various interests are being examined.

Allocation of Funds for Health Scheme

1276. SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

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

(a) whether Indian Medical Association has urged the Government to

allocate 15 per cent of plan outlay for health schemes; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KIS-KU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Fifth Plan, the provision for Health Schemes is Rs. 796 crores compared to the total provision of Rs. 433.53 crores in the Fourth Plan. This outlay coupled with the health infrastructure elements of the outlay on Family Welfare Planning is considered as adequate in the present stage of development.

Creation of posts in Defence Science Laboratories

1273. SHRI K. RAMA KRISHNA REDDY:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts created in Defence Science Laboratories during the last two years;

(b) the number of posts which have been filled up so far; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in filling up the posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The number of posts in Officers' grade sanctioned for the Research and Development Organisation during the period 23rd February, 1972 to 22nd February, 1974 was 431. Out of these, 199 posts have been filled.

The majority of the posts were sanctioned during the later part of 1973 or in early 1974. Action is already in hand to fill the remaining vacant posts.

Information regarding non-gazetted posts is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Demand of Steel for Kerala during 1973-74

1279. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of steel of the Kerala State for the year 1973-74;

(b) the total quantity supplied so far; and

(c) if it is less than the demand, the reasons for the short supply?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Expansion of Public Sector Steel Plants

1280. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a press report on 2nd February, 1974 in which it has been stated that certain top officials in the Finance Section of the Ministry of Steel by "deliberately" ignoring Government directives are impending expansion programmes of the public sector steel plants; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The position stated in the Press Report about release of funds to Bokaro is not correct. Every effort is made to ensure that the expansion programmes of the public sector steel plants are not impeded due to any delay in the release of funds.

Heavy Industries in Kerala

1281. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of heavy industries situated in the State of Kerala which come under his Ministry as at present, district-wise; and

(b) the investment, production capacity and the employment potential of the respective units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). At present one Public Sector Unit under the administrative control of the Ministry of Heavy Industry is situated at Kalamassery in the State of Kerala viz: Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. The requisite data about this Unit is given below:—

(i) Project cost Rs. 8.40 crores

(ii) Installed Capacity Rs. 5.00 crores

(iii) Employment Potential (as on 30-9-73) 2325 Numbers

Hired Land of Village Nangal Raya, New Delhi

1282. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4104 dated 23rd August, 1973 regarding Hired Land of Village Nangal Raya, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether no rental compensation has been paid to the land owners after 31st December, 1971 in spite of their repeated requests;

(b) if so, the reasons for this undue delay;

(c) by what time the rent would be paid to these poor landowners; and

(d) whether Government would now pay the yearly rent as also 6 per cent interest on the rent so accrued after 1st January, 1972 and onwards, as sought by the landowners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). No rental has been paid from the 1st January, 1972 as the question of increasing the rent was under consideration. Government sanction has since been issued regarding payment of rent at enhanced rates for the period from 1st January, 1972 to 31st December, 1977.

(c) and (d). Action is being taken to pay the annual rent. Payment of interest has been asked for by one land owner rate of 6 per cent. The question of payment of interest is being examined.

On a Union for one Industry

1283. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to have one union for one industry;

(b) if so, the reaction of A.I.T.U.C., I.N.T.U.C., H.M.S. and CITU thereto; and

(c) the Principle Government would follow to have one Union for one Industry?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration and the decisions taken are expected to be embodied in the proposed comprehensive bill on industrial relations.

इंडियन कापर कारपोरेशन के मजदूरों का मांगपत्र

1285. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन कापर कारपोरेशन वर्कर्स यूनियन, मऊ भंडार ने गत 15 दिसम्बर, 1973 को हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड तथा इंडियन कापर कमप्लेक्स के प्रबन्धकों को मजदूरी की मांगों के सम्बन्ध में कोई मांगपत्र दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप संत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसवा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) उसमें निम्नलिखित मांगे शामिल हैं :—

- (1) अखिल भारतीय मूल्य सूचकांक 200 (1960) के आधार पर 350 रुपये न्यूनतम वेतन ।
- (2) ग्रैडों का पुनरीक्षण ।
- (3) प्रोत्साहन योजना का परिशोधन ।
- (4) बरीयता के आधार पर पदोन्नति ।
- (5) ठेका-कर्मचारियों की सेवा शर्तों में सुधार ।
- (6) कम मूल्य पर आवश्यक वस्तुएं मुहैया निश्चित करना ।
- (7) नौकरी से हटाए गए दो कर्मचारियों की बहाली ।

(ग) इंडियन कापर कमप्लेक्स वर्कर्स यूनियन, मऊ भंडार, जो मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन नहीं है, हाल ही में अर्थात् प्रबंधकों और मान्यत

प्राप्त मठभंडार यूनियन के बीच मजदूरी और सेवा-शर्तों के बारे में हुए व्यापक समझौते को पुनः उखाड़ने का प्रयास कर रही है, यह समझौता 31 अगस्त, 1975 तक वैध रहेगा।

Aero-Magnetic Surveys of Madhya Pradesh

1286. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to launch Aero-magnetic surveys in Madhya Pradesh during the Fifth Plan for locating metalliferous deposits; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). There is no programme at present to launch Aero-magnetic surveys in Madhya Pradesh during the Fifth Plan for locating metalliferous deposits. However an aggregate area of 12,182 sq. kms in Madhya Pradesh, has been covered by the Airborne surveys using magnetic, electro-magnetic and spectro-metric sensors during April to July, 1972. Follow up action by way of ground reconnaissance and detailed investigation wherever necessary will be taken up during the Fifth plan.

कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोयले के मूल्य में वृद्धि और हड़तालों की संख्या

1287. श्री भोकार लाल बेरवा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद वहां पर कितनी बार हड़ताल की गई थी और इसके मूल्यों में वृद्धि की गई है ; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री, (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख) : राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोयला खानों में कोई पूर्ण हड़ताल नहीं हुई है, यद्यपि एक-दो खानों में छुट-पुट हड़तालों आवश्यक हुई हैं। ये हड़ताल मजदूर-संघों की आंतरिक और परस्पर स्वार्थी तथा मजदूरों की विभिन्न शिकायतों के कारण हुईं।

सन् 1973 में कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद अकोकर कोयले के मूल्य में कोई वृद्धि नहीं की गई है, हां, मूल्यों में एक रुपया लाने की दृष्टि से युग्मा और सालनपुर कोयला क्षेत्र में निकाले हुए सोफ्ट कोक के मूल्य में मामूली वृद्धि अवश्य की गई है। इस्पात संयंत्रों और प्रक्षालनशालाओं को दिए गए कोकर कोयले के मूल्य में 1972 में कोकर कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद दो बार वृद्धि की गई है।

यह मूल्य वृद्धि विभिन्न कारणों से बढ़ी हुई उत्पादन लागत को पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक थी।

1963-65 के दौरान बर्मा से आने वाले लौहों को मुभावजा

1288. श्री भोकारलाल बेरवा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बर्मा में राष्ट्रीयकरण के कारण 1963-65 के बीच भारत आने वाले लोगों को मुभावजा मंजूर किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश पाल सिंह) : (क) 6 दिसम्बर, 1973 को बर्मा सरकार द्वारा जारी की गई अधिसूचना के अनुसार व्यापार राष्ट्रीयकरण कानून, 1963 और समाजवादी आर्थिक व्यवस्था प्रतिस्थापन कानून, 1965 के अधीन राष्ट्रीयकृत राष्ट्रीय एवं विदेशी स्वामित्व वाले उद्यमों को मुभावजा दिया जायेगा।

(ख) अधिसूचना के अनुसार भवनों, (जो सरकार के इस्तेमाल में हों) मशीनों, फर्नीचर, कार्यालयों साज-सामान, मोटर-गाड़ियों भंडारों तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत अन्य वस्तुओं का मुभावजादिया जायेगा। जिन भवनों का सरकार उपयोग नहीं कर रही है उनके कानूनी स्वामित्व-अधिकार उनके मालिकों को लौटा दिये जाएंगे। इसी तरह, जो नगदी और बैंक राशि राष्ट्रीयकृत की गई है वह कर आदि काट कर स्वामियों को लौटा दी जाएगी। राष्ट्रीयकरण किये गए उद्यमों के मालिकों को यह अधिसूचना जारी होने की तिथि से 90 दिन के अन्दर निर्धारित प्रपत्र पर भावेदन करना होगा।

Foreign Minister's Visit to Bhutan

1290. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the results of his recent visit to Bhutan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The Minister for External Affairs paid an official visit to Bhutan from the 4th to the 6th February, 1974. During the visit the Minister called on H. M. King of Bhutan. Discussions were also held with the Bhutanese Foreign Minister and other dignitaries. The discussions which were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding, covered a wide range of matters of common interest. The visit served to underline the deep and abiding friendship which exists between our two countries.

India stand on Sea Beds in U.N. discussions

1291. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the stand taken by India on the Sea beds being discussed by U.N.;

(b) the supporting reasons for the stand taken, if any; and

(c) the names of the other nations which support this view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The United Nations has convened a Plenipotentiary Conference on the Law of the Sea. The first session of the Conference was held in New York from December 3 to 14, 1973. The second session will be held in Caracas (Venezuela) from June 20 to August 29, 1974. The preparatory work for this Conference has been done by the UN Seabed Committee which worked from 1968 to 1973. India participated in that Committee and will also be participating in the Plenipotentiary Conference.

On seabeds, India has suggested that a clear definition of the limits of national jurisdiction and the international seabed area should be established. The limits of national jurisdiction should be uniform and may be determined with reference to numerical distance from the coast, such as 200 nautical miles. Beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, there will be the international seabed area whose resources shall be the common heritage of mankind. These resources should be explored and exploited by the international seabed authority having full and effective powers for this purpose. The composition of the international seabed authority should be democratic. It should have powers either to exploit the resources itself or by entering into contracts with competent persons or organizations or by issuing licences to States or international organizations.

These views have found general support from the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Besides seabeds the Plenipotentiary Conference will also deal with other questions of the Law of the Sea including fisheries, freedom of navigation, preservation of the marine environment, etc.

Wages of Agricultural Workers in States

1292. SHRI B. V. NAIK:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the wages prevalent in various States for the agricultural labourers, male and female, State-wise; and

(b) the purchasing power of a man and woman's daily wage of the staple food grain at controlled and open market rate, separately, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BAGMUNATHA REDDY): (a) Available information regarding wages of agricultural workers as notified under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, is given in Table 4.11 of the publication "Indian Labour Statistics 1973."

(b) Information is not available.

Holding Companies for Heavy Industries

1293. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited type of holding companies are proposed to be organised for other sectors of heavy industry; and

(b) if so, the names thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to apply the pattern of SAIL to the public sector units under the administrative control of the Ministry of Heavy Industry.

राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम को घाटा

1294. श्री फूलचंद वर्मा: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वर्ष 1972-73 में राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम को 2 करोड़ 43 लाख रुपये का घाटा हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में विस्तृत व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस प्रकार के घाटे की आवृत्ति को रोकने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उम मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा): (क) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम को, परीक्षित लेख के अनुसार, 1972-73 के दौरान 2.24 करोड़ रुपए का घाटा हुआ।

(ख) घाटे के मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार हैं:-

(i) कोयला संयंत्रों द्वारा पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोयला न उठाने तथा परिवहन सुविधाओं का अभाव में प्रक्षालनशालाओं का पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग न होना;

(ii) वर्ष के दौरान, धोरी खान समूह के कार्य को भारत कोकिंग कोल लिमिटेड से लेकर राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम को सौंप देना; और

(iii) पहले हुए 0.74 करोड़ रुपए के घाटे का समायोजन।

(ग) कोयला खान प्राधिकरण लि०, जिसमें राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम उसकी एक सहायक कम्पनी के रूप में सम्मिलित है, के प्रबंध को इस प्रकार गतिशाल बनाया जा रहा है ताकि सभी क्षेत्रों में उसकी कार्यप्रणाली में सुधार हो सके।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के विवादों के न्याय-निर्णय का अधिकार क्षेत्र

1295. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के अधीन चलने वाले खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों के औद्योगिक विवादों आदि को न्याय-निर्णय हेतु दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधिकार क्षेत्र में माना जायेगा अथवा केन्द्रीय श्रम विभाग में ; और

(ख) क्या अधिकार क्षेत्र के विवाद के कारण कर्मचारियों को न्याय-निर्णय पाने हेतु परेशान किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसी स्थिति में स्पष्ट तौर पर यह घोषणा करेगी कि खादी भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारी न्याय निर्णय पाने हेतु किस के अधिकार क्षेत्र में आते हैं ?

भ्रम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :

(क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन, जिसे इस मामले में लिखा गया था, निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है :-

“इस समय इस कार्यालय में खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के कर्मचारों का कोई विवाद लम्बित नहीं है । खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, 24-रीगल बिल्डिंग, नई दिल्ली-1 के प्रबंधक और उसके कर्मकार, श्री नन्द किशोर जैन के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद में क्षेत्राधिकार सम्बन्धी वाद-विषय के सम्बन्ध में, श्रम न्यायालय के पीठासीन अधिकारी ने तारीख 11 अक्टूबर, 1973 के अपने पंचाट द्वारा निर्णय दिया कि औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम के प्रयोजन के लिए यह भवन केन्द्रीय क्षेत्राधिकार में आता

है और इसलिये न्याय-निर्णय हेतु कोई निर्देशक करना दिल्ली प्रशासन के क्षेत्राधिकार में नहीं आता । तथापि, विवाचन के सम्बन्ध में क्षेत्राधिकार सम्बन्धी झगड़े के कारण श्रमिकों को परेशान किए जाने के बारे में इस कार्यालय में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।”

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन आदि से सलाह करके इस मामले की जांच की जाएगी ।

Revision of Wage Structure in Sugar Industry

1296. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a machinery to revise the wage structure in the sugar industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The matter was discussed in a meeting with the representatives of employers and workers on the 6th December, 1973 and the consensus of opinion was that a negotiating machinery be set up to revise the present wage structure.

Steel Target of Fourth Five Year Plan

1297. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether target of steel production for the Fourth Plan has been fully achieved; and

(b) if not, what is the shortfall and the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No.

Sir. It was envisaged in the Fourth Plan that by 1973-74, the total capacity for steel ingots would be stepped up to 12.0 million tonnes and that the production of steel ingots would go up to 10.8 million tonnes. This took into account a production capacity of 2.5 million tonnes from the commissioning of the Bokaro Steel Plant, expansion of IISCO from 1.0 to 1.3 million ingot tonnes and some additional capacity at Bhilai as a result of its expansion beyond 2.5 million tonnes. However, for a variety of reasons these additional capacities have not materialised and the effective capacity at the end of 1973-74 would be only 8.9 million ingot tonnes, the first converter of Bokaro having been commissioned only on 31st January, 1974.

In 1972-73, the aggregate production from the five major steel plants came to 6.129 million ingot tonnes which represented an appreciable improvement over the production in the preceding two years. Expecting that this upward trend would be maintained in 1973-74, the target for this year had been fixed at 7.089 million tonnes of ingots representing 80 per cent capacity utilization. The actual production during the months, April, 1973 to January 1974, was however only 4.817 million tonnes. The target for the year is, therefore, not likely to be achieved.

(b) The shortfalls in production during the Fourth Plan period have been due to a variety of reasons differing from plant to plant and often from year to year. Broadly speaking, the main factors were the unsatisfactory working of coke oven batteries, backlog of maintenance, equipment troubles and break-downs, inadequate availability of refractories of the required quality collapse of the steel melting shop roof of Rourkela Steel Plant in July, 1971, inadequacy of replacement, repair and maintenance programmes in IISCO, disturbed industrial relations, particularly in the Durgapur Steel and IISCO and to some extent in the Rourkela Steel Plant and power

failures and restrictions. The production during the current financial year has been particularly affected on account of (i) severe power cuts and power interruptions, especially in the period April to November, 1973, directly affecting production in all plants except Bhilai, (ii) inadequate availability of Coal, again largely due to power cuts and power interruptions during this period, affecting the entire Jharia coal-fields leading to curtailment in the operation of coal washeries and of coal mining which in turn affected steel production in all the plants and (iii) intermittent slow down and industrial unrest in Railways, especially in the South Eastern and Eastern Railways, affecting movement of coal and other raw materials and of finished products, and thus necessitating the imposition of drastic cuts on production in keeping with the minimal flow of raw materials.

Finalisation of target of steel

1298. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of steel production both in private and public sectors for the Fifth Plan period to be achieved during the 1st year has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the projects that have been proposed to be taken up under this plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The major projects to be continued/taken up in the Fifth Plan are as under:—

- (i) Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant to 4.0 million ingot tonnes.
- (ii) Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant on a continuous basis to 4.75 million ingot tonnes.

- (iii) Significant progress in the implementation of Vishakhapatnam and Vijayanagar Steel Projects.
- (iv) Setting up of facilities at Rourkela for the manufacture of spirally welded pipes.
- (v) Installation of a plant at Rourkela for the manufacture of cold-rolled grain-oriented sheets.
- (vi) Installation of an additional coke-oven battery at Bhilai and of half coke oven batteries at Rourkela and Durgapur.
- (vii) Setting up of a refractories plant at Bhilai.

In addition the proposal for expansion of TISCO to 4.0 to 4.5 million ingot tonnes would also be considered after the receipt of the techno-economic study which has been commissioned.

Achievement of Target of Medical Facilities provided to Andhra Pradesh in Fourth Plan

1299. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of medical facilities to be extended by the Central Government in Andhra Pradesh has been fully achieved during the Fourth Plan period; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Medical facilities are provided by the State Government and as such targets are also fixed by them. The Central Government supports some of the programmes which are of national importance like the Malaria Control Programme, Small Pox Eradication Programme and other communicable diseases, etc. The Central Gov-

ernment also provides facilities for strengthening of the Primary Health Centres with additional staff under basic health services. 381 Primary Health Centres out of a total of 415 have been covered up-to-date and these have full complement of the staff admissible under the pattern of assistance. The Centre is also providing assistance for control of communicable diseases in respect of various programmes and this has been fully utilised by the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Medical Scheme for First Year of Fifth Plan of Andhra Pradesh

1300. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target for the first year of Fifth Plan for the medical facilities to be extended by the Union Government in Andhra Pradesh has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Medical facilities are provided by the State Government and as such targets are also fixed by them. The Central Government supports programmes for control of communicable diseases like the Malaria Control Programme, Small Pox Eradication Programme, Leprosy, T.B. V.D., Trachoma, Cholera, etc.

(b) Targets in respect of individual programmes in the field of communicable diseases have been finalised and we propose to provide a sum of Rs. 127.11 lakhs during the year 1974-75 for this programme.

Planning Commission has recommended an outlay of Rs. 140.00 lakhs for Health programmes in the State Sector for 1974-75.

Agreement for Exchange of Pre-War Detainees between India and Pakistan

1301. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been reached between India and Pakistan on the question of exchange of "pre-war detainees"; and

(b) if so, the main points of agreement reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Although Pakistan had agreed in April 1972 that all Indian pre-war detainees will be exchanged with Pakistani pre-war detainees in India so far Pakistan has not given effect to this understanding. Meanwhile the number of pre-war detainees in India and Pakistan is being physically verified by representatives of the Swiss missions, who look after the interests of the two countries.

Reinstatement of workers of TELCO and Tube Company, Jamshedpur

1303. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 763 on the 15th November, 1973 and state:

(a) whether the State Government of Bihar has since completed its efforts to resolve the matter of reinstating the dismissed employees of TELCO and Tube Company of Jamshedpur, Bihar, if so, the result thereof;

(b) if not, the causes of delay and the time limit for resolving the same; and

(c) the efforts being made by Union Government to fulfil the assurance given by the Central Ministers in Lok Sabha that no employee would be dismissed?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). According to the information made available by the Government of Bihar, certain proposal(s) were made to the management during the discussions held before the State Labour Minister. The management desired some time for consultations.

Grant of Land ownership rights to Refugees in West Bengal

1304. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government have written to Central Government for allowing to grant ownership right of the land to the refugees;

(b) if so, the outline thereof; and

(c) how many refugees would be benefited by it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government had requested the Central Government for conferment of right and title, free of cost on displaced persons from former East Pakistan over lands-homestead and agricultural in Government sponsored and approved Squatters' colonies in West Bengal. The proposal has been accepted with the proviso that the conferment of the right and title will be on freehold basis in colonies in rural areas and on leasehold basis in colonies in urban areas on a nominal ground rent.

(c) Nearly 1,25,000 families are expected to be benefited.

मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना

1305. श्री धनराज प्रवाल : क्या भारी उद्योग संज्ञी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में भारी उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हो गया

है तथा क्या इस संबंध में योजनाएँ भी बन चुकी हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश में कितने और कौन से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कौन सा भारी उद्योग खोले जाने का निर्णय ले लिया गया है अथवा लिया जाने वाला है; और

(ग) क्या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में पिछड़ा आदिवासी क्षेत्र शहरी भी शामिल है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) (क) और (ख) : सरकार सभी संगत कारणों जिनमें संतुलित क्षेत्रीय विकास भी सम्मिलित है, को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारी उद्योगों की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करती है। जब तक पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया जाता और जब तक विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार नहीं हो जाती ऐसी अवस्था में तब तक पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना की अवधि में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किये जाने वाले भारी उद्योगों की संख्या और उनके नाम के बारे में स्पष्ट तौर पर बताया नहीं जा सकता है।

(ग) हमारे पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश या शहडोल जिला वित्तीय संस्थाओं या केन्द्रीय सहायता से रियायती वित्त प्राप्त करने के लिये चुने गये औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिलों की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

Setting up of private O.P.Ds. within premises of Government Hospitals by Junior Doctors on strike

1306. SHRI R. S. PANDEY;
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether junior doctors, who went on strike in the month of January, managed to run private parallel

O.P.Ds. within the premises of Government hospitals; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The services provided in O.P.Ds are examination by a doctor, consultation services by a specialist wherever necessary, laboratory and X-Ray and investigation services, prescription and issue of medicines and recommendation for admission where necessary as an in-door patient. No such paralld O.P.Ds have been or could be set up by the striking doctors in Government hospitals.

In the second week of January *shamianas* were put up within the hospital campus: These structures were removed by the hospital authorities during that week.

The so-called "paralld O.P.Ds" were started by the Junior Doctors in the premises of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Irwin Hospital on 4th February 1974 and of the Willingdon Hospital on 11th February 1974. In the All India Institute of Medical Sciences premises a temporary structure was put up by the junior doctors which was removed on the 7th February 1974. However, the junior doctors continued to put up some chairs and tables in front of the O.P.D. of the Institute Hospital ostensibly to attract patients. In the Irwin Hospital Kanats and tables were being put up every day in the morning and removed at noon. Since 23rd February the junior doctors have not put up the kanats and tables in the compound. In the Willingdon Hospital tables and chairs are brought by the junior doctors which they take back to their hostel after hospital O.P.D. hours.

There have been no such paralld O.P.Ds in the premises of the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry and the Post-graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh

'Chinese proposal for Asian Nations Bloc

1307. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported proposal by China urging Asian nations to form a bloc; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government has received no authentic information about any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Heavy/Mini Steel Plant in Madhya Pradesh

1308. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up any additional heavy or mini steel plant in Madhya Pradesh during the ensuing plan period; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal for setting up a new integrated steel plant in Madhya Pradesh in the Fifth Plan period but the capacity of the Bhilai Steel Plant is to be increased from 2.5 million ingot tonnes to 4 million tonnes and the Bhilai expansion scheme is being accorded priority in the Fifth Plan period.

There are, however, some proposals from private parties for setting up electric arc furnace units in Madhya Pradesh for production of steel ingots/billets.

बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की राज्यवार संख्या

1309. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :
श्री आर. एन. बर्मन:

क्या अम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करके कि:

(क) देश में वर्ष 1973 के अन्त तक, राज्यवार, बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ख) वर्ष 1974 में रोजगार के नए अवसर बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं और उससे कितने बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुंचेगा ?

अम मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) :

(क) बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के यथार्थ आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। उपलब्ध सूचना, जो रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वालों की संख्या के सम्बन्ध में है, संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) पिछले कुछ वर्षों के दौरान शुरु की गई अधिकांश विशेष रोजगार योजनाएं 1974 में भी जारी रहेंगी। इसके अतिरिक्त 1974 के दौरान पांचवीं पंच वर्षीय योजना भी शुरु की जायगी। इस योजना में भी रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने का पर्याप्त सामर्थ्य है। पांचवीं योजना में रोजगार संबंधी मुख्य लक्ष्य और नीतियां ये हैं:—(एक) श्रम-प्रधान कार्यक्रमों में निवेश द्वारा संवतन रोजगार अवसरों का सृजन करना, (दो) कृषि, लघुउद्योग, वाणिज्य और व्यापार जैसे क्षेत्रों में स्व-नियोजन का विकास करना, (तीन) समाज के निबल वर्गों को रोजगार देने के लिए विशेष प्रयास करना, (चार) नाम-मात्र नियुक्त व्यक्तियों की आयवर्धी बढ़ाना, (पांच) कृषि क्षेत्र को सुदृढ़ बनाना ताकि इसमें भूमि का प्रचारी पुनर्वितरण, उद्यार निवेश, विपणन, सूखी खेती के तकनीकों के विकास तथा अन्य निवेश सुविधाओं जैसे उपायों को अपनाकर कृषि और इसस

सम्बन्धित पशुपालन, भुर्गीपालन जैसी कार्य-कलापों में अधिक संख्या में ग्रामीण श्रमिकों को खपाया जा सके, (छ) लघु किसान विकास अभिकरण, सीमान्त किसान और कृषि अधिक अभिकरण, ग्रामीण, आदिवासियों एवं पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में सूखे से पीड़ित क्षेत्रों के नए कार्यक्रम जैसी विभिन्न विशिष्ट स्कीमों का विस्तार करना तथा उन्हें जारी रखना, (सात) अधिक प्रभावी परिवार नियोजन आन्दोलन चलाना, (आठ) कृषि में कुछ चुने हुए यन्त्रों का प्रयोग करना, (नौ) आर्थिक विकास की मांग की पूर्ति के लिए शैक्षणिक प्रणाली का पुनर्निर्धारण करना, (दस) बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों की कार्यकुशलता को बढ़ाने के लिए विस्तृत प्रशिक्षण योजना बनाना ताकि इन्हें रोजगार प्राप्त करने के योग्य बनाया जा सके और (ग्यारह) विभिन्न रोजगारोन्मुख स्कीमों के शीघ्र एवं प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन के लिए सभी स्तरों पर प्रशासनिक मशीनरी में तीव्र गति लाना ।

खबरण

(क) 31-12-1973 को रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वालों की संख्या :

(लाखों में)

राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र	संख्या
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1	2
राज्य	
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	4.78
2. असम	1.05
3. बिहार	11.41
4. गुजरात	2.39
5. हरियाणा	1.34
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.65
7. जम्मू व कश्मीर	0.30
8. केरल	5.24
9. मध्य प्रदेश	4.24
10. महाराष्ट्र	6.99

1	2
11. मणिपुर	0.41
12. मेघालय	0.07
13. कर्नाटक	3.11
14. नागालैंड	
15. उड़ीसा	3.35
16. पंजाब	2.05
17. राजस्थान	1.78
18. तमिलनाडु	5.90
19. त्रिपुरा	0.42
20. उत्तर प्रदेश	8.42
21. पश्चिम बंगाल	15.66

संघ शासित क्षेत्र

1. अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप	*
2. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	*
3. चंडीगढ़	0.25
4. दादर और नागर हवेली	*
5. दिल्ली	1.95
6. गोवा, वमन और दीव	0.19
7. लकाद्वीप	0.02
8. मिजोराम	0.02
9. पाण्डिचेरी	0.19

अखिल भारतीय योग :	82.18
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नोट :-* 1. इन राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों में कोई भी रोजगार कार्यालय काम नहीं कर रहा है ।

2-दिल्ली में स्थित दो (दिल्ली और जामिया मिलिया विश्वविद्यालयों) को छोड़ कर विश्वविद्यालय रोजगार सूचना और मार्गदर्शन केन्द्रों के धाकड़े सम्मिलित नहीं हैं ।

3-रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर में दर्ज नौकरी चाहने वाले सभी व्यक्ति अनिवासीतः बेरोजगार नहीं हैं ।

विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों के कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

1310. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को गत एक वर्ष के दौरान विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में कार्य कर रहे किसी भारतीय कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं तथा उनका विवरण क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार को ऐसे 13 भारतीय कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं जो विदेश मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन विदेशों में भारतीय राजदूतावासों में कार्य कर रहे हैं । ये शिकायतें घटिया जन

संपर्क, वित्तीय/विदेशी मुद्रा संबंधी अनियमितताओं तथा घोषित भ्राय के मुकाबले भ्रायिक परिसम्पत्ति संग्रह के संबंध में हैं ।

ट्रकों और कारों का निर्माण

1311. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में विभिन्न कारखानों द्वारा कितने ट्रकों तथा कारों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है तथा प्रत्येक कारखाने द्वारा प्रति वर्ष बनाए जा रहे ट्रकों तथा कारों की अद्यतन संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) क्या भारतीय ट्रकों और कारों का निर्यात भी किया जाता है और यदि हां, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जानकारी निम्नलिखित है :-

उत्पादन (संख्या)

क्रम सं०	निर्माता का नाम	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74 (जन०, 1974 तक)
1	2	3	4	5
(क) वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियाँ				
1	मे० टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड लोकोमोटिव कंपनी लिमिटेड ।	25,079	21,778	18,442
2	मे० हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स लिमिटेड ।	1,214	1,835	1,935
3	मे० प्रीमियर माटोमोबाइल्स लि० ।	3,883	3,828	3,376
4	मे० प्रशोक लेलैंड लिमिटेड ।	4,807	4,923	5,122
5	मे० महिन्द्रा एण्ड महिन्द्रा लि० ।	876	894	1,298
6	मे० स्टैंडर्ड मोटर प्राइवेट्स आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड ।	633	1,382	702
7	मे० बजाज टेम्पो लिमिटेड ।	3,175	3,734	4,318
	योग	39,667	38,374	35,193

1	2	3	4	5
(ख) यात्री कारों :				
1	मे० हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स लिमिटेड ।	26,202	23,812	22,525
2	मे० प्रीमियर आटोमोबाइल्स लिमिटेड ।	13,388	13,988	12,902
3	मे० स्टैंडर्ड मोटर प्रोडक्ट्स आफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड	971	490	755
योग		40,561	38,290	36,182

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों में निर्यात की गई वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियों और यात्री कारों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

	वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियां जिनमें विशेष प्रयोजन की लारियां ट्रक तथा वैन भी सम्मिलित हैं ।	यात्री कारें
1971-72	765	5
1972-73	917	14
1973-74	85	1
(अगस्त, 1973 तक)		

वर्ष 1973 में देश में नसबन्दी तथा बंध्याकरण के आपरेशन

1312. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) 1973 के दौरान देश भर में कितने पुरुषों ने नसबन्दी तथा कितनी महिलाओं ने बंध्याकरण के आपरेशन कराये ;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त आंकड़े विगत तीन वर्षों के आंकड़ों से कम है अथवा अधिक ; और

(ग) परिवार नियोजन के प्रचार के लिए सरकार द्वारा किन नारों का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ;

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपसत्री-(श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) :

(क) 1973 में नसबन्दी और बंध्या-

करण कराने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्रमशः 1,519,393* और 471,134* थी ।

(ख) वर्ष 1970 से 1973 तक किये गये नसबन्दी और बंध्याकरण आपरेशनों की संख्या जिनसे स्थिति का पता चलता है, नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	नसबन्दी आपरेशन	बंध्याकरण
1970	925,010	423,091
1971	1,419,807	551,213
1972	1,752,477*	535,585*
1973	1,519,393*	471,134*

*अनन्तिम

(ग) कुछ नारे जिनका प्रयोग हाल ही में राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम में किया गया है, विवरण संलग्न हैं ।

विवरण

परिवार नियोजन के प्रचार में हाल ही में प्रयोग किए गये नारे ।

1. बीबी बच्चों का दुलार, घर में बहार ।
2. ताकत तादाद में नहीं शक्ति संख्या में नहीं ।
3. पढ़ाई पर आज का खर्च, कल की पूजी
4. परती और बच्चे, मर्द की पहली जिम्मेदारी
5. स्वस्थ पत्नी सुखी परिवार
6. स्त्री के रूप-रंग की रक्षा के लिए बच्चों के जन्म में अन्तर रखिये
7. बच्चे होंगे जितने कम, उतनी होगी शिक्षा उत्तम
8. कम बच्चे, हर एक का हिस्सा ज्यादा
9. दो या तीन सेहतमंद बच्चे, कई कमजोर बच्चों से अच्छे
10. कम संतान; सेहत की निशान
11. देश का उद्धार, छोटा परिवार
12. छोटे परिवार, बेहतर रोजगार सभी के लिए
13. छोटा ही परिवार, बड़े, मोहब्बत प्यार
14. अच्छे पेड़ अन्तर, अच्छे बच्चे अन्तर से
15. बच्चे का जन्म बिना चाहे नहीं, फैसले से
16. मां बच्चों की सेहत का राज, बच्चों के जन्म में सही अन्तर
17. मां की सेहत का अन्तर, बच्चों में हो काफी अन्तर
18. दो या तीन बच्चे, आप भी सुखी व भी सुखी

Setting up Rural Hospitals in Fifth Plan

1313. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have stressed the importance of setting up of rural hospitals;

(b) how many rural hospitals are there in the country and the requirements of rural hospitals; and

(c) how many rural hospitals Government would set up during the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KIS-KU): (a) to (c). Curative and preventive medical and health facilities are provided to the rural population through the establishment of Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres in the country. At present there are 5256 Primary Health Centres and 31 050 Sub-centres in the country as on 30-6-1973. To provide better diagnostic facilities and adequate treatment in a hospital, it is considered necessary to link the infrastructure of Primary Health Centres with Hospitals to which the patients may be referred for treatment. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, it is proposed to upgrade 1283 Primary Health Centres to 30 bed rural hospitals. The intention of the scheme is to provide both generalised as well as commonly needed specialised services for medicine, surgery, gynaecology/obstetrics anaesthesia and for X-ray and laboratory facilities.

India's share in expenditure on U. N. Peace Force in West Asia

1314. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has to pay for keeping U.N. peace troops in West Asia; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) India's share has been assessed at US \$72 (144 for the period from 25th October 1973 to 24th April 1974.

Adequate Supply of Coal to Industries

1315. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-
THAM:
SHRI G. P. YADAV:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the steps taken so far by the Government to ensure the regular and adequate supply of coal to industries have borne no fruit; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and
(b). Supply of coal to industries depends upon two factors viz. production and transport. Production during the year 1973 was 2.4 million tonnes more than what it was during 1972. However, the overall loading of coal by rail deteriorated during the year due to strikes and disruptions in Railways. Secondly, due to the high priority being given to essential consumers like steel plants, railways, power houses and other industries, the demand of the consumers like domestic users brick-kilns and small scale industries, is not being fully met.

Proposed U.N. Session on World Energy Crisis

1317. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the U.N. Secretary-General has been requested to convene an emergency session of the U.N. General

Assembly for discussion on the world energy crisis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL
SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. President Boumediene of Algeria made a formal proposal to the U.N. Secretary-General for the convening of a Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly to consider problems relating to raw materials and development.

As prescribed under the Rules of Procedure the Secretary-General has solicited the opinion of member Governments. A majority of members including India, have replied affirmatively and the Special Session is expected to be convened on April 9.

(b) Government of India fully supports the proposal. It is hoped that the Special Session would deal in a purposeful manner with the problems faced by the developing countries in regard to their economic development, including the more recent and acute ones and the achievement of greater balance in international economic, commercial and financial relations.

Iron and Steel Material from Regularised Sources

1318. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 21 units eligible for obtaining iron and steel material from regularised sources have been recently debarred from obtaining this facility because of violation of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956 and the Essential Commodities Act;

(b) if so, the names, addresses and particulars of these units:

(c) the specific charges against each; and

(d) what penal action, if any has been taken against each of these units and remedial steps taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). Under the provisions of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956, utilization of steel for a purpose other than that for which it is applied for or allotted is a penal offence punishable under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Regional Offices of the Iron and Steel Controller have been set up to check on proper utilization of steel. On the basis of inspections conducted by these Offices, supplies of steel materials to some units have been suspended on grounds of mis-utilization. Detailed information relating to all such units is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rescue Work by Warships Based at Vizag

1319. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Greek Captain has alleged negligence on the part of Indian Warships in rescuing "Sonavati"; and

(b) if so, whether none of the warships based at Vizag reached the spot for "Sonavati" rescue even though the distance from Vizag to the spot of incident is only 155 miles?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government have seen press reports in which the Captain of a Greek ship had made certain general allegations.

(b) Indian Naval Ship KAMORTA which was under maintenance at VIZAG was got ready immediately and sailed on the night of 9th December 1973 to render assistance to the

survivors of MV SONAVATI. She was in the search area until late on 11th December 1973.

Implementation of recommendations of Interim Report of Expert Committee on Unemployment

1320. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee on Unemployment headed by Shri Bhagwati in their interim report, had made a number of recommendations to cope with the problem of growing unemployment and under-employment in the country;

(b) if so, which of those recommendations have been accepted by Government;

(c) the accepted recommendations which have been implemented; and

(d) the recommendations which have not been accepted and the reasons for non-acceptance?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). The measures suggested in the Interim Report of the Committee were gone into in detail by an Inter Ministerial Working Group set up by the Planning Commission. The recommendations of the Committee along with the views of the Working Group were considered by the Planning Commission in October, 1972. The proposals were remitted to the Programme Divisions of the Planning Commission for consideration, in consultation with the Ministries, in the formulation of the Plan programmes, in particular the Annual Plan of the Central and State Governments for 1973-74. Soon after the Committee on Unemployment submitted its final Report which coincided with the preparatory work in connection with the formulation of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The recommendation of the Interim Report of the Committee which related to the grant of exemption to unemployed persons from the payment of application fees and the adoption of a selective approach in regard to payment of travelling expenses to unemployed candidates, which was also supported by the Inter-Ministerial Working Group, is separately receiving consideration of the Government.

खाद्य पदार्थों में हानिकारक रंग का उपयोग रोकने के लिए विधान

1321. श्री चन्द्र भाल मनी तिवारी :
श्री ई० वी० त्रिखे पाटिल :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय मानक संस्थान के आग्रह पर उनके मंत्रालय ने खाद्य पदार्थों में हानिकारक रंगों की मिलावट को रोकने के लिए 1—1/2 वर्ष पूर्व एक विधेयक को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया था ;

(ख) क्या विधेयक का हिन्दी अनुवाद अभी तक नहीं हो पाया है और इसी वजह से वह धूल फांक रहा है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस विधेयक को लाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किष्कू) :
(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग) : ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Printing and Diecasting Line of H.M.T.

1325. SHRI FATESINGH RAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the printing and die-casting line of Hindustan Machine Tools continue to be a problem with production levels keeping very low as compared to the targets; and

(b) the reasons for the shortfall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Production in these two lines has been predictably low in the initial years due to time needed for firmly sourcing supply of components and castings.

Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar Steel Plants

1326. SHRI FATESINGH RAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Investment Board has approved the proposals of the Steel Ministry to prepare detailed projects reports for the Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar steel plants; and

(b) if so, the outline thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Public Investment Board has recommended the proposal for the preparation of Detailed Project Reports for the Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar Steel Projects where annual capacity of about 3 million ingot tonnes each is ultimately envisaged. The Steel Authority of India Ltd. would now take steps for the preparation of Detailed Project Reports. Meanwhile, work relating to the acquisition of lands required for these projects and for development of infrastructure facilities would continue.

Shifting of Headquarters of Western Command from Simla to Chandigarh

1327. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift the Headquarters of Western Command from Simla to Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard and the nature of the decision?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance provided to Ex-servicemen by Directorate of Resettlement

1328. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ex-servicemen who have been assisted in getting re-employment by the Directorate of Resettlement in the months of December, 1973 and January, 1974;

(b) the comparative figures for the months of December, 1972 and January, 1973; and

(c) the total number of Ex-servicemen registered with the Directorate as on 15th February, 1974 and one year earlier on the same date?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The number of ex-servicemen who have been assisted in getting re-employment by the Directorate General Resettlement in the months of December 1973 and January 1974 and the corresponding figures for December 1972 and January 1973 are given below:—

Dec.	73	—	115	Dec.	72	—	160
Jan.	74	—	129	Jan.	73	—	204

(c) The total number of ex-servicemen registered with the Directorate as on 15th February, 1974 and on 15th February, 1973 are as under:—

15th February	74	—	31,806
15th February	73	—	20,560

Plan for eradication of Leprosy from India

1329. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special plan has been chalked out for eradication of leprosy from India during the next five years; and

(b) if so, the main outlines of the plan and the estimated amount likely to be spent on this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):

(a) Yes.

(b) The plan envisages covering of the entire hyper-endemic and moderately endemic areas of the country in order to bring to the surface all possible leprosy cases for treatment. The methodology of the programme is based on the ambulatory domiciliary pattern of treatment through sulphone group of drugs on a mass scale by extensive and intensive house to house case detection and follow up work. To this has also been added the additional strategy of tackling urban Leprosy problems, temporary hospitalisation needs of acutely ill or highly infectious leprosy patients, reconstructive surgery for correction of deformities, augmentation of supervisory tiers at district level for the better implementation of the programme and epidemiological investigations through specially designed team. The programme pattern envisages to meet the total outdoor and in-door treatment needs of the patients by supply of specific anti-leprotic drugs by the Central Government through the respective State Governments.

It is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 30.43 crores. The Planning Commission have tentatively agreed to a provision of Rs. 10.52 crores for the time being.

**Bhakra Management Board Building
for Army**

1330. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Army authorities have approached the Bhakra Management Board authorities for acquiring the buildings lying vacant around Bhakra and Golthai in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the date when this matter was taken up by the authorities with the Bhakra Management Board; and

(c) the reaction of the Bhakra Management Board to the request, especially in view of the fact that Himachal Pradesh Government being the successor Government is fully entitled for the possession of these buildings?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir. The Buildings were however offered to the Army in October 1973 during the Army Commander's visit to Nangal and Bhakra.

(b) 6-10-1973.

(c) The Chairman, Bhakra Management had no objection to transfer the buildings to the Army for temporary Camps only. As the accommodation was not found suitable for use by the Army the case was not pursued and was dropped in October, 1973.

**Indigenous Herbs for Family Planning
through Oral Contraceptives**

1331. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state whether any attempt at research is being made from our indigenous herbs for family planning through oral contraceptives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KON-DAJJI BASAPPA): Yes. The research is being conducted on anti-fertility effects of indigenous herbs when taken orally.

Increase in pension of Ex-Servicemen

1333. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider to increase the pension amount to the Ex-Servicemen in view of the price rise; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Third Pay Commission in regard to pension of Service personnel are under active consideration.

In so far as the individuals who retired prior to 1-1-1973 are concerned the position is that the question of grant of relief to such Central Government employees on the Civil side is under consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly. The said decision, as and when taken, would also apply to the ex-servicemen.

**Increase in defaults in deposit of
E.P.F. by Employers**

1334. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the increasing defaults committed by employers in crediting money to the Provident Fund Accounts;

(b) whether these defaults are confined only to the private sector;

(c) whether public sector undertakings have also committed defaults;

(d) whether punitive action is being taken against the defaulters; and

(e) whether any change in legislation is proposed in order to make the punishment of defaults more severe?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) The following action is taken against the defaulting employers of the un-exempted establishments:—

(i) Prosecution is launched under Section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(ii) Revenue Recovery proceedings are initiated under Section 8 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(iii) In suitable cases, complaints are filed with the Police/Courts under Section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code.

(iv) Penal damages are levied under Section 14-B of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(v) The default is brought to the notice of the Employers' and the Employees' Organisations including the Trade Unions.

(e) The provisions of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 have recently been amended to make the penal provisions more stringent.

Supply of Soft Coke to Delhi

1335. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supply of soft coke to Delhi in winter months of December, 1973 and January, 1974 was

reduced by half due to shortage of wagons/fall in coal production;

(b) if not, the monthly requirements in the winter months and the actual supplies;

(c) whether the price of soft coke in the open market had more than doubled; if not, the actual prices prevailing in the market; and

(d) whether the official price of soft coke also has been doubled since January, 1974, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Railway authorities have fixed a quota of 1500 wagons per month for the movement of soft coke from collieries to the Union Territory of Delhi. The actual receipts during the period October 1973—February 1974 monthwise has been as under:

October '73	—	922
November '73.	—	1310
December '73	—	960
January '74	—	1317
February '74	—	1317
(upto 22nd Feb.)		

(c) and (d). The procurement and distribution of coal/coke in the Union Territory of Delhi is regulated under Delhi Coal Control Order, 1963. The price of coal/coke is fixed by the Delhi Administration under the Delhi Specified Articles (Price Control) Order, 1971. The retail prices fixed by the Delhi Administration for soft coke are indicated below.

(Prices per quintal)

Prior to 15.1.74	w.e.f. 15.1.74
Rs. 17.50	Rs. 17.80

With effect from same date, retail price of soft coke moving to Delhi by road was fixed at Rs. 34 per quintal.

Coal transported by rail is reserved exclusively for distribution amongst domestic consumers.

The increase has been allowed due to increase in railway freight, Surcharge, LDCC charges, handling charges at railway siding and commission to the retailers.

Training to Arab States' Mirage Pilots by Pakistan

1336. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the report in the newspapers about the story published in the French 'Newspaper L' *Aurore* about the request made by France to Pakistan to train Mirage pilots from Arab States in handling Mirage aircraft;

(b) whether a French-delegation paid a visit to Pakistan recently to negotiate a deal with that country;

(c) whether this will not increase the air potential of Pakistan through expansion of training facilities in that country; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government to this development?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A French delegation is understood to have visited Pakistan.

(c) Such a result is not unlikely.

(d) The impact of such deals is taken into account in planning our defence preparedness.

Shortfall in production of Aluminium

1337. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a substantial shortfall in achieving the target for aluminium production;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) the steps proposed to increase production of aluminium in the year 1974?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. As against the initial estimate of 200,000 tonnes of aluminium production during 1973-74, it is expected that production during 1973-74 would be about 150,000 tonnes.

The production has been adversely affected in the current year on account of heavy power cuts imposed on the aluminium industry by different State Electricity Boards.

The possibility of increasing the quantum of power supply to enable fuller utilisation of installed capacity in the aluminium industry is under consideration of Government.

Discussion with Prime Minister of New Zealand

1338. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Zealand Prime Minister had discussions with the Indian Prime Minister and other Ministers and officials on problems of mutual interest;

(b) whether any agreements were reached in regard to economic cooperation;

(c) whether any attempt was made to achieve approximation with that country in regard to the views on major international questions affecting the Indian Ocean and Pacific area, in general, and India and New Zealand in particular; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Prime Ministers of India and New Zealand saw scope for substantial increase in trade to the benefit of both countries. The two Prime Ministers agreed on the desirability of an exchange of trade and economic missions. They noted that cooperation between the Export Import Corporation of New Zealand and similar organisations in India could be of value in helping to stimulate trade between the two countries. It was also agreed that the possibility of a joint venture between India and New Zealand in paper manufacture should be further investigated.

(c) and (d). Both the Prime Ministers reaffirmed their support for the concept of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, free from Great Power rivalry, tensions and military escalation. The talks also reflected a close similarity of views on a number of subjects such as close cooperation among all countries of Asia; the achievement of a just and durable peace in the Middle East in accordance with the provisions of the Security Council Resolution No. 242; opposition to nuclear weapon tests and abhorrence of policies of racial discrimination.

Legislation to curtail the Noise

1339. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether noise is the great enemy of health; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring any legislation whereby the noise could be curtailed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KUSKU): (a) Noise is a health hazard.

(b) There is no proposal at present to bring legislation in this respect.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत परिवार नियोजन पर व्यय

1340. श्री मूल सन्ध डगा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान परिवार नियोजन पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई और उसमें से कितना व्यय प्रशासन पर हुआ ;

(ख) क्या योजना में निर्धारित तत्सम्बन्धी लक्ष्य पूरे नहीं किये जा सके ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार जनसंख्या में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए कोई नये ठोस एवं सक्रिय उपाय करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री कांडाजी बाणप्पा):(क) चौथी योजना में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम पर अनुमानतः लगभग 280.03 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने की संभावना है। इसमें से विभिन्न स्तरों पर निम्नलिखित राशि के खर्च होने का अनुमान है :—

करोड़ रुपये

(1) केन्द्रीय स्तर 1.51

(2) राज्य मुख्यालय जिसमें राज्य परिवार नियोजन कार्यालय भी शामिल हैं। 3.94

(3) जिला परिवार नियोजन कार्यालय 20.73

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में परिवार नियोजन के ठरीके अग्रदाने वालों का कुल

वर्षवार लक्ष्य और निष्पत्ति इस प्रकार है :—

(घांकडे लाखों में)

	लक्ष्य	निष्पत्ति
1969-70	5.35	3.40
1970-71	8.30	3.77
1971-72	6.74	5.03
1972-73	10.90	5.73
1973-74	7.24	3.32

(दिसम्बर, 1973 तक)

(ग) इसके मुख्य कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

- (1) कुछ राज्यों में आधारभूत ढांचा बनाने में प्रगति का धीमा होना;
- (2) कार्यक्रम के लिए आवश्यक प्रशिक्षित चिकित्सा और पराचिकित्सा कर्मियों का उपलब्ध न होना ;
- (3) कुछ क्षेत्रों में साक्षरता के स्तर का नीचा होना तथा जनसंख्या के सामाजिक, आर्थिक विकास के स्तरों का अपर्याप्त होना ।

(घ) जी हां ।

तैयार इस्पात का उत्पादन

1341. श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय तैयार इस्पात की क्षमता आवश्यकता है और उसका उत्पादन कितना है तथा इस वर्ष कितने इस्पात का आयात किया जायेगा; और

(ख) क्या देश इस्पात के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेगा और यदि हां. तो कब तक ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसबा) : (क) और (ख) वर्तमान अनुमानों के अनुसार वर्ष 1973-74 में मांग 66 लाख टन और घरेलू उपलब्ध 51 लाख टन होगी । इन वर्ष इस्पात का आयात 10 लाख टन होने का अनुमान है । इस्पात में लगभग आत्मनिर्भरता की स्थिति पांचवीं योजना अवधि के अन्त तक होने की आशा है । यद्यपि इस्पात की कुछ श्रेणियों का अभाव तब भी करना पड़ेगा और कुछ श्रेणियों के इस्पात का निर्यात भी किया जाएगा ।

भारत की विदेश नीति का समर्थन

1342. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या विदेश मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ब्रैडनेव, मार्शल टीटो तथा श्रीमती भंडारनायके की हाल की भारत यात्राओं के परिणामस्वरूप भारत की विदेश नीति को और अधिक समर्थन मिला है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर एशिया में किस प्रकार की प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पात सिंह) : (क) इन विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों की यात्राओं के दौरान विचारों के आदान-प्रदान से उन सभी महत्वपूर्ण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रश्नों पर विचारों की निकट समानता उत्पन्न हुई जिन पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ ।

(ख) एशियाई क्षेत्र में देशों की प्रतिक्रिया अनुकूल और वास्तविक रही । इस क्षेत्र के देशों के बीच अधिकाधिक सहयोग और अन्तर-निर्भरता के सम्बन्ध में भारत के दृष्टिकोण और हमारे इस विचार का कि हिन्द महासागर शांति का क्षेत्र रहे, व्यापक रूप से समर्थन हुआ है ।

श्रमिकों को उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन

1343. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र डायल : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए श्रमिकों को पर्याप्त प्रोत्साहन देना आवश्यक है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का इस बारे में कोई नया कानून बनाने का विचार है ?

श्री मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख) : बोनस भुगतान अधिनियम, 1965 के अन्तर्गत बोनस की अदायगी सम्बन्धी सांविधिक उपबन्धों के अलावा, उत्पादन, हाजिरी आदि पर आधारित अन्य प्रोत्साहन प्रणालियाँ प्रचलित हैं जो उजरती दरों पर भुगतानों के अतिरिक्त हैं। इस समय इस प्रयोजन का कोई नया विधान बनाने सम्बन्धी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Demonstration by Workers of Glaxo Laboratories

1344. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of Glaxo Laboratories all over India conducted demonstration from the 19th December, 1973;

(b) what were their main demands;

(c) whether they have demanded to be treated as workman under Industrial Disputes Act; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). Government have no detailed information.

(c) and (d). The medical representatives (including those of the Glaxo Laboratories) represented by the

Federation of Medical Representatives' Associations of India, have been demanding their inclusion within the definition of the term 'workman' under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This demand will be kept in view while finalising. The proposals for the Comprehensive Industrial Relations Law.

Labour Unrest in West Bengal

1345. SHRI RAMKANWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a serious unrest on the labour front in various public and private sector plants in West Bengal;

(b) the reasons for such unrest; and

(c) whether Government have taken note of this fact and action, if any, taken to ensure smooth functioning of the industry and harmonious relations between employers and employees?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). The matter falls essentially in the State Sphere. According to available information, the strike by a section of the Jute Workers in West Bengal from January 14, 1974 was called off from February, 15, 1974 at the intervention of the State Industrial Relations Machinery. The Industrial Relations Machinery continues to make efforts to minimise work-stoppages through mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

Discussions with British Parliamentary Under Secretary for Home Affairs

1347. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government held discussions with Mr. David Lane, British Parliamentary Under Secretary for Home Affairs, about the problems of

Indian Immigrants to Britain and if so, the results thereof;

(b) whether the problem of Uganda Indians holding British passports was also raised during the discussions; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to raise this matter through some other channels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Discussions were held with Mr. David Lane, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State at the UK Home Office, who visited India from the 12th to 16th January 1974. These discussions included questions relating to immigration into the United Kingdom, the problem of illegal entry into Britain, the need for eliminating harassment to casual visitors from India, unnecessary delay in the issue of entry certificates as well as the question of divided families including those of Uganda Indians holding British Passports. Government was informed that all these matters would be looked into sympathetically by the British authorities.

(c) Does not arise.

New Coal Deposits

1348. SHRI D. D. DESAI:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

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

(a) the steps taken for exploration of new coal deposits to utilize coal as a source of energy;

(b) the target fixed during the Fifth plan and measures proposed to be taken to upgrade the target to meet the requirements of energy crisis;

(c) whether Government of India have approached Poland for assistance in the programme of modernisation of coal prices in India; and

(d) if so, which other countries have been approached for assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The Geological Survey of India has taken up regional exploration for locating new coal deposits in the following areas:—

- (1) Rajmahal hills of Bihar.
- (2) Namchak Namphuk coalfield in Arunachal Pradesh.
- (3) Eastern part of Rajmahal in West Bengal.
- (4) Patherkhera coalfield (Sector 2 & 3) in Madhya Pradesh.
- (5) Western Part of Singrauli coalfield.
- (6) Lakhanpur coal field and virgin areas of Korba coal field in Madhya Pradesh.

Altogether 15 drills have been deployed for locating new deposits and explorations have also been taken up to prove additional resources of coal in and around the working collieries of the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and the Coal Mines Authority Ltd.

(b) The production target of coal by 1978-79 (the last year of the Fifth Plan) has been tentatively fixed at 135 million tonnes, after taking into account the requirements of major sectors like power generation, steel plants, Railways and other users. The coal target is presently under review in the Planning Commission in the context of the current oil crisis.

(c) and (d). The Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. have entered into an agreement with the Overseas Mine Construction Company (KOPEX) of Poland for obtaining assistance in planning, re-organisation and reconstruction of the mines in Jharia coalfield and in the setting up of the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute.

The co-operation of USSR has also been sought in the construction of two

open-cast mines in Singrauli coalfield. The Soviet Government will also assist in the development of an underground mine in the Raniganj coalfield and an open-cast mine in the Korba coalfield.

Appeal by I.A.C. Employees for Conciliation

1349. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation employees have appealed to Government for conciliation; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and Government's attitude towards it?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Air Corporation Employees Union, New Delhi served a strike notice on the management of Indian Airlines, Corporation against the management's decision to introduce a new shift pattern. The matter was taken up in conciliation by Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner (C), New Delhi, which ended in failure. The Air Corporation Employees Union, however, filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court. The Indian Commercial Pilots Association, Calcutta preferred two writ petitions in the Calcutta High Court against the lock-out declared by the management and requested the Chief Labour Commissioner (C) for conciliation on the 4th February 1974: The matter was not taken up in conciliation as it was *sub judice*. Meanwhile, the management of Indian Airlines on one hand and Indian Commercial Pilots Association on the other entered into a settlement on the 21st February, 1974 in pursuance of which the management has lifted the lock-out in respect of line pilots covered by the settlement.

Under the settlement the Indian Commercial Pilots Association have

agreed to withdraw the two writ petitions filed in the Calcutta High Court and take necessary steps in this behalf before the next date of hearing. The writ petition filed by the Air Corporation Employees' Union, New Delhi, in the Delhi High Court, is still pending.

खेमकरण सीमा पर पाक सेना का जमाव

1351. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान ने खेमकरण सीमा पर अपनी सेना को जमा करना शुरू कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

चीनी विशेषज्ञों द्वारा पाकिस्तान सेना का प्रशिक्षण

1352. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार को ऐसे समाचार प्राप्त हुए हैं कि चीनी विशेषज्ञ पाकिस्तान सेना को शिक्षण दे रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) - सरकार के पास इस बारे में अभी तक कोई प्रमाणिक सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

E.N.T. Specialists Conference at Delhi

1353. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether ENT Specialists Conference was held on the 22nd January, 1974 at Delhi; and

(b) the subjects discussed and the resolutions passed at the Conference and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) Yes.

(b) The subjects discussed in this Conference are understood to have covered a wide variety of scientific papers pertaining to different diseases in E.N.T. practice. Copy of Resolutions, if any, passed at the Conference has not been received. Appropriate action will be taken as and when copies of resolutions are received.

Godavari Diversion Scheme for Water Supply to Steel Plant

1354. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested loan assistance for taking up the Godavari Diversion Scheme designed to ensure water supply to the proposed steel plant at Visakhapatnam; and

(b) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH BANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Godavari Diversion Scheme which is to be designed to meet the

water requirements of the proposed steel plant at Visakhapatnam is an integral part of the steel project. Work on this scheme can be taken up only after the quantitative and qualitative requirements of water, phasing of execution of works etc., are worked out in the Detailed Project Report. The Steel Authority of India Ltd. will be taking action shortly for the preparation of the Detailed Project Report.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों में उत्पादन में कमी

1355. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री सी० के० चन्द्रशेखर :

क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र में कौन-कौन से कारखानों में चालू वर्ष में कम उत्पादन होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) कौन-कौन से कारखानों में उत्पादन लक्ष्यों के अनुसार होया ; और

(ग) कौन-कौन से कारखानों में उत्पादन लक्ष्यों से अधिक होगा ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उच-सूची (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) इस मंत्रालय के अधीन सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी एककों में पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष की अपेक्षा चालू वर्ष में अधिक उत्पादन होगा ।

(ख) माइनिंग एण्ड ग्रेलाइड मशीनरी कारपोरेशन लि० त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि०, तुंगभद्रा स्टील, प्रेशम एण्ड फ्रेमन और यशवि टूल कारपोरेशन प्राफ इंडिया लि० में उत्पादन लक्ष्यों के अनुसार होयगा ।

(ग) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि०, जेसप एण्ड कम्पनी लि० और रिचार्डसन एण्ड कुइबास लि० में लक्ष्यों से अधिक उत्पादन होने की संभावना है ।

खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना में उत्पादन

1356. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में स्थित खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना में उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस का वार्षिक उत्पादन लक्ष्य क्या था और वर्तमान उत्पादन स्थिति क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख). खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना के अन्तर्गत तांबा धातु का उत्पादन अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ है। धातु उत्पादन के 1974-75 की द्वितीय तिमाही में शुरू हो जाने की आशा है।

अशोक लेलेण्ड तथा टाटा इंजीनरियों की बसें का निर्माण

1357. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अशोक लेलेण्ड तथा टाटा इंजीनरियरिंग लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी ने 1 सितम्बर, 1972 से 30 सितम्बर, 1974 तक की अवधि में क्रमशः 38 और 1576 यात्री बसें की बेंसिलों का निर्माण किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त अवधि के बीच किन्हीं राज्यों को यात्री बसें की कितनी बेंसिलें सप्लाई की गई ; और

(ग) क्या सभी बेंसिलें प्राथमिकता अथवा पंजीकरण के आधार पर सप्लाई की गयी थी ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं। उक्त अवधि में अशोक लेलेण्ड द्वारा 3256 और टाटा

इंजीनरियरिंग एंड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी द्वारा 6351 बस बेंसिलों का निर्माण किया गया था।

(ख) आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) राज्य परिवहन उपक्रमों और सरकारी विभागों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर तथा गैर सरकारी पार्टियों के पंजीकरण के आधार पर सप्लाई की गई थी।

देश में चेचक का रोग

1358. श्री बिंजीव झा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष संसार भर में जितने लोगों को चेचक का रोग हुआ ; उनमें 40 प्रतिशत लोग केवल बिहार राज्य के ही थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में देश में चेचक से प्रभावित लोगों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किष्कू) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [प्रकाशकाल में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT-6261/74]

Marriages with Foreign Ladies by Indians in Embassies Abroad

1359. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Indian Embassies wherein Indian Officers and other staff have married foreign ladies

during the last three years and the number out of them having acquired Indian citizenship; and

(b) the policy of our Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) None of the Indian Officers and other staff, under the administrative control of the Ministry of External Affairs have married foreign ladies in Indian Embassies abroad during the last three years.

(b) The policy of our Government in regard to marriage of I.F.S. Officers to foreign nationals as approved by the former Foreign Minister in July, 1969, is indicated below:—

The 1965 and subsequent IFS batches are not permitted to marry foreigners, as at the time they sat for competitive examination they were clearly told that such marriages would under no circumstances be allowed. Similar restriction applies to all Grades of IFS(B) also.

As for the IFS Officers who joined the service before 1965, our Government's policy is to obtain the fullest information about the foreign nationals concerned and the circumstances in which the IFS Officer has contracted the liaison and then decide each case on its merits, taking the following into consideration:—

- (i) The foreign national's nationality;
- (ii) The IFS Officer's maturity;
- (iii) Intelligence Bureau report on the foreign national's antecedents; and
- (iv) The foreign national's preparedness to acquire Indian citizenship by registration within a period of 2 years from the date of marriage.

Shortage of Pig Iron in Small Scale Sector

1360. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain foundries and engineering units, particularly in the small-scale sector, are facing a serious crisis owing to a shortage of pig iron;

(b) if so, which are such units, State-wise; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). It would not be correct to say that foundries and engineering units are facing a serious crisis owing to shortage of pig iron. Some shortage had however developed from April 1973 onwards and all sectors consuming pig iron would have felt the effect to some extent.

(c) In the context of shortage of pig iron, a system of equitable distribution of available supplies has been evolved. A Committee has also been set up under the Chairmanship of the Iron and Steel Controller to lay down guidelines for allocation of pig iron and to ensure equitable distribution. Efforts are also being made to defer export of pig iron even against old commitments until supply position improve in the domestic market. Enough capacity exists for production of adequate quantity of pig iron for foundries but production is at present suffering on account of shortage of coal, power and railway wagons, for movement of both inward and outward materials to and from the steel plants. A Railway movement Coordination Cell has also been set up with the active participation of the concerned agencies.

Target of medical facilities for rural population in first year of Fifth Plan

1361. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether target of medical facilities for the rural population for the 1st year of the Fifth Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The primary objective during the 5th Plan is to provide minimum public health facilities integrated with Family Planning, Nutrition and immunization for children as a package programme under the Minimum Needs Programme, the main features of which are:

- (i) Provision of one primary health centre for every Community Development Block;
- (ii) One Sub-centre for a population unit of 10,000;
- (iii) Making up of the backlog and deficiencies in building staff quarters;
- (iv) Provision of drugs at the enhanced level of Rs. 12,000 per annum per primary health centre and Rs. 2,000 per annum per Sub-Centre; and
- (v) Upgradation of one in every four set of primary health centre to provide 30 bed rural hospitals. Such hospitals are expected to provide common specialised services like medicine, surgery, Obstetrics gynaecology, anaesthesia, operation theatre, labour room, equipment for laboratory and x-ray investigations and ambulance in addition to preventive and promotional health care programmes.

The Minimum Needs Programme is in the State Sector. The Central Government would be only helping and

advising the State Governments on the operational aspects of the programme. The details of the Schemes and the targets of medical facilities are to be decided by the State Governments.

Non-aligned Bureau Meet in Algiers

1362. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: SHRI SHANKRISHNA AGRAWAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted an invitation to attend the meeting of the Non-aligned Bureau in Algiers in March, 1974;

(b) if so, Government's broad stand at the said meeting; and

(c) the subjects and topics constituting the agenda of the said meeting at Algiers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS. (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have accepted an invitation to attend a meeting of the Coordination Committee of Non-aligned Countries in Algiers in March, 1974.

(b) and (c). The proposed agenda of the meeting covers the Middle East question and problems relating to development and international economic relations in the framework of the decisions of the recent Algiers summit meeting of non-aligned countries.

Government have expressed full agreement with the idea of convening an early meeting of the Coordination Committee of non-aligned countries to consider important events which have taken place immediately following the Fourth Summit Conference. The proposed meeting will provide an opportunity to consider the recent important developments in the economic sphere within the framework of more

intensified cooperation among non-aligned countries in pursuance of the decisions taken during the Algiers Summit. It is also hoped that these discussions would lead to further wider consultation and coordinated action among all the non-aligned countries.

Crisis in Steel Industry

1363. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's Steel industry is facing a serious crisis;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to face and solve the said crisis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference is to the shortfalls in steel production which have taken place during the current financial year *vis-a-vis* the targets in general and the serious dislocation in the operations of the main steel plants during the last about 3 months, in particular. The production from the main steel plants has been adversely affected principally due to (1) severe power cuts and power interruptions, specially in the period April to November, 1973, which were responsible in a large measure for lower production of steel in all the steel plants except Bhilai; (2) inadequate availability of coal in this period, again largely due to power cuts and power interruptions affecting the entire Jharia coal-fields and leading to curtailment in operations of coal washeries and coal mines; and (3) Intermittent slow down and industrial unrest in the Railways, especially in the South Eastern and Eastern Railways, affecting movement of coal and other raw materials and of finished steel necessitating the imposition of drastic cuts on production in keeping with the minimal flow of raw materials.

The alloy steel production reolling units, wire drawing units and cold rolled strips units were also affected by power cuts/interruptions in varying degrees. The curtailment of supplies of furnace oil to these units from January this year is also likely to have an adverse effect on production from such units.

(c) The power situation improved from about middle of November, 1973. The agitation by the Railway staff has also been called off. Close liaison is being maintained with the concerned authorities to ensure regular supply of coal to the steel plants and the movement of essential raw materials and finished products. A special rail movement coordination cell has been established at Calcutta to constantly watch and review the situation.

Recommendations of Committee set up for Multi-purpose Workers for Health and Family Planning

1364. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had set up a Committee to go into the question of multi-purpose workers for Health and Family Planning;

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

(c) the steps, if any, taken by Government to implement one or more of the said recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Yes.

(b) A summary of recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6262/74].

(c) The Government have so far taken the following steps to implement

the recommendations of the Committee:

1. The training of Trainers for Multi-purpose workers is proposed to be started in April, 1974.

2. The Committee's report has been circulated amongst all the States and Union Territories and their comments have been called for.

3. It is also proposed to discuss various recommendations of the Committee in the forth-coming joint meeting of the Central Council of Health and Central Family Planning Council to be held from 5th to 7th April, 1974.

4. A national advisory panel has been constituted *inter alia* to prepare work manuals for the Multipurpose Workers.

Estimated Requirement of Tractors at the end of Fifth Plan

1365. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a wide difference of opinion between the Ministries of Agriculture and Heavy Industry about the estimated requirements of tractors in the country by the end of Fifth Plan period;

(b) if so, the correct estimated requirements of tractors in the country during Fifth Plan period; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to meet the requirement of tractors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) According to a study made by the National Council of the applied Economic Research the likely demand for tractors by the end of the Fifth Plan period would be 79,000 Nos. per annum.

(c) Sufficient capacity for the manufacture of tractors has been approved

and it is expected that the likely demand will be adequately met by indigenous production.

मिलावटी दवाइयों खाने से रोगियों की मृत्यु

1366. श्री भागीरथ शंकर : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भारतीय उपभोक्ता परिषद् के सर्वेक्षण के इस निष्कर्ष की ओर दिलाया गया है कि भारत में 50 प्रतिशत रोगियों की मृत्यु मिलावटी दवाइयों के कारण हो जाती है ;

(ख) क्या परिषद् ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में नकली दवा से मोंगा (पंजाब) में 50 बच्चों की मृत्यु की घटना का उल्लेख किया है जिसमें चूहे मारने की दवा मिलाई गई थी ;

(ग) क्या परिषद् ने इस मामले की जांच करने के लिये एक उच्चाधिकार प्राप्त समिति के गठन की भी मांग की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या निर्णय किया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) जी हां। परिषद् के इस कथन का आधार क्या है, इसका पता लगाया जा रहा है तथा इस संबंध में आगे और विवरण मंगाये जा रहे हैं।

(ख) जी हां। वैसे राज्य, पुलिस की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार मोंगा में एक बैच द्वारा चूहा मारने वाली जहरीली दवा देने से सोलह बच्चों की मृत्यु हो गई। यह निष्कर्ष उन चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों का था जिन्होंने पीड़ित बच्चों के भ्रामाशय से निकाले गये पदार्थ का विश्लेषण किया था।

(ग) जी हां। इस परिषद् ने मिलावट की समस्या का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक जांच आयोग बिताने की मांग की है।

(घ) उच्च स्तर पर हुई चर्चा के परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली के विशेष सन्दर्भ में खाद्य पदार्थों के और शोधियों में मिलावट की समस्या का अध्ययन करने के लिये मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में इस मंत्रालय में एक "अनीप-चारिक समिति" गठित कर ली गई है। केन्द्रीय नागरिक परिषद, भारतीय उपभोक्ता परिषद और अखिल भारतीय महिला सम्मेलन के प्रतिनिधियों ने भी उक्त चर्चा में भाग लिया था।

Steel Distribution System

1367. DR. H. P. SHARMA;
SHRI R. P. ULAGAN-
AMBI:

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

(a) whether a new steel distribution system is proposed to be introduced in the country;

(b) if so, the new system and how far it is an improvement over the system hitherto in force; and

(c) from which date the new system is proposed to be introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The present system of distribution has been working satisfactorily. However, the system of distribution is reviewed from time to time and changes therein are made, wherever necessary. A Statement indicating recommendations of a Departmental Study Group on Steel Distribution System, which have recently been accepted by Government and are being implemented, is attached.

Statement

Recommendations of the Study Group on Steel Distribution system which have been accepted by Government and are being implemented.

Sl. No. Recommendation in brief

1. Indent form to be rationalised by deletion of certain redundant

Clauses and to be made computer oriented.

2. Choice of the products in respect of each indent may be done on the basis of the relevant data by the computer.
3. Earnest Money exemption limited to be recouped quarterly.
4. Orders placed by exporters of engineering goods to be exempt from payment of Earnest Money.
5. Time for planning of indents to be reduced from two weeks to one week and for issue of Sale Orders from 41 days to 21 days.
6. Priority requisitions to go direct to J.P.C., with copy to sponsoring authority.
7. Allocation work relating to compact group industries to be done by Main producers as per guidelines by Iron and Steel Controller.
8. Quantities earmarked for matching reserves to be linked to only those items which are infrequently rolled and are normally in critical supply.
9. The number of Priority Groupings for purposes of Stockyard distribution to be reduced from 7 to 3.
10. Specific percentages may be earmarked for each group of registered demand.
11. Release orders of Stockyards may be issued by Regional Iron and Steel Controller.
12. The frequency of placement of wagons at Stockyard sidings to be on the basis of mutual consultation between local Railway authorities and the stockyards.
13. Railway to post an Officer of suitable rank at the Stockyard sidings to decide about re-weighment of wagons where shortages are expected.

14. Railways have to meet promptly the requests of stockyards for wagons for outward movement, particularly of long length material.
15. A fairly broad based distribution can be achieved through canalising agencies i.e. S.S.I. Corporations.
16. It is necessary that the Corporations initiate steps to augment their financial resources and strengthen their organisational capability to do their work effectively.
17. A model system regarding placement of indents and efficient and equitable distribution of received materials through network of depots by SSI Corporations has been proposed.
18. The materials meant for small scale industries but presently routed through Stockyards e.g. defective sheets/plates and sheet cuttings may be despatched to the S.S.I. Corporations directly.
19. In order to provide for a continuous review of the working of Corporations, a Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of DCSSI has been suggested.
20. The appraisal through J.P.C. and Iron and Steel Control Organisation in respect of performance of Main Producers against approved rolling and despatch programmes stipulated by J.P.C. need to be more effective. Periodical visits to Plants by appraisal officers and their close liaison with order departments of plants would be particularly beneficial.
21. Although legal sanctions are adequate, it is essential that cases of misutilisation are properly detected, specifically investigated and vigorously prosecuted.
22. State Directors of Industries D.G.S.&D. and other authorities should develop their enforcement apparatus and systems in order to avoid misuse of material received by their Constituents.
23. Sponsoring authorities should also look into the stocks held by consumers whose demands are sponsored by them from time to time and ensure that they do not hold unreasonably large inventories, thereby creating an artificial shortage in the country.
24. Sponsoring authorities should have close liaison with the Regional Iron and Steel Controllers and vice versa for exchange of information, coordination in carrying out inspections and in the follow up action required to be taken.
25. Another opportunity may be given for conversion of old orders of the traders on the books of the producers. In this context the possibility of exemption from the two-year clause with regard to converted orders of traders may be considered by JPC.
26. With a view to make the distribution of B.R.C. material broad-based, another attempt should be made to select dealers from unrepresented districts.

Elections in Sikkim

1368. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state by what time, the elections to the contemplated legislature in Sikkim are likely to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): The polling for elections to Sikkim Assembly will take place on 15 April 1974. The results are to be announced on 19 April 1974.

Death due to Administration of Adulterated Glucose Saline in a Hospital in Ahmedabad

1369. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the death of a student occurred in a hospital in Ahmedabad on the 11th January, 1974 due to administration of the adulterated glucose saline; and

(b) whether an inquiry has been ordered into the reasons for which the adulterated glucose saline was available in the hospital and the outcome thereof and the action taken or proposed to be taken against the guilty persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). A student died on 11-1-74 as a result of administration of an injection in the Sheth Vadilal Sarabhai Hospital, Ahmedabad. The police is enquiring into the matter and on completion of their inquiry necessary action would be taken by the State Government.

नसबन्दी आपरेषनों की की गयी फर्जी प्रविष्टियां

1370. श्री महा बीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 1972-73 के दौरान स्थापित किये गये परिवार नियोजन शिविरों में नसबन्दी आपरेषनों के बारे में फर्जी प्रविष्टियां की गयी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में उनक जिलावार संख्या क्या है और गोरखपुर जिले में इन फर्जी आपरेषनों के केसों की संख्या बहुत अधिक होने के कारण क्या है तथा इस संबंध में भया कार्यवाही की गयी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री कोंडाजी बासप्पा) : (क) इस संबंध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं ।

(ख) अपेक्षित सूचना भेजने के लिये राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है और उसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

अंग्रेजी, यूनानी, वैद्यक और होम्योपैथिक दवाइयों में मिलावट की जांच के लिए जांच आयोग

1371. श्री प्रोहग अग्रवाल :
श्री बसन्त साठे :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय उपभोक्ता परिषद ने अंग्रेजी, यूनानी, वैद्यक और होम्योपैथिक दवाइयों की जांच कराने के लिए सरकार से जांच आयोग नियुक्त करने का आग्रह किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ;

(ग) क्या परिषद ने दवाइयों में मिलावट के संबंध में सरकार को कुछ तथ्य पेश किये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका विवरण क्या है

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किस्कू) : (क) भारतीय उपभोक्ता परिषद् द्वारा परिष्कृत सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में एक भाग यह भी कि सरकार औषधियों में मिलावट की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करे और उसकी रोक थाम के उपाय ढंडने के लिये एक जांच आयोग बिठाये ।

(ख) उच्च स्तर पर हुई चर्चा के परिणामस्वरूप दिल्ली के विशेष संदर्भ में खाद्य पदार्थों और औषधियों में मिलावट की समस्या का अध्ययन करने के लिए मंत्री जी को अध्यक्षता में इस मंत्रालय में एक "अनीपचारिक समिति" गठित कर ली गई है । केन्द्रीय नागरिक

परिषद् द्वारा भारतीय उपभोक्ता परिषद् और अखिल भारतीय महिला सम्मेलन के प्रतिनिधियों ने भी उक्त चर्चा में भाग लिया था।

(ग) और (घ) : उपभोक्ता परिषद् ने इस सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट में औषधियों की मिलावट के बारे में कुछ बयान दिए हैं। परिषद् ने किस आधार पर ये बयान दिये हैं उसका पूरा पता लगाया जा रहा है तथा इस संबंध में और ब्योरा भी मांगा जा रहा है।

Enforcement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act by States

1372. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI:

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

(a) whether enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act has not been uniform and strict in all States, as a result of which manufacture of fake drugs and manufacture and sale without licence and such other unsocial practices have come into existence;

(b) which are those States that are neglecting strict enforcement of the said act; and

(c) what steps Government have taken so far and/or intended to take in future to eliminate such unsocial practices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU):
(a) and (b). While the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal (to a limited extent) have effective drug control organisations, there is much scope for improvement in this regard in respect of the other States.

Statement

The following steps have been taken by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation to combat manufacture and sale of substandard and spurious drugs. These steps would

also result in ensuring the supply of drugs of standard quality.

1. To eliminate unlicensed manufacturers of drugs, who usually indulge in manufacture and sale of spurious drugs—an "All India List of Licensed drug Manufacturers" has been compiled and brought upto date. This list has been circulated to the Associations of drug manufacturers and dealers and State Drugs Control Organisations.
2. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been amended and the extent of penalty for manufacture and sale of adulterated drugs and manufacture and sale without licence has been raised from 3 years to 10 years. Provision has also been made for the confiscation of equipment and implements employed for manufacture of such drugs as also the means of transport of such drugs.
3. The States have been advised to maintain close liaison with the Police authorities for the campaign against spurious drugs to be carried on intensively.
4. Whenever reports of spurious drugs are received by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and whenever a racket is supposed to be of Inter-State Character, special precautions are taken to alert the States concerned and to advise them to take necessary action with the assistance of the State Police.
5. The States have been requested to augment their Drugs Inspectorates and the testing facilities so that the scale of sampling is increased and quick test reports are obtained.
6. Zonal Office of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation have been set up at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Ghaziabad to bring about a close liaison between the Central and State Organisations. One of the functions of the Zonal Officers is to investigate the movement of spurious drugs,

- particularly in Inter-State commerce and to ensure that the standards of drugs moving in inter-State commerce are stringently observed. The Zonal Officers are assisted in their task by Central Drugs Inspectors who work in close liaison with the State Drugs Inspectors. The Central Inspectorate staff attached to the Zonal Offices is being augmented.
7. The help and cooperation of Associations representing the interests of drug manufacturers and dealers are being enlisted to ensure maximum compliance with the Good manufacturing and sale practices and their cooperation in the campaign against spurious drugs is also being sought.
8. A training programme for Drugs Inspectors and Government Analysts has been arranged under the aegis of the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation. These training programmes will help in more stringent enforcement of Drug Standard Control.
9. A constant Liaison and dialogue with the State Drugs Control Organisation is maintained by the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisations by holding meetings of the Drugs Consultative Committee meetings of the Zonal State Drugs Controllers and through discussions the Zonal Officers with the State Drugs Control Officials and by correspondence. This constant exchange of information helps coordination and intensification of quality control measures.
10. The States have been requested to constitute State Drugs Advisory Board on which representatives of the drug manufacturers, dealers, medical profession and consumers are associated to advise the State Governments on the measure to be taken for effective enforcement of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.
11. Under the Fifth Five Year Plan provision has been made for the Central Government to extend financial assistance to the States for establishing combined Food and Drugs Laboratory in the States.
12. Health Minister has also written to the State Health Ministers drawing their attention to the prevalence of spurious drugs and to the measures that could be taken by the States in combating this evil. The assistance that could be rendered by the Central Drugs Control Organisation in training Drugs Inspectors and Analysts was also stressed.
13. Following high level discussions under the Chairmanship of the Minister, an "Informal Group" has been set up in the Ministry to study problems of food and drugs with special reference to Delhi. Representatives from Central Citizens Council, Consumer Council of India and the All India Women's Conference were included in the discussions.

Mini Buses for use of Executives

1373. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce the mini-buses for the use of middle-run-executives in view of the energy crisis; and

(b) whether Government have also considered that petrol cannot be replaced with diesel because there is no manufacture of diesel engines in our country; and

(c) if so the policy of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH). (a) Government has been trying to popularize use of mini buses as supplement to public transport in metropolitan areas.

(b) and (c). Efforts are being made to find out whether a suitable engine can be located to replace the petrol engine in one of the existing cars.

Central help to Kerala Nursing Students in Rajasthan

1374. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN;
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

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

(a) whether Government have received a letter from Kerala State Government demanding immediate relief measures to be taken towards the starving situation of about one thousand Nurse trainees from Kerala in Rajasthan, due to the stoppage of their stipend; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof and the steps taken by Government to solve the problem?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). Yes, a letter dated 9th January, 1974 was received from the Health Minister, Government of Kerala, stating that according to newspaper reports appearing in Kerala some Nurse trainees belonging to Kerala and undergoing training in Rajasthan State were undergoing hardship due to stoppage of stipends due to them. The Government of Rajasthan have been consulted. The State Government have, after obtaining Government of India's approval, already sanctioned the payment of grant-in-aid to the Indian Red Cross Society who are running 17 centres for training of ANMs. The Society have since made payments to the trainees.

Mechanisation of Nationalised Coal Mines

1375. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any ambitious plan in respect of nationalised coal mines for their mechanisation; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of number and amount sanctioned for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Fifth Five Year Plan envisages a target production of 135 million tonnes of coal per annum by 1978-79, as against the present production of about 79 million tonnes per annum. To achieve the above target production, existing mines will be reorganised and restructured and new mines will be opened. A sum of about Rs. 400 crores is likely to be spent on machinery and equipment for this purpose during the Fifth Five Year Plan. The type and quantum of equipment will depend on the geological condition of each mine and the technique of mining that will be adopted therein, particularly whether the coal is exploited by open cast or underground methods.

Payment of Conveyance Allowance to Specialist Doctors

1376. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Superdts. of various hospitals in Delhi have urged the Government for the sanction of conveyance allowances to the specialist doctors in view of the present price hike of petrol;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) whether the same conveyance allowance will be paid to specialist of doctors in States and in the hospitals not run by the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) A proposal for the grant of conveyance allowance to Senior Medical Officers has been made by the Medical Superintendent, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.

(b) It has been proposed that the Medical Officers who have beds attached to them in Hospitals should be granted conveyance allowance for making emergency visits.

(c) It will be for the State Governments and other concerned authorities to consider the matter.

Compensation to Indian Enterprises Nationalised in Burma

1377. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Burma have fixed any time limit for foreign nationals including Indians for filing their claims for compensation for their enterprises nationalised recently and if so, the last date of the time limit;

(b) the items for which Burmese Government have agreed to pay the compensation; and

(c) the number of Indians in Burma covered by this notification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) According to the Notification issued by the Government of Burma on December 6, 1973, owners of business nationalised will have to apply for compensation within 90 days of the issue of this Notification. Thus, 5 March, 1974, will be the last date of submission of applications.

(b) According to the Notification compensation will be paid for buildings (which are being used by the Government), machinery, furniture, office fittings, vehicles, stores and other commodities nationalised. In respect of buildings which are not being used by the Government, legal ownership title will be returned to the owners. Similarly, cash and bank balances nationalised will be refunded to the owners after deduction of taxes, etc. Compensation not exceeding Kyats 10,000 will be paid in a lump-sum. In respect of compensation exceeding Kyats 10,000, a sum of Kyats 10,000 will be paid as the first instalment and the balance will be given in the form of Government Security Bonds which will not bear any interest.

(c) The Notification evidently covers all persons—Indians and other foreigners as well as Burmese nationals. However, the number of Indians in Burma affected is not yet known.

श्रीलंका से भारत वापस भेजे जाने वाले 75,000 व्यक्तियों की सम्पत्ति के प्राप्ति के लिए हुआ समझौता

1378. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि: भारत को वापस भेजे जाने वाले मुल के 75,000 व्यक्तियों की श्री लंका में चल तथा अचल सम्पत्ति के मुआवजे के लिये जो समझौता हुआ है, उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह): 27 जनवरी, 1974 को भारत और श्री लंका के प्रधान मंत्रियों के बीच सम्पन्न समझौते के अंतर्गत भारत प्रत्यावर्तित किए जाने वाले 75,000 व्यक्तियों पर भी वही शर्तें लागू होंगी जोकि 1964 के भारत-श्रीलंका समझौते के अधीन प्रत्यावर्तित होने वालों पर लागू होती हैं। उक्त समझौते का संदर्भ गत अंश इस प्रकार है:

“इस समय जो मुद्रा नियंत्रण लागू हैं, जो कि भारत प्रत्यावर्तित किए जाने वाले व्यक्तियों पर किसी भेदभाव के साथ लागू नहीं किए जायेंगे, उन के अंतर्गत रहने हुए इन व्यक्तियों को, प्रतिम रूप से भारत से रवाना होने के समय, अपनी सभी सभी संपत्तियों, जिन में उनकी भविष्य निधि और “ग्रेचुइटी” भी शामिल हैं, अपने साथ ले जाने की अनुमति देने पर श्री लंका की सरकार सहमत है। श्री लंका की सरकार इस बात पर भी सहमत है।

कि किसी एक परिवार को जिस अधिकतम राशि की आस्तियां ले जाने की अनुमति दी जाएगी उसे 4000 रु० से कम नहीं किया जाएगा।”

जिस अधिकतम मूल्य की आस्तियां देश के बाहर ले जाई जा सकती हैं, वह श्रीलंका के मुद्रा नियंत्रण विनियम द्वारा संचालित है और वहां इस समय यह अधिकतम सीमा 75,000 श्री लंकाई रुपये है; इस राशि से ऊपर के मामलों पर श्री लंका के प्राधिकारी हरेक मामले में उसके गुण दोषों के आधार पर विचार करते हैं।

चीन द्वारा पारसल द्वीपसमूह पर अधिकार करना

1379. श्री ठुक्रम चन्द कठवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) क्या चीन न हाल ही में पारसल द्वीप समूहों पर अधिकार कर लिया है ;

(ख) क्या ये द्वीपसमूह भारत और प्रशांत महासागर के बीच जलमार्ग पर स्थित है ; और

(ग) सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) हमने इस आशय समाचार देखे है।

(ख) और (ग) यह कहा जा सकता है कि ये द्वीप समुद्री मार्ग के समीप स्थित हैं किन्तु हमारे जहाज इन द्वीपों पर नहीं जाते और इस प्रकार हमारी जहाजपानी सेवाएं प्रभावित होने की संभावना नहीं है।

Compensation by Burma to Enterprises Nationalised in 1965 and 1967

1380. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Burmese Government have agreed to pay compensation for those enterprises nationalised in 1965 and 1967;

(b) if so, the number of Indian nationals to get this compensation; and

(c) the amount involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) According to the Notification issued by the Burmese Government on December 6, 1973, compensation will be paid in respect of the national and foreign owned enterprises nationalised under the Business Nationalisation Law, 1963 and the Socialist Economic System Establishment Law, 1965.

(b) and (c). The number of Indian nationals who would get compensation and the amount involved is not yet known.

Implementation of E.P.F. and F.P.F. Act, 1952 and Payment of Gratuity Act, 1973 in Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other Associations

1381. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and the Employees Pension Fund Scheme framed thereunder have been implemented in the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Tea Association and Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta and whether both shares of contributions including arrears have been deposited with the Statutory Fund;

(b) whether the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1973 has been introduced in the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Tea Association and Indian Engineering Association; and

(c) if not, the steps taken by Government in the matter so far?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) The Provident Fund Authorities have intimated that the information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of Sabha in due course.

(b) The Payment of Gratuity Act, *inter alia* applies to Shops and Establishments within the meaning of State Shops and Establishments Acts which employ 10 or more persons. The applicability of Payment of Gratuity Act to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry and other associations referred to in the question will therefore depend on whether those are establishments within the meaning of State Shops and Establishments Acts and if they employ 10 or more persons.

(c) Does not arise so far as the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 is concerned.

Supply of Gases to Steel Plants

1382. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2614 on the 29th November, 1973 regarding Erection of gas plants for Vijayanagar, Visakhapatnam and Salem Steel Plants and state:

(a) whether Government are considering procurement of supplies of various gases including Oxygen required for proposed steel plants at Vijayanagar, Visakhapatnam and Salem from various Units of Indian Oxygen Limited; and

(b) if not, what are the other sources of these requirements and what are the arrangements for instal-

lation of Captive Plants for these three steel plants from indigenous resources?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Indigenous capacity would be utilised to the maximum extent possible. However, a decision in the matter can be taken only after the Detailed Project Reports are prepared for these three projects.

Indian Oxygen Ltd. products supplied for Defence Purposes

1383. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2663 on the 29th November, 1973 and state:

(a) whether various parts and spares required for equipments and weapons including Armoured Tanks for Defence purposes are supplied by Indian Oxygen Limited; and

(b) what are the various units of Indian Oxygen Limited in the country from which requirements of Defence purposes are supplied to Armed, Naval and Air Forces and Defence production undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited supply compressed gases and repair/overhaul gas cylinders for the Defence Forces. According to our information the firm has 28 branches in India. The supplies are effected and repairs made by the appropriate branches of the firm.

Indian Oxygen as a Strategic Industry

1384. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2650 on the 29th November, 1973 regarding Indian Oxygen as a strategic industry and state:

(a) what are the guidelines for determining a strategic industry in the sense of Defence purposes; and

(b) whether Indian Oxygen Limited is considered as a strategic industry on all other considerations and merits except that they are not the only source of supplies to the Defence Production undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No formal guidelines have been laid down for this purpose but, broadly speaking, an industry would qualify to be treated as a strategic industry for Defence purposes if—

it is the only source of a critical Defence requirement; or it is one of the few sources of meeting Defence requirements such that interruption of supplies from even one such industry could prejudice Defence preparedness in an emergency.

(b) Viewed in the light of the foregoing M/s. Indian Oxygen do not qualify to be treated as a strategic industry for Defence purpose.

Increases in production of Avro in Kanpur

1385. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of Avro-748 in Kanpur has been increased and if not, the reasons for the same; and

(b) the number of Avros produced during 1973 and how it compares with the figures of 1972?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir. This is mainly due to certain technical problems that came across during the production of Avro-748 which are under investigation. Due to this reason no aircraft has yet been delivered to the customers this year.

(b) During 1973-74, seven aircrafts have so far been produced but none has been delivered whereas during 1972-73, nine aircrafts were produced, out of which eight have not been delivered.

Out Flow of Indian Doctors to U.S.A.

1386. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 3,000 Indian doctors are at present working in the U.S.A.;

(b) whether this is because better facilities and better emoluments are provided there;

(c) whether in spite of this, Union Government is not taking any action to improve the conditions of the doctors which has resulted in discontentment amongst them; and

(d) if so, whether the Union Government are considering to ban the going of trained doctors to other countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) According to the latest edition of "Scientists, Engineers and Physicians from Abroad" published by the National Science Foundation, the number of Indian doctors in the U.S.A. in 1970 is 1354. Latest figures are not available.

(b) The reasons for Indian doctors choosing to work in the U.S.A. are complex. Some of them go abroad for higher training, others go there because better research facilities may be available and some doctors choose to work in the U.S.A. because of general higher level of emoluments in that country.

(c) The Government of India has taken steps, commensurate with the financial resources of the country, to improve the research facilities and service conditions of doctors.

(d) It is legally not permissible to ban going abroad of Indians, but the

question of allowing trained doctors to go abroad is being reviewed.

Loss of Industrial Production due to strikes and Lock-outs

1387. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial production in the country has been greatly affected due to the lock-outs and strikes in Private and Public sector during the year 1973;

(b) whether Government have taken into consideration the main points involved therein; and

(c) if so, the long term measures Government propose to take in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Training of Defence Personnel in Television Technology

1388. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has proposed a scheme to train Defence Service personnel in Television Technology and later on to take up television agencies;

(b) if so, the outlines of this scheme; and

(c) Besides T.V. what other branches of Electronics, the Defence personnel are being trained to enable them to take up some business after retirement?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The course on Television Technology has been started at Delhi on a pilot basis. This is a scheme for self-employment of service personnel and is expected to help them to set up T.V. agencies, TV servicing and maintenance

Units etc. The duration of the course is five weeks and the capacity is 20. Trainings confined to JCOs/NCOs and their equivalents in the Navy and Air Force who have a background of electronics. Results of the pilot course will be evaluated carefully before organising more such courses in the future.

(c) None so far.

Standard of Rum supplied to Defence Services Personnel

1389. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rum supplied and sold to Defence services is rarely cane-based and is sub-standard;

(b) whether the matter has been and is being investigated; and

(c) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Rum supplied and sold to the Defence Forces is cane-based and is not sub-standard. Before supply, it is examined in laboratories to ensure that it conforms to the prescribed specification.

Family Planning in Villages

1390. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether villages on the whole remained unexplored in the matter of family planning; and

(b) if so, the facts and how Government propose to do the needful in the matter of family planning in villages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). Villages have already been covered under the Family Planning Programme.

As per the approved pattern of the Government of India there should be one Sub-centre for every 10,000 rural population, which is headed by one Auxiliary Nurse Midwife. The Family Planning Health Assistant is the male counterpart of the Auxiliary Nurse Midwife. There should be one Family Planning Health Assistant for every 20,000 rural population. The present position of the establishment of sub-centres and the staff position is as follows:—

	Required	Established
Sub-Centre	43,886	33,048
Staff Position	Required	In position
(a) Auxiliary Nurse		
Midwives	33,048	30,777
(b) Family planning		
Health		
Assistants	20,257	13,493

The Operation Research Group of Baroda made a survey of Family Planning Practices in India. They have come to the conclusion that about 75 per cent of the people are aware of the Family Planning Programme.

Less payment to contract Labour and their recruitment through Employment exchanges

1392. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some contractors give less wages to the daily workers and take workers' signature on higher amount and show a different account of payments of wages to Government; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue instructions that for any type of work to be done in factories, mills, the workers should be recruited through the Employment Exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected

and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Inquiry into working of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

1393. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation during the last two years;

(b) if so, whether any irregularities have been found; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the drawbacks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Action Committee on Public Enterprises constituted by the Bureau of Public Enterprises have gone into the working of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation in September, 1972.

(b) No irregularities were found. The Committee has, however, made a number of recommendations to improve the working of the Company with a view to maximising the utilisation of installed capacity.

(c) Based on the recommendations of the Committee a number of measures such as, improved system of inventory control, re-organisation of the project progress cell, introduction of management information and control systems, job casting system, extension of night shift work, and drawing up of systematic preventive maintenance programme etc. are being introduced to improve the working of the Company.

Inquiry into working of Triveni Structural Limited

1394. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of Triveni Structural Limited during the last two years;

(b) if so, whether any irregularities have been found; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the drawbacks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) An Action Committee was constituted by the Government to go into the working of public sector units and this Committee has examined the working of Triveni Structural Limited.

(b) No irregularities have been found. The Action Committee has, however, made a number of recommendations for improving the performance of the Company with a view to maximising the utilisation of the installed capacity.

(c) The product-mix of TSL is being rationalised to limit the diversity of jobs now being undertaken and it is also being reoriented towards complex, high grade jobs that provide a higher return. Additional facilities to undertake 1000 tonnes of pressure vessel fabrication work are being installed which would provide an opportunity to TSL to develop high temperature stainless steel fabrication. Non-availability of steel has been a serious constraint on production and steps are being taken to import steel, if necessary, to enable the Company to maintain the production programme.

As a result of the steps already taken, the value of production which was about 2.65 crores in 1972-73, is expected to increase to Rs. 4.75 crores in 1973-74 and to about Rs. 6 crores in 1974-75.

सशस्त्र सेनाओं के विभिन्न अंगों के बारे में तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशें

1395. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के सन्दर्भ में सशस्त्र सेनाओं के विभिन्न अंगों, आयुध कारखानों के कर्मचारियों और सेवा निवृत्त रक्षा कर्मचारियों के लाभ के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और प्रत्येक श्रेणी के हुए लाभों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : अडिनेंस कारखानों में असैनिक कामगारों के अधिकांश संवर्गों के लिये तृतीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर संशोधित वेतन मानों को रक्षा सेवाओं में असैनिक (संशोधित वेतन) नियमावली 1973 में अधिसूचित कर दिया गया है ? शेष संवर्गों के लिये स्वीकृत किए जाने वाले वेतनमानों को शीघ्र ही प्रकाशित कर दिया जाएगा। मंहगाई भत्ता वेतन वृद्धि की तारीख, सेवा निवृत्ति की तारीख, शिशु शिक्षा भत्ता आदि से संबंधित वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर भी सरकारी आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं। आयोग की शेष सिफारिशों पर भी शीघ्र ही निर्णय ले लिए जाने की समभावना है।

सशस्त्र सेनाओं के कर्मिकों के वेतन और भत्ते तथा सेवानिवृत्ति हित से सम्बन्धित आयोग की सिफारिशों अभी विचारार्थन है।

रक्षा कार्यों के लिए सामान खरीदने सम्बन्धी प्रक्रिया

1396. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में रक्षा कार्यों हेतु सैनिकों के लिए (1) विदेशों से, (2) देश के बड़े उद्योगों से और (3) लघु उद्योगों से प्रति वर्ष कितने मूल्य का सामान खरीदा गया ; और

(ख) इस बारे में सरकारी नीति, उस का आधार, और मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा उत्पादन) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) :
(क) और (ख) : इस सदन में 6-12-1973 को इसी प्रकार का अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3693 पूछा गया था जिसके उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायगी। सूचना कई एक एजेन्सियों से एकत्र की जानी है और इस को अर्थ: संकलित किया जा रहा है।

प्रश्न के भाग (क) (1) के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति का आगे अध्ययन किया गया है और रक्षा प्रयोजनों के लिये विदेश से क्रा किए गये सामान के सम्बन्ध में सूचना प्रकट करना लोक हित में नहीं होगा।

रसायन व फार्मसी कर्मचारी संघ (केमिस्ट एण्ड फार्मसिस्ट एम्प्लाइज एसोसिएशन) का ज्ञान

1397. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
क्या अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें रसायन व फार्मसी कर्मचारी संघ (केमिस्ट एण्ड फार्मसिस्ट

एम्प्लाइज एसोसिएशन) का कोई जापन मिला है जिसमें महिला कर्मचारियों को सर्वेता प्रभृति अवकाश न दिये जाने जैसी शिकायतों पर ध्यान दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) जापन में सम्मिलित भागों का विवरण क्या है, उन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

अन्न मंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख) अखिल भारत रसायन व फार्मसी कर्मचारी संघ ने अभ्यावेदन किया है कि रसायन और फार्मसी उद्योग में उन महिला कर्मचारियों को, जो प्रति मास 500 रुपये से अधिक वेतन पा रही हैं और ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों में कार्य कर रही हैं, जो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, न तो कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम 1948 और न ही प्रभृति लाभ अधिनियम, 1961 के अन्तर्गत प्रभृति लाभ पा रही हैं। यह संघ प्रभृति लाभ अधिनियम का संशोधित करना चाहता है, ताकि उक्त अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत लाभों को उपरान्त महिला कर्मचारियों पर भी लागू किया जा सके। मामले की जांच का जा रही है।

चांदी के बर्तों के प्रयोग पर पाबंदी

1398. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की यह सलाह दी गई है कि वे खाद्य अपमिश्रण निवारण अधिनियम के अधीन चांदी के बर्तों के उपयोग पर पाबंदी लगायें ;

(ख) इस कुटीर उद्योग में लगे हुये चांदी के बर्क तैयार करने वाले जितने कारीगर बेकार हो जायेंगे, उन की संख्या का राज्य बार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उन के पुनर्वास संबंधी योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए०के० किस्कू) :

(क) चांदी के बर्कों या अन्य सजावटी सामानों का मिठाइयों पर उपयोग करने के प्रश्न पर खाद्य मानकों की केन्द्रीय समिति स परामर्श कर विचार किया गया था और राज्य सरकारों/संघ शामिल क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को मिठाइयों पर चांदी के बर्कों अथवा अन्य सजावटी सामानों के उपयोग पर पाबन्दी लगाने की सलाह दी गई थी। इन मामलों में आगे और विचार करने पर राज्य सरकारों/संघ शामिल क्षेत्रों की सरकारों को यह सलाह दी गई थी कि वे चांदी के बर्कों या अन्य सजावटी सामान के उपयोग पर पाबन्दी लगाने के बारे में कार्यवाही न करें।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Target fixed for Family Planning Assistance in Rural/Urban Areas in 1st Year of Fifth Plan

1399. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target of family planning assistance for the rural and urban areas for the first year of the Fifth Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) and (b). Annual financial assistance to States is not worked out on the basis of rural and urban areas separately but is decided on the basis of various activities to be undertaken under the Family Planning Programme by the concerned States as a whole.

The allocation of funds to the States for 1974-75 will be communicated after the budget for that year is voted by Parliament.

Achievement of Medical facilities target for rural areas in Fourth Plan

1400. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether target of medical facilities for the rural areas for the Fourth Plan has been achieved; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The objectives during the Fourth Plan were to (1) establish at least one Primary Health Centre each in the remaining 508 Community Development Blocks at the beginning of the Fourth Plan (2) to strengthen the Primary Health Centres located in the malaria maintenance phase areas with additional staff in a phased manner in order to extend the scope of coverage and to meet the basic health needs of the people.

The first objective could not be achieved fully due to lack of financial resources. At present there are 5256 Primary Health Centres and 31,050 Sub-centres in 5224 blocks functioning in the country as on 30-6-73. There are still 141 Blocks where Primary Health Centres are to be established.

The second objective has been by and large achieved.

Utilisation of Central Assistance given for Family Planning to Himachal Pradesh

1401. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether target of family planning assistance for the rural areas and urban areas for the Fourth Plan has been fully utilised; and

(b) if so, the amount of Central assistance that has been utilised for the Himachal Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI KONDAJJI BASAPPA): (a) Annual financial assistance to States is not worked out on the basis of rural and urban areas separately but is decided on the basis of various activities to be undertaken under the Family Planning Programme by the concerned States as a whole. The total budget allocation for the Fourth Plan was Rs. 285.76 crores. Nearly 99 per cent of this allocation is expected to be utilised.

(b) The Central assistance utilised by Himachal Pradesh during the first four years of the Fourth Plan is Rs. 106.60 lakhs. The allocation for the current financial year is Rs. 18.88 lakhs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ NO. 5591 DATED 20-12-1973 RE: PELLETISATION PLANT IN MYSORE.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): In reply to part (b) of the question it was stated that "The proposal is under consideration of the Public Investment Board."

The correct position is however, as under.—

"The proposal is under consideration of the steel Authority of India Ltd."

As this was the last date allotted to the Ministry of Steel and Mines for answering the Questions in the Lok Sabha during the Winter Session, the correction could not be laid on the Table of the House during that Session.

12 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT RE: SITTING OF THE HOUSE FOR PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET

MR. SPEAKER: Before I take up the next item, I may inform you that, as is customary, we shall adjourn at 4.30 p.m. and re-assemble at 5.00 p.m. for presentation of the Budget. We shall have half-an-hour's recess, as is the practice.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I have already written to you Sir, for permission. I want to make a submission. This is a problem that has been raised in the West Bengal Assembly. The Governor himself, in an unusual way, has mentioned in his Address that the Centre has failed to ensure supply of foodgrains to West Bengal. As I have suggested to you, this is an issue which involves different States. Kindly permit a short-duration discussion.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall put it to the Business Advisory Committee. Already discussion is going on on the President's Address. You will have ample opportunities during the discussion of the Budget and other things.

SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): We also want a discussion on the food problem of West Bengal. There due-slips are being issued instead of wheat from ration shops.

MR. SPEAKER: You can make your suggestion when the business of the House is announced and not now.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT-
ANCE

FOOD AGITATION IN BOMBAY OWING TO
REPORTED INADEQUATE CENTRAL FOOD
ASSISTANCE TO MAHARASHTRA

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Ra-
japur): Sir, I call the attention of the
Minister of Agriculture to the follow-
ing matter of urgent public importance
and I request that he may make a
statement thereon:

"Reported inadequate Central food
assistance to Maharashtra resulting
in intensive food agitation in Bom-
bay."

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI F. A. AHMED): Mr. Speaker,
Sir, in view of the widespread drought
conditions which prevailed in Maha-
rashtra in 1972-73 the Central Gov-
ernment took special care to supply
the maximum possible quantities of
foodgrains from the Central Pool to
Maharashtra, keeping in view the
overall availability and the relative
needs of other deficit States. In order
to assist the State, the supply of food-
grains from Central stocks has been
considerably stepped up; during the
year 1973, 22.76 lakh tonnes of food-
grains were supplied to Maharashtra
as against 13.12 lakh tonnes in 1972
and 8.42 lakh tonnes in 1971. With
the arrival of kharif crops in the mar-
ket, the availability of foodgrains im-
proved, and accordingly the supply
from the Central Pool were adjusted,
keeping in view the availability of
stocks and other factors.

With the increase in the production
there is increased availability of food-
grains in the open market. The rice
procurement in the State has so far
been satisfactory. The progressive
procurement of rice up to 26th Feb-
ruary, 1974 was 137 thousand tonnes
as against 62 thousand tonnes during
the corresponding period of the last
season. The State has also procured
111 thousand tonnes of coarsegrains
as against 15,000 tonnes during the

corresponding period of last year. In
order to mitigate the hardship to the
consumers in the deficit States, restric-
tion on the inter-zonal movement of
coarse-grains have been relaxed since
January, 1974 so as to allow the pur-
chase and movement of coarse-grains
outside the States by the sponsored
agents of the State Governments.
Sizeable quantities of bajra that have
been purchased by the sponsored
agents of the State Government in
surplus States are being moved into
Maharashtra.

Though the situation continues to
be difficult with the cooperation of
the State Government and assistance
given by the Centre, we are confident
that it should be possible to meet the
situation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Maharashtra and particularly Bombay
city have witnessed in the course of
the last four months intensive food
agitations by housewives, kisans,
workers and middle class employees.
I would like to remind the Minister
that on November 26, massive wom-
en's demonstrations were staged. In
the city of Bombay women in thous-
ands marched with rolling pins record-
ing their protest against the inadequate
rations that are being offered to them
and they demanded that a minimum
ration of 12 kgs should be given to
the citizen. On January 2, there an
unprecedented Maharashtra bandh
and the climax was reached in Bom-
bay when even the railway trains
came to a complete halt. On January
23 again mammoth women's demon-
strations took place in front of the
Secretariat as a protest against the
treatment meted out by the Police to
the women demonstrators who were
demanding a minimum ration of 12
kgs.

On February 24, a deafening tali-
beating was observed throughout
Bombay and lakhs and lakhs of citizens
of Bombay participated in this mas-
sive and vocal demonstration. Bells
rang and, for whom did the bells toll,

Sir? They tolled for the Naik Ministry, they tolled also for the Indira Gandhi Government and for Fakhrudin Ali Saheb also they tolled.

They expected that this vocal demonstration would be taken note of and more central assistance would be available. As an aftermath of this vocal demonstration there was a police firing and seven demonstrators were killed. So, on February 25, there was a climax of all these agitations in the course of the last four months. There was a mammoth demonstration of the citizens of Bombay and also representatives coming from the rural areas of Maharashtra and Maharashtra Legislature was completely besieged by the demonstrators. All roads were completely closed but not a single act of violence took place. So many housewives participated in the demonstration and the *Times of India* correspondent had said that this was a *gherao* of the Legislature of which even the military operators would be really jealous. Such was the mammoth demonstration that was actually staged by the citizens of Bombay and the representatives of Maharashtra.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is conscious of the fact that today the situation in Maharashtra suffers from the hang-over of the situation created by the drought conditions of last year. Unfortunately, during the drought period last year, more than 30 per cent of the cattle in Maharashtra so essential for agricultural activities died as a result of want of fodder and want of drinking water and as a result of that the peasants were not able to recoup their position and they were not able to redeem the agricultural operations even when there were better monsoons.

As the tragedy of Maharashtra would have it, unfortunately, after the monsoon came also excessive rains and as a result of that the food position worsened due to excessive rains and the attack of *wik fly* on the *kharif* crop, especially, *jowar*. The damage due to these factors accounts for a

damage of 25—75 per cent of the indigenous crops in the State of Maharashtra. Bajra was also infested with ergot and this was a vital factor that was responsible for the spoiling of the crops. The normal production, the deficit in foodgrains in Maharashtra and the Central assistance are mutually linked with each other. Even during the normal production in Maharashtra the Government of India used to allot on an average 12 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. During the year following September 1972, the disastrous drought year, the allotment sanctioned by the Central Government was 24 lakhs tonnes as against the deficit that we incur of the order of 50—62 lakhs tonnes. The Central assistance is not found to be commensurate with the requirements of the deficit areas of Maharashtra. Comparisons cannot be made with allotments to other States because the allotments have to be considered in the perspective and in the context of the percentage of deficit that has arisen in a particular State. There was considerable reduction in the Central assistance. Maharashtra, entirely depends upon allotment from Centre for wheat. It is a highly deficit State in rice. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us whether or not it is a fact that the figures which I am placing before the House are correct. The Government of India drastically reduced allotment from 2.5 lakh tonnes to 1.7 lakh tonnes in September and October 1973. It was reduced to 1.40 lakh tonnes in November and December 1973. Unfortunately, Sir, simultaneously the food position worsened due to rains and attack of mostly on *kharif* crops. As I said the damage due to these factors range from 25 to 75 per cent.

Fortunately the ban on the inter-State movement of foodgrains has been lifted. It was one of the demands of the Maharashtra State so that they would be able to secure foodgrains from other States which may be able to spare them. We are indeed happy that the Union Government has taken up this step of removing this ban. In this connection I would like to know

[Prof. Madhu Dadavate]

from the Union Minister as to,—as a consequence of this—what is the quantity of foodgrains which have been made available to Maharashtra from various States.

There is a very disturbing news which has come up only yesterday. Newspapers have carried this very disturbing news that from Haryana some foodgrains have been sent to Maharashtra and there were labels placed on thousand of bags of wheat coming from Haryana saying, 'Seeds poison-treated'. Obviously it is a malpractice. Under the label, 'seeds poison-treated' wheat is sent to Maharashtra and obviously through such malpractice transport of wheat to other sectors take place and it will not go to the right channels, and the vulnerable sections of the society will not be able to get their wheat quota.

As far as Central assistance is concerned I would like to quote here an extract from the memorandum submitted by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra to the Planning Minister. The Memorandum says:

While distributing central assistance due weightage should be given not merely to spill over of continuing major irrigation and power projects but also to backwardness in irrigation. This alone can give philip to agricultural economy.

This is not what I am saying, but this is what the Chief Minister demanded from the Planning Minister. I want to know from the Union Minister as to whether the Central Government has taken cognisance of this memorandum submitted by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra State.

When there was a bye-election to the Lok Sabha from Central Bombay the ration quota was increased to 7 kilos in Bombay. The moment election results were out and our friend the communist Member Mrs. Roza Deshpande

was elected, defeating the Congress candidate, within a few days the ration was reduced from 7 to 6 kilos. It might be an accidental co-incidence. I don't want to attribute any motives. But I would like the Union Minister to tell as to why this thing happened immediately after the defeat of the Congress candidate in Central Bombay why this ration was reduced. It is not left entirely to the sweet will of the Minister at the Centre and at the State level. The Housewives of Bombay organised a massive demonstration as a result of which the Chief Minister resorted that cut in the ration quota that was introduced. In the City of Bombay ration of 7 kilos is available. But in considerable parts of Maharashtra it is not more than 2 to 3 kilos. I want to know whether additional Central assistance will be made available so that disparity in this regard can be removed between urban and rural areas. May I know whether any guidelines have been worked out for all the States including Maharashtra in order to see that procurement machinery is made more effective. Will the hon. Minister not agree that unless he is able to remove the artificial distinction between marketable surplus and marketing surplus the procurement machinery can never be strengthened?

Sir, I would conclude by telling one thing to the hon. Members. The people are being blamed for the aggressive type, of agitation that is taking place. At some places, firing is also taking place against the hungry people.

I would conclude by quoting a great poet, Kusumagraha from Maharashtra. The people sometimes express their anger in an ugly manner. You should take note of the discontent of the people. He has rightly said as follows. In one second I shall conclude with the words of the poet because they represent the spirit of Maharashtra. This is beautiful poem. The great poet of Maharashtra has said as

Follows about the agony of Maharashtra:

“जिह्वा नि श्रोत्र देवा नच बोलती तुमारां;
 ःद्रग वेदना नि अश्रु ही बोलती तुमारां;
 ःचे नोंद कालांतराचा रक्तालसा द्रगाची
 ःयादा नकोस भ्रान्त नुसत्या प्रजा गुन्ह्यांच।”

The translation is:

“The tongue and the lips do not speak with you

The scar of wound, the pangs of heart and the tears speak

Appreciate the bleeding wound of the heart

Do not call Oh! God for the list of crimes committed.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should stick to the time that he himself decided. Why should he exceed this time?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I share the anxiety and concern of the hon. Member.

So far as the food situation in Maharashtra is concerned, I would like him and other Members to appreciate the difficulty in the context of the availability of the foodgrains with the Central Pool and also in the context of the availability of foodgrains in Maharashtra after a good kharif harvest.

First of all, I would like to point out to him and other Members that so far as the Allocation from the Central Pool is concerned, we have given the utmost of consideration so far as Maharashtra is concerned. In the year 1971, we have supplied 8.4 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains; in 1972 we have supplied 13.12 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains but, in 1973, we have supplied 22.76 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains. He will notice from this that so far as allocation from the Central Pool is concerned, at no time and in no year, we had failed to give to Maharashtra Government the quantity of foodgrains. Last year, foodgrains of the order of 26 lakhs tonnes were supplied to them.

At the same time, I would like to point out that so far as foodgrains for the last three months are concerned, we have been allocating foodgrains as follows:—

January	1,31,000 tonnes.
February	1,30,000 tonnes.
March	1,50,000 tonnes.

So, I would like to point this out to him. He said that because of elections, we have given some extra allotment to Bombay. But, even after the election was over, we have continued to increase the allocation by about 20 000 tonnes since the month of February. We shall continue the same in the month of March also.

So far production figures are concerned, my information is that for the kharif the estimate of production is about 50.5 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains as against 23.45 lakhs tonnes of foodgrains during the last year. This is supported by the fact that during this year, upto February 1974, they have already procured 1.37 lakhs tonnes of rice as against 62,000 tonnes of rice procured last year. At the same time, so far as procurement of foodgrains is concerned the Maharashtra Government have procured 1,11,000 tonnes of coarse-grains as against 15,000 tonnes procured last year. So this also corroborates that there is more food-grain available in Maharashtra. Considering the fact that this year is much better than last year, the allocation made by the Central Government should be able to meet the reasonable requirement of the people of Maharashtra. The hon. Member must appreciate that we have to make allocation not only to Maharashtra but to other deficit area also, and that has to go out of the available stock with the Central pool, and we are doing our best so far as the requirement of all these deficit areas is concerned.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): The statement made by the hon. Minister is full of complacency and there is no expression of the understanding of the seriousness of the situation. The statement says that

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

the rice procurement is satisfactory. But at the end of the statement we find:

"Though the situation continues to be difficult, yet with the co-operation of the State Government and assistance given by the Centre, we are confident that it would be possible to meet the situation."

But the experience of the people is just the opposite. That is why, as seen from the papers, already all the Central trade unions and the various parties have declared that they will start for a continuous bandh in future and they are thinking interms of that.

I have no direct knowledge of Maharashtra but from the paper reports it appears that the situation is bad. The *Economic Times* of 16h February says:

"Farce of rationing

Statutory rationing in Greater Bombay has been reduced to a farce with thousands of k.g. of wheat and rice brought into the city every day by railway commuters and smugglers. The Maharashtra Government had recently relaxed the baggage rules under which the consumers are permitted to bring into the city upto 10 k.g. of foodgrains from outside as part of their baggage."

This means that the State Government has completely thrown the people to the situation of being entirely dependent on free market and blackmarket. What is the result? The people are going outside the statutory rationing area and are purchasing foodgrains. Those who have purchasing capacity are going and purchasing and the result is that, as the paper says:

"The prices of wheat and rice sold at these shops just outside the boundary of the statutory rationing area are about three times higher than the controlled rates, but sales are brisk as consumers have no other go but to meet part of their requirements in this manner. The

quantum of ration supplied to card-holders through fair price shops is so meagre that they are obliged to buy grains at prohibitive prices."

So Government are not taking the responsibility of providing food to the poorer sections of the people. This is absolute irresponsibility on the part of the Government. Government have landed the country in this situation because of their policy of complete surrender to the hoarders and black-marketeters. That is why this predicament has been created. It is also reported in the newspapers that the production in Maharashtra has not been so bad, because the report says:

"The State Minister for Agriculture, Mr. S. B. Chavan told the Assembly a while ago that total production of foodgrains in Maharashtra this year, both kharif and rabi crops, was expected to be 7.6 million tonnes, as against an estimated requirement of 10 million tonnes."

When there is a production of 7.6 million tonnes, what is the position in regard to procurement? Virtually Government have not made any serious effort at procurement. The procurement as announced by the Government at the end of January 1972, was 1.72 lakh tonnes of paddy, 44,000 tonnes of jowar and 54,000 tonnes of bajra. But how can the public distribution system work if there is no procurement on the part of the State Government and the Centre is not taking the responsibility to supply the required quantity of foodgrains for public distribution? Therein lies the crisis and people are forced to agitate and then Government, instead of giving them food, give them bullets. This will recoil on the Government— there is no doubt about it.

Another factor is that most of the food supplied in the ration shops and other open shops is adulterated and people are dying after taking it. Even food which is banned from public use is being sold through these shops. The

State Government has announced an inquiry regarding an adulteration case in Yeotmal where 150 people fell seriously ill.

So my question is whether Government is prepared to supply the required quantity of foodstuffs at least to maintain the public distribution system and the fair price shops to which the required quantity must be supplied? The quantity of ration in the statutory rationed area and in the rural areas where fair price shops are there should be increased.

From the report, I see that the State Government wanted at least 2 lakh tonnes per month supplied from the Centre. But the report of the Minister is that they supply 1,50,000 tonnes and 1,40,000 tonnes. So there is a deficit. There is also no proper internal procurement. Under these conditions, the food situation is bound to deteriorate further. What is Government now thinking of to obviate the situation?

SHRI F. A. AHMAD: As I have already pointed out so far as procurement is concerned, both in respect of rice and coarse grain, it is much better than last year. That is because there has been very good production during the khariff season. The hon. member was pleased to say that the estimate for the current year including rabi is about 7.6 million tonnes. But so far as we have figures only of what has been produced during the khariff season. I have indicated that the production has been in the vicinity of about 5 million tonnes and the rest of about 2 million tonnes is to come during the rabi period. Considering that and the fact that we have not reduced much, as compared to the figures of last year, there should be no difficulty in meeting the difficulty in Maharashtra State.

As the hon. member is aware, distribution within the State is the responsibility of the State Government. My information is that so far as Bombay, Nagpur and Poona are concerned they are giving 7½ kg. per adult per

month; in other places in Maharashtra, they are distributing at the rate of 7 kg.

As I said, when I was told that there was some difficulty in Maharashtra about distribution of foodgrains, since the month of February I have increased it by another 20,000 tonnes of foodgrains. I hope it will be possible for the Maharashtra Government to meet their requirements.

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur): I am not prepared to agree with the reasoning of the Minister of Agriculture concerning the supply of foodgrains to Maharashtra, or for that matter to any State in India, the reason being that it is no use saying that we are sending 1.5 or 1.6 lakh tonnes. The point is how much is distributed in the State. In the case of Maharashtra let me point out that even in a normal year we always need on the average 2½ lakh tonnes of grain a month.

Now, if the Minister says that we have been giving them 1,48,000 tonnes and we are raising it next month to 1,50,000 tonnes, it has absolutely no meaning. To give Maharashtra at least the minimum amount of grain, you will have to supply them two and a half lakh tonnes of grains.

I just want to highlight the portion of the Minister's statement by quoting a small part of it, which runs as follows:

"With the arrival of khariff crops in the market, the availability of foodgrains improved, and accordingly the supplies from the Central Pool were adjusted, keeping in view the availability of stocks and other factors"

The position becomes illogical even then.

Now, when you have taken over the monopoly procurement the question of stocks does not arise as far as the State is concerned. The State expects

[Shri Nimbalkar]

from you. If you do not have the stocks, you should create the stocks, either by importing or by a better procurement method or what you have. The State expects from you that you send an amount of grain that is necessary for subsistence in that State.

Maharashtra as we know, is a deficit State as far as the production of foodgrains is concerned. But that does not mean that we do not contribute our mite to agriculture as such. Almost one-third of the sugar produced in this country is produced in Maharashtra. One-fourth of the acreage of cotton in this country is in Maharashtra. And these things are exportable articles and they have been exported, and if this is one of the ways by which we earn foreign exchange to import foodgrains from outside, then, we can surely except from you that from those States where there is more grain you must find ways and means of meeting our demand.

Our demand—I want to say this categorically to my friend the hon. Minister—is two and a half lakh tonnes per month. That is what you have to think of. It is no use saying that you have raised it by 2,000 tonnes. That means nothing. As far as your stock availability is concerned, it is your concern, since you have taken up the work of procurement, to see that the stocks are there. How to create it is your job; the State is not going to consider it.

Already my friend Prof. Dandavate has taken up many of the points, and I will not go into it. One point is there which disturbs me. I think it is wrong just to supply the foodgrains when the elections are on and afterwards to stop it. That will amount to enticing the people of Bombay and Maharashtra to either kill one MLA or MP every three months or force them to resign so that every three months we have an election in Maharashtra and the foodgrains will be sup-

plied. I am sure we do not want this thing to happen anywhere. We do not want just what is happening in Gujarat repeated in Maharashtra. They say that the Gujarat people are more peaceful than Maharashtra people, but I can tell you things will become worse in Maharashtra, 'looking at the way they started in Gujarat.

My point is this. The Minister of Agriculture has been juggling with the grain output figures. Rs. 175 crores were spent for the crash programme of grain in 1972-73, kharif and rabi put together, and it was said that 110 million tonnes of grains would be produced. Then, it was realised that the Government would not be able to lay hands on the increased output by procurement. Then this figure was reduced to 100 million tonnes. After the rabi crop was in, it was obvious that the procurement policy had more or less failed. Then the figure was again reduced to 94 million tonnes.

My question is this. May I know what is the exact version of the Central Government concerning the availability of foodgrains today? I want them to be exact. Will the hon. Minister of Agriculture state categorically whether the public distribution system is intended for reducing the inflationary trends or for helping the poor and the needy? Does the Central Government associate itself with the promise made by the Chief Minister of Maharashtra to ensure that at least eight kilos of grain will be given per head per month?

Would it consider raising this quantity of 12 kg. in accordance with the popular demand? Even 12 kg., grain per adult per month does not come upto the actual nourishment standard that we should reach because 18 ounces of grain per day is what is needed to come to that nutritional standard.

Whether the Government would consider cleaning the grain before it is sent to the States for distribution falling which bear the cost of cleaning

of grain? Since upto 25 per cent of the grain is usually full of matter other than the grain, would the Central Government make up for the loss?

According to the Government statistics, despite an increase of 50 per cent in the population during the last two decades, the production of grain has not only matched this increase but per head availability of grain today is 25—35 per cent higher than what it was in 1951. Whom does the Government wish to blame for this mismanagement?

In view of the fact that the Government's food policy seems to have completely failed during the last few years, does the Government intend to do something re-thinking about it?

SHRI F. A. AHMAD: Sir so far as this Call Attention is concerned, it relates to the requirement of food in Maharashtra. But my hon. friend has raised some very basic questions.

I would like to point out that so far as this information is concerned, about increasing the production to 110 or 111 million tonnes, I do not know from where he got that figure. What was intended was that the programme which we had under taken last year was to reduce the shortfall in production on account of failure of crops due to drought. I would say, by and large, our policy has succeeded. If we had not taken up that policy, the production of foodgrains last year would have been much less than about 95 or 96 million tonnes which we achieved. Not only last year but also it has the effect of increasing production so far as this year is concerned. That has been borne out by the fact that during the khariff period, we hope to achieve a target of about 67 million tonnes of foodgrains. I can assure him that we shall very likely reach the target of about 67 million tonnes of foodgrains so far as the khariff crop is concerned.

So far as the rabi crop is concerned, we are hoping to get about 48 million

tonnes of foodgrains. But because of the failure of winter rains the production may be something less. Even then, we hope that, with good crops standing in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and in other wheat-growing areas, it will be possible for us to achieve the target. That will be with regard to the agricultural year 1973-74. I hope, if that materialises, we shall be out of trouble. But on account of the drought in the last 2-3 years in succession we have been in difficulties.

As I have already pointed out, so far as the internal distribution is concerned, that is the responsibility of the State Government. So far as Bombay, Poona and Nagpur are concerned, the Maharashtra Government is distributing foodgrains at the rate of 7½ kg. per adult in those places. In other places, they are distributing foodgrains at the rate of about 7-8 kg. I may point out that never before we have given nearly 23 lakh tonnes of foodgrains to them as was done in 1973. This year, it is certainly much better than the last year. With what we are giving now to the Maharashtra Government, they should be able to manage. Not only that. We have also relaxed inter-zonal restrictions on coarse grains. I am told the Maharashtra Government has been able to procure bajra and other coarse grain from other States and they will be able to relieve the distress in those areas.

I am sorry I have not got the figures and I will ascertain from the Maharashtra Government as to what they have procured from these areas which will supplement the availability of foodgrains in that area. All that is possible is being done both by the Maharashtra Government and by the Central Government. With whatever is available with us, keeping in view the requirements of other deficit areas also, we are trying to help the Maharashtra Government as much as possible.

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA (Ghatal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, to-

[Shri Jagadish Bhattacharyya]

day the prices of all commodities, particularly of mass consumption, have risen alarmingly to disrupt the family budget of all people belonging to the middle-income and low-income groups. And the curious fact is this that the rise in the cost of foodstuffs accounts for two-thirds of the increase. Under these circumstances, Maharashtra had also experienced severe drought for years together. I had an opportunity to visit some places of Maharashtra sometime back and my sad experience is this that in the black market any amount of foodstuffs is available if one has the means to pay for it, and people told me that for procuring ration cards one had to pay a considerable amount to the officers; otherwise, one cannot get the ration card for seven months or even one year. Those people have sold their belongings, have sold their cattle, have sold their utensils. The poor peasants have sold their lands. And in this condition agriculture has been affected much even in this year though there was a good monsoon. The persons who have benefited most out of this situation are the hoarders, the black-marketeers and profiteers. This is a kind of robbery going on on a national scale. I have no hesitation in saying that the Governments at the State and at the Centre are responsible for this. During all these years we have found that the help from the Centre regarding foodstuffs has all along been inadequate. What the hon. Minister has said by way of reply to the questions asked in this House is nothing but repeated playing of the old record. In the present context I want to know categorically from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government is ready to supply to the Maharashtra Government with adequate foodstuffs to have statutory rationing even in rural areas, and whether this Government is trying to help the State Government with funds in order to compensate for the loss of cattle and their belongings which they had to part with during the last year of drought. Another thing that I want to know is

whether this Government will declare the distress-sale of land by the poor peasants to be illegal and order the return of those lands to them.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member has raised a question whether the Government is prepared to declare statutory rationing so far as rural areas are concerned. I may tell him that there is no such proposal before the Government at present.

So far as relief in distress areas is concerned, I have no doubt that the Maharashtra Government is taking care of this, and whatever relief is required in the distressed areas is being provided by the Maharashtra Government to the rural population. As I have said now we have not only increased the allocation to Maharashtra but we have also removed the inter-zonal restriction. As I mentioned, it is not possible for me to indicate the exact figures; if the hon. members want, I can find these out. But my impression is that because of this relaxation of restriction and the proposal arrangement for about 15,000 to 20,000 tonnes of extra foodgrains, coarse grains, of coarse grains from several States have been made and they are likely to reach Maharashtra as early as possible. When they reach it will to a great extent relieve the distress of the people in Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I have tabled a call-attention motion about the agitation by the General Insurance Corporation employees. I know you have not allowed it. But this is an all-India problem concerning the Central Government. You have not permitted me to arise it either under Rule 377 or by way of call attention. I would, therefore, only request you to ask the Finance Minister and the Labour Minister who is here now to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should not get up when there is nothing on the agenda or without my permission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have already written to you. I would only request you to ask the Finance Minister or the Labour Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

Papers to be laid.

12.47 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI SIKH GURUDWARAS ACT AND ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 39 of the Delhi Sikh Gurudwaras Act, 1971:—

(i) G.S.R. 1411 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1973 containing corrigenda to the Delhi Sikh Gurudwaras Management Committee (Registration of Electors) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 671 dated the 30th June, 1973.

(ii) The Delhi Sikh Gurudwaras Management Committee (Election of Members) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. F. 18(19)/73-Judl. in Delhi Gazette dated the 9th January, 1974.

(iii) The Delhi Sikh Gurudwaras (Election of *Pro Tempore* Chairman, President, Other Office Bearers and Members of the Executive Board) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. 18(29)/73-Judl. in Delhi Gazette dated the 21st January, 1974.

(iv) The Delhi Sikh Gurudwaras (Amendment) Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. F. 18(19)/73-Judl. in Delhi Gazette dated the 24th January, 1974.

(v) The Delhi Sikh Gurudwaras Management Committee (Co-option of Members) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. 18/33/73-Judl. in Delhi Gazette dated the 13th February, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6240/74.]

(2) (i) A copy of the Border Security Force (Assistant Commandants) Recruitment (Repeal) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 504(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd November, 1973, under Sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6241/74.]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Police Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) Examination) Third Amendment Regulations, 1973 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1405 in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1973.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1406 in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1973.

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

(iii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No G.S.R. 1407 in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1973.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 21 in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1974.

(v) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 22 in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1974.

(vi) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 28(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February, 1974.

(vii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification (pay) Amendment Rules, No. G.S.R. 33 in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1974.

(viii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 33 in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1974.

(ix) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 142 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6242/74.]

MINES (AMENDMENT) RULES AND PAYMENT OF WAGES (MINES) AMENDMENT RULES

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Mines (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 18 in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1974 under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6243/74.]

(2) A copy of the Payment of Wages (Mines) Amendment Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1423 in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1973, under section (6) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6244/74.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER PASSPORTS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 530(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1973 issued under section 15 of the Passports Act, 1967.

[Placed in Library. See N.4 LT-6245/74.]

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY FORCE (FIRST AMENDMENT) RULES

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Industrial Security Force (First Amendment) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 102 in Gazette of

India dated the 26th January, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6246/74.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER NAVY ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B.
PATNAIK):

(1) I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 1973 (Hind and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 244 in Gazette of India dated the 16th September, 1973 under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5837/74.]

(2) I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Navy Leave (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 382. Gazette of India date the 29th December, 1973, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6247/74.]

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARA-
NAND): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

Fourth Lok Sabha

(i) Statement No. XXXIII	. . . . .	Fifth Session, 1968
(ii) Statement No. XXXIII	. . . . .	Eighth Session, 1969
(iii) Statement No. XXXIII	. . . . .	Ninth Session, 1969
(iv) Statement No. XXXV.	. . . . .	Tenth Session, 1970
(v) Statement No. XXIII .	. . . . .	Eleventh Session, 1970
(iv) Statement No. XXV .	. . . . .	Twelfth Session, 1970

Fifth Lok Sabha

(viii) Statement No. XXIII	. . . . .	First Session, 1971
(viii) Statement No. XXVIII	. . . . .	Second Session, 1971
(ix) Statement No. XVIII .	. . . . .	Third Session, 1971
(x) Statement No. XVIII	. . . . .	Fourth Session, 1972
(xi) Statement No. XII .	. . . . .	Fifth Session, 1972
(xii) Statement No. X .	. . . . .	Sixth Session, 1972
(xiii) Statement No. XI .	. . . . .	Seventh Session, 1973
(xiv) Statement No. V .	. . . . .	Eighth Session, 1973
(xv) Statement No. II .	. . . . .	Ninth Session, 1973

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6248/74]

COAL MINES FAMILY PENSION (AMENDMENT) SCHEME, 1974 COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND (SECOND (AMENDMENT) RULES, ETC.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: On behalf of Shri Balgovind Verma, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Coal Mines Family Pension (Amendment) Scheme, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 52 in Gazette of India dated the 19th January, 1974, under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund, Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6249/74.]

- (2) A copy of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Second Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1353 in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1973 under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6250/74.]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1273 in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1973 under sub-section (4) of section 16 of the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972.
- (ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6251/74.]

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to present the Thirty-Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry to learn from the Deputy-Speaker that this Committee could not meet on two occasions for want of quorum. I would request the Members of the Committee to kindly note that the committee could not meet because of lack of quorum—it should not be repeated in future.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS
SIXTEENTH REPORT

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Petitions.

12.47 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: REPORTED CANCELLATION OF PASSENGER TRAINS FROM AND TO MADHUBANI

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Railways have been running with low coal stock as had already been explained by me in this House earlier on 15-11-73 and 25-2-74. Steam coal which is consumed by the railways and several industries has not been available in quantities sufficient to meet the demands of all consumers of steam coal. In the circumstances, the Railways' share of steam coal from the overall available supply could not be maintained as minimum essential demand of key industries has also to be catered for. In order to make available to the industri-

their essential requirements of steam coal the railways have had to reduce their own consumption. To achieve this in a planned manner, the railways have curtailed departmental and shunting services and also undertaken temporary suspension of some short distance less intensively used passenger trains.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the number?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: On Sakri-Madhubani-Jaynagar section six pairs of passenger trains are scheduled to run. For want of coal, one pair of trains had been cancelled in November, 1973. One 22-2-74, the position of coal stock on NE Railway as a whole dropped to the lowest level i.e. 0.7 days and at Samastipur and Darbhanga Sheds, which feed these services of this section, had a stock of 0.4 days and 0.1 days respectively. This extremely low position of coal stock at Darbhanga Shed compelled the Railway to cancel the remaining 5 pairs of trains on and from 23rd February 1974. As coal position improved with receipt of one rake of coal at Samastipur on 23rd February 1974 evening, one train No. 327 was run from Samastipur on the evening of 24th February 1974. Three trains were restored on 25th February 1974 after the requisite share of the Samastipur rake of coal was transhipped and reached Darbhanga. On 27th February 1974, one more train viz., 41/42 Janaki Express was restored.

These cancellations were incidental and had no connection with the election.

As and when the availability of steam coal improves and Railways build up the requisite steam coal stock in sheds, the cut in train services will be restored in a phased manner.

12.50 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU
RAMAIAH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th February, 1974."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th February 1974."

The motion was adopted

12.51 hrs.

RE: MATTER UNDER RULE 377

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Madhu Limaye. He is not here. I just want to make this point clear. I had allowed Shri Madhu Limaye to raise this question about the resignation of certain Members of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am told that the Chief Minister is already stepping down.

MR. SPEAKER: No this is not a question of stepping down. It is something else. Now, I thought that when he speaks I would have the opportunity to make the matter clear.

Sometime back I read it in the papers that the Speaker of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly had indicated that he wanted to consult me on certain matters concerning the resignations. I just read it in the papers.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): I showed it to you long ago.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes; later on he wrote to me that he will be coming to consult me.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: When, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Then the Secretary of Congress-O, my old friend Mr. Manubhai Patel met me. He was an hon. Member of the last Lok Sabha and an old friend of mine. He met me; he wrote to me. I wrote to him that normally the Speakers meet in the 'Presiding Officers' Conference and they can discuss about the procedures. But so far as this matter of the resignation is concerned, the Speaker of the Gujarat Assembly neither telephoned to me, nor met me. I had been expecting him—Mr. Patel and I told him that if he had met me, I would have advised him on the right lines. But normally, it is very embarrassing for the Speaker of the Lok Sabha when such things are stated in the Press, as if they are seeking my instructions. I am the last person to issue any instructions on such matters or give any guidance. They are purely within the State Speakers' jurisdiction and the rules are laid down on it; they are very clear rules. And, if he had met me, I would have just invited his attention to the rules. I am very lucky that he did not meet me. Otherwise perhaps, if he had taken any action on the matter, which may not have been pleasing to you, that would have been attributed to me, as to what had transpired between us! So, I am very happy that this is a good coincidence. I am going to advise our Speakers that on such matters, when the rules are very clear, I should not be involved in that.

But Mr. Madhu Limaye is not there. I do not know what he would have chosen to say on this matter. I have given my indication as to what I would have replied if I had been consulted.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Is the Assembly Speaker obliged to get instructions like that?

MR. SPEAKER: Who am I to give these instructions? Of course, we do consult each other about our mutual problems—about the troubles you create! They come to Delhi sometimes to consult me or telephone or

write to me. We also meet once in a year to discuss problems on which we are not able to have certain clarifications and interpretations. But they are very harmless as well as important matters. This is a matter over which I need not advise him. If you send your resignation, I would not seek anybody else's advice!

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The matter has been referred to the Gujarat High Court.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not take a second to accept the resignation!

Now, coming to the business, there only a very short time left—2 hours and 35 minutes—out of which the Prime Minister or the Minister concerned would take some time to reply. How much time would the Prime Minister like to take?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): The Prime Minister will reply to morrow.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very happy to hear this, because there are so many Members who are still on the waiting list.

If you want her to speak before the Election come, I can hear just now I think you should have enough time to discuss this.

So, we adjourn now for Lunch to reassemble at 2 P.M.

12.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENTS ADDRESS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Further consideration of the following Motion moved by Shri B. K. Daschowdhury

and seconded by Shri Amrit Nahata on the 25th February 1974, namely:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

"That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February 1974".

and the amendments thereon moved on the 25th February 1974.

Shri Dhamankar may continue his speech.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi): While speaking yesterday in this House, I made a reference to certain remarks made by the hon. and respected leader Shri Morarjibhai Desai, when my hon. friend, Shri Dhote, objected to my reference and said that Morarjibhai did not say it. I have here the record with me which indicates what he said—"They were all people who were killed by bullets when they were actually looting and killing people not otherwise". His statement is obnoxious, offensive, incorrect and far from true. I know many incidents where innocent people sitting in their rooms, ladies and children, were killed in such cases.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): He was the most trigger-happy Chief Minister this country ever had.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Not only that; he goes ahead and says that the Gujarat Government are not doing it efficiently.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Do not follow in his footsteps.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: He referred to firing in Bombay and said that 105 or 109 people were killed and than

there was peace. That was the peace of the graveyard. He boasted of that also.

I know a college student, a very poor boy who was doing service for the whole day and attending college in the evening. When he was returning from the City and got out of Dadar station, immediately he was hit by a bullet and killed then and there. His relations tried to meet the Chief Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, to narrate their grievances and ask for justice. The interview was refused. This came out in the press, depicting all these ghastly incidents.

Shri Morarjibhai Desai went on to say that the Gujarat Government can not do these firings efficiently, cannot do the killings efficiently. What does it indicate? It indicates a total and callous disregard for human lives and human values. By this statement, Morarjibhai has offended not only the people of Maharashtra but also the people of Gujarat. I will restrain myself and say nothing more.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): He was boasting of being an efficient killer.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): He established peace immediately.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Some of my friends this side and opposite, those coming from Kerala, Andhra and other parts of the south, were rightly perturbed and agitated over the assaults made on the non-Marathi speaking people from the south in Bombay after the morcha of the Shiv Sena. It seems it has become a routine, but we, the MPs from Maharashtra share their grief and anxiety not passively but actively. We vehemently condemned all these atrocities. We met in Bombay before coming to the session and discussed the matter with the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister issued a statement in the Maharashtra Assembly giving a categorical

[Shri Dhamankar]

assurance that all these atrocities will not be tolerated and will be put down with a heavy hand. It is for the Maharashtra Government which is doing its best. But we, Member of Parliament, feel that we should sit together—Members from the south and from Maharashtra—discuss freely and frankly and create a congenial and healthy atmosphere where the people in minority in Bombay and other parts of Maharashtra, along with the Marathi-speaking people, will feel secure and protected.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE (Kottayam): Why did you protest at the resolution by the Kerala Assembly?

SHRI DHAMANKAR: That was a different thing. I will come to that. But I will make one request. One suggestion was there, and that was to send a team of Members of Parliament to Bombay, and another suggestion was the intervention by the Central Government. May I humbly submit that these things are not going to help to solve the problem. I feel it may aggravate the situation.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI K. BALAKRISHNAN (Amalapuruzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak with a rather heavy heart, because apart from the speeches I heard on both sides, there is a certain difficulty for me when I attempt to speak about the President's Address. That is because I have come here as the candidate of a combination of parties. In my own native State, I belong to a party that is sharing power. Here, I actually do not belong to the party that is in power, but I cannot deny the fact that I have come here with their help also. So, when I speak, I must bear in mind that there are certain people who had been behind me when I came here and those people are responsible for certain things happening in this country. Those things that are happening are not to my taste at least in politics.

Here there are lots of complaints about the food shortage, about the way the different State Governments are trying to handle it, and there were replies that the whole thing is a world phenomenon. Supposing I accept both the arguments, let us absolutely be logical about it. The Government says that this year the yield of crops is better than last year and it has been a bumper crop. The Government says that procurement, though not absolutely efficient, was carried out to a certain amount of efficiency.

People find that when they go for their purchase of rationed, essential commodities, they not only do not get them but when they walk a few steps further, they get them at colossally high prices. When people face this situation, the Government says that there is enough grain in this land. When people go to the shops and find that they cannot get the grains, there is the reverse complaint. Let me ask the people in power, what have they done to feed the people. When you find that the people are hungry, when you find that there are cars, when you find that there is foodstuff available, and when they do not get it, how do you expect the people to thrive? You say "Tighten your belts". There is not even a belt to tighten. What are the people expected to do?

When there was the Negro rioting in the United States, the late-lamented Martin Luther King once made a very telling reference to the agony that they were facing. He said, "It is all right if I starve; it is all right if my wife starves. But my little child who goes to school and sees bright eyes, bright clothes; finds that we are being treated in society in a particular way, comes home and asks me, 'Daddy, why are we being treated that way in society, and what is it that I have done to be treated in a different way? I am isolated, segregated, why is it so.'"

' Now, in my own State, in my own country, my son goes to the school, and he sees the other people eating. Coming home back, he asks me, "Daddy, why am I not allowed to eat; why have I not enough to eat?"

Is the problem to be boasted about? They say, "You must suffer; you must tighten your belts." All these things can only be said. When you shout for food, you get bullets and *lathis*. What exactly do the Government expect the people to do?

In Cochin, when some soldiers landed and they molested women in the Cochin Harbour area, the people protested and asked Mahatma Gandhi "What is to be done about it?". He said, "Don't you have your nails and teeth. Bite and tear them." It is a question of life and death. There is no question of remaining non-violent or anything like that. You cannot take it jokingly.

What about Kerala? Ours is the only one State in the whole of India where there is universal rationing. In every suburban area, in every village there is a rationing shop. We are a deficit area, We are not getting the foodgrains that we used to get formerly. There is an open market. Because free movement of foodgrains is **not there, if the ration requirement is not supplied through the ration shop, the people have to starve.** There is no other way out for them.

There are quite a number of educated unemployed persons. They try to go out to find some employment. But now the thing like "Sons of the soil" has come in. In our place, there was a strike in the Thumba complex saying that the people employed there must be the sons of the soil. Not a single political party supported that demand. The Government of Kerala suppressed that demand with a heavy hand. The "Sons of the soil" struggle was suppressed with a strong hand.

What are we experiencing in places like Maharashtra? I have got scores

of letters coming to me from my friends living there. No less a person like Prof. Madhu Dandavate, when he came to Kerala, said in a press conference that what is happening in Maharashtra, what is happening in other places, to south Indians is inhuman and brutal. When such things happen, are we to remain calm and quiet and take it lying down because there is a world crisis? World is not the monopoly of the party in power. One scarce commodity in the human market is the commodity of conscience. Can anything with conscience say that people in any corner of the world would have tolerated this type of a thing?

What do they expected us to do? We have no work; we have no wages; we have no freedom! we have no food. We cannot get anything without going through what can be called hush money. I do not how long this state of affairs is going to continue in Kerala? See the writing on the wall. I personally had the same apprehension that comrade Indrajit Gupta had. A very non-political person in the Army, Gen. Maneckshaw, when he went to the Rotary Club in Bombay, he made a speech and said, "There is a scarcity of food; there is a scarcity of cement; there is a scarcity of fuel and all that and, if the scarcities are somehow overcome, these things cannot be transported because there is a scarcity of wagons. Even then, if these things are not available here, you can somehow import them from somewhere. But there is another scarcity, the scarcity of leadership. You cannot import leadership from somewhere else."

This is a very chaotic state of affairs. I think, if something is not done, the conditions will become worse. Something has got to be done strongly and effectively.

strongly and effectively. A military man has said that, in a country like India—and the military man being very very popular on his own right. Well, see the writing on the wall. If you do not see that writ-

[Shri K. Balakrishnan]

ing on the wall, like the Austrain boy who wrote on the wall some years back, the boys in Gujarat are writing on the wall. That, you have to see and you shall see.

श्री बृहम्मद जमीनूरहवान (फिशनगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सी पी एम ने सदर जम्हूरिया के खिताब पर जैसी हरकत की है उस से सारे मुल्क वालों को सदमा हुआ है। जब इवान में वह सारे लोग ऐसी फिजा पैदा कर सकते हैं तो आप जरा गौर फरमाइए, मुल्क की फजा को साजगार वह बना नहीं सकते और उन के लिए बड़ा आसान है कि मुल्क में एक नामाजगार फिजा हमेशा तैयार करते रहे अबाम ने उन लोगों को इसी हरकत की बिना पर खारिज किया है। आप ने देखा की बोटों में वह बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में पराजित हुए हैं। लोग यह समझने लगे हैं कि मुल्क की बका के लिए जम्हूरियत को रखना बहुत जरूरी है और इसीलिए तो अबाम ने जम्हूरियत को हमेशा सराहा है। मैं भारत के अबाम से यह उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि जम्हूरियत को वह हमेशा सराहेंगे और उस पर वह हमेशा अमल करेंगे। इस रास्ते को, इस सबक को हमारे मरहूम गांधी जी ने, पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने और मौलाना अबुलकलाम आजाद ने दिया है। अभी मौजूदा वक्त में मुल्क की लीडरशिप श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के हाथ में है और वह एक सच्चा और अच्छा कदम मुल्क के लिए उठारही हैं।

इस में कोई शुबहा नहीं है कि मुल्क एक मुसीबत की घड़ी से गुजर रहा है और यह मुसीबत की घड़ी भारत पर ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनिया पर है। मैं एक दो मिशालें पेश करना चाहता हूँ। आप ने देखा होगा कि चाइना में एक दूसरे क्लंबरल रेवाल्यूशन की तैयारी थी। आप ने दूसरी मिशाल देखी कि बर्तानिया का मल्के फिजा में भी ऐसी तब्दीली आई है।

जो घाब जाहिर होत्रे वाली है। तीसरी बात मैं यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि अमेरिका ने तो अपनी हठधर्मी की हद ही कर दी है। मेरे दोस्तों ने अखबारों में उस के बारे में देखा होगा और पढ़ा होगा। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि इस मुल्क में जो मुसीबत आई है और जो मुसीबत है वह कुछ खुद साबता भी है। उस में हमारे दूसरी तरफ के दोस्त जो आज बहुत कम नजर आ रहे हैं उनका भी कोई कम हिस्सा नहीं है।

यह बात जाहिर है कि मुल्क को सूखा, बाढ़, तथा लड़ाई और रेपयूजीज वगैरह का मुकाबिला करना पड़ा है और मुल्क में जो मशगली बदहली आई है इसके मुतालिक हमारी वजीर आजम ने पहले ही निशानदेही कर दी थी कि मुल्क एक भारी मुनीबत से प्रागे आने वाले मालों में गुजरने वाला है। पर यह देखना है कि जो दूसरी तरफ बैठने वाले दोस्त हैं वे इस मुसीबत को दूर करने में कितनी मदद करते हैं। मैं जहाँ तक देख पाया हूँ दूर करो के आशय वे उसे और सह दे रहे हैं, लोगों को बरगजा रहे हैं और दूर से खड़े होकर मुस्कराती हुई नजर से देखना चाहते हैं और अबाम की दूसर जिन्दगी का मुस्करा कर वे देख रहे हैं।

अपने एड्रेस में सदरे जम्हूरिया ने हर शोबे पर नजर डाली है और उस खिताब के पैरा 4 में एक्सपर्ट और इम्पोर्ट के बारे में भी बहुत तफसील में उन्होंने कहा है। जहाँ तक बिहार का तल्लुक है वहाँ पूर्णिया जिले की खास पैदावार और कैश क्रॉप जूट है लेकिन बहुत अफसोस की बात है कि सरकार ने 157 रुपये कुछ पैसे फी क्विंटल जूट की दर मुकरर की—आप भी उस हल्के से आते हैं, आपने देखा होगा कि जूट कारपोरेशन किसानों को वह कीमत

नहीं दे रहा है । उसके सारे लोग मिल मालिकों की साजिश में हैं और नजर भंदाजी करके किसानों को कम पैसे दे रहे हैं । इससे किसानों की इकोनॉमिक रीढ़ करीब करीब टूट चुकी है और किसान बदहाली के शिकार होते जा रहे हैं । सरकार को चाहिये कि वह इस पर गौर करे और उन भ्रफसरो के खिलाफ कड़े से कड़े कदम उठाए ताकि बाकई में किसानों को राहत मिल सके और वे खुशहाली की जिन्दगी बसर कर सकें । मेरे इस पूरे जिले में कुल 4-5 सैंटर जूट खरीददारी के हैं । आप ताज्जुब करेंगे कि करीब 42 लाख आबादी उस जिले की है जिस में कुल 4-5 सैंटर हैं जो निहायत नाकाफी हैं । मैं तजवीज करता हूँ कि सरकार हर ब्लाक में कम से कम पांच पांच सैंटर इसके लिए खोले ताकि किसानों को जो कीमत मुकर्रर हुई है मिल सके । जो कम कीमत में खरीदते हैं उनके लिए सरकार कड़े से कड़ा कानून बनाए और उनको कड़ी सजा मिले ताकि किसानों को सही कीमत मिल सके ।

सदरे जम्मूरिया ने सैंट्रल पब्लिक सैंक्टर्ज का भी ब्योरा अपने स्पीच में दिया है । यह खुशी की बात है कि इस सैंक्टर में कुछ तरक्की हुई है । लेकिन इस सैंक्टर में क्लास 3 और 4 सर्विसिस में हरिजनों और मुसलमानों की बहाली तसल्लीबख्श नहीं हुई है, वह तकरीबन निल ही है और यह बहुत ही गंर मुनासिब बात है । मेरे खयाल से आबादी के लिहाज से इन दोनों को क्लास 3 और 4 की सर्विसिस में जगहें मिलनी चाहियें क्योंकि ये दोनों तबके आज देश की सियासत में बहुत जबदस्त रीढ़ की हड्डी हैं और उसको मजबूत करना निहायत जरूरी है । ये तबके गरीब से गरीबतर होते जा रहे हैं । इनकी ओर आप पूरा ध्यान दें ।

गल्ले के बारे में भी एग््रेस में इशारा किया गया है । उसकी पैदावार बढ़नी

चाहिये इस में दो रायें नहीं हैं । वह बढी भी है । लेकिन उसको बढ़ाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि किसानों को बिजली, खाद, पानी, बीज वगैरह मिले ताकि पैदावार को बढ़ाने में आप्रे और मदद मिले । पैदावार बढ़ने से ही मुल्क में खुशहाली आ सकती है ।

एक और बात है मुल्क में सरकारी भ्रमले को भी आपकी जिम्मेदारी समझनी होगी और जिम्मेदारी के साथ अपने काम को करना होगा । उनको भ्रवाम की मंशा के मुताबिक अपने को डालना होगा । वे यह न समझें कि वे मुल्क के हाकिम हैं बल्कि मुल्क का हाकिम तो वह भ्रवाम है जिस के जरिये यह ईवान बना है । ब्रिटिश लेगेसी या ब्रिटिश जहनियत एक इम्मीरियलिस्ट जहनियत है । उसको उन्हें छोड़ना होगा । अगर नहीं छोड़ते हैं तो भ्रवाम उनको छोड़ना सिख एगा और वह उनको बख्शेंगे नहीं । जब जनता जागेगी और उसको यकीन हो जाएगा कि सरकारी भ्रमले हमारी तरक्की के रास्ते में रुकावट हैं तो फिर वह उनको बख्शेंगे नहीं ।

जखीरान्दोजी की तरफ भी राष्ट्रपति जी ने इशारा किया है । मैं पहले भी इस बात को कह चुका हूँ कि जो दफत एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट की हैं या फूड एडल्ट्रेशन की हैं उनको नानवेलरेंबल बनाया जाए । फूड एडल्ट्रेशन करने वालों को सजाए मौत दी जाए ऐसा कानून बनना चाहिये । होर्डर्ज को भी सजाए मौत देनी चाहिये क्योंकि इससे भ्रवाम की जिन्दगी और उनके जीने और मरने का ताल्लुक है । भ्रवाम की जिन्दगी को खुशी बनाने के लिए सरकार को हर वे कड़े से कड़े कदम उठाने चाहियें जिससे सही मानों में भ्रवाम की मदद हो सके और भ्रवाम के लिए जो बातें सरकार सोचती है वे उन तक पहुंच सकें ।

आखिर में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—सदरे जम्मूरिया ने पिछड़े

[श्री मोहम्मद जमीरुद्दौला]

इलाकों की बात की है। कौन नहीं जानता कि सारे भारत में उत्तरी बिहार में जिस में जिन्ना पूर्णिया का इलाका भी शामिल है सब से पिछड़ा इलाका है। पटसन का जो हाल हुआ है, मैं पहले भ्रज कर चुका हूँ। वहाँ दूसरी फसल धान की है, उस की यह हालत है—बकत पर बीज खोजो तो बीज नहीं मिलता, खाद खोजो तो खाद नहीं मिलती, बिजली खोजो तो बिजली नहीं मिलती, पानी खोजो तो पानी नहीं मिलता। मेरी स्टेट में कोसी कैनल की बहुत चर्चा है, उससे कुछ फायदा तो हुआ है, लेकिन मैं जिम्मेदारी के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि यह इतनी बड़ी स्कैम है। करोड़ों रुपया इस पर खर्च हुआ है, लेकिन जिस तरीके से यह बनाई गई है, भ्रवाम को उस का पूरा फायदा नहीं हुआ है। लिहाजा मैं तजवीज रखता हूँ कि इस को इस तरीके से बनाना चाहिये जिस से किसानों को इस का पूरा फायदा मिल सके।

कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटीज को मजबूत करना चाहिये। आज कोम्पारेटिव सोसायटीज भ्रवाम की जिन्दगी हैं, बल्कि जिन्दगी का एक अटूट हिस्सा हैं। लोगों को जिन चीजों को देना चाहते हैं, जिन चीजों को जनता तक पहुंचाने के लिये सरकार कमिटेड है, उन को इन के जरिये आसानी से पहुंचाया जा सकता है।

एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का ढांचा आप को बदलना होगा। भ्रवाम आज यह महसूस करने लगे हैं कि अफसरान अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाने से कतरा रहे हैं, ये लोग भ्रवाम की जिन्दगी के साथ खेलने पर तुले हुए हैं, जिस को जनता हरगिज बरदाश्त नहीं करेगी।

पढ़े-लिखे नौजवानों की तरफ भी मेरा इशारा है। जो लोग पढ़-लिख कर बेकार बैठे हुए हैं, उन्हें काम पर लगाना होगा, इस बात को नजरअन्दाज नहीं किया जा

सकता। मुल्क में फिरकापरस्ती का बड़ा जोर है, ऐसी क्रिडा इस मुल्क में बनानी होगी जिस में हर मकस, हर तबका धरम और धर्म की जिन्दगी बसर कर सके। आज जो इदारे मुल्क में फिरकापरस्ती की हवा फैला रहे हैं, उन के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही करनी होगी।

आज करप्शन, रिश्वतसितानी एक भ्राम बात हो गई है, नामसल जिन्दगी बन गई है। भ्रवाम की भलाई के लिये इस के खिलाफ जितना सख्त से सख्त कानून बनाया जा सकता है उस में देर नहीं करनी चाहिये। मेरा तो यह ख्याल है कि करप्शन के रोकथाम के लिये डेथ-पेनल्टी होनी चाहिये।

जिस इलाके से मैं आता हूँ—वह बांडर का इलाका है। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आप भी बराबर मेरे इलाके से वाया किशन गंज हो कर आते जाते हैं। वहाँ स्मग्लिंग का बाजार बहुत गर्म है। जोगवनी, गलगलिया सहरसा और दूसरी चैक-पोस्ट्स पर इन स्मगलर्स का राज कायम है। अभी हाल में जब मैं उस इलाके के दौरे में गया था तो वहाँ के एक मुखिया ने कहा—एम०पी० साहब, आप को पता है यहां के लोकल जिम्मेदार आफिसर सीमेन्ट और पेट्रोल दूसरे मुल्क को भेज रहे हैं। आज जब कि ये चीजें मुल्क में मिल नहीं रही हैं, यहां के जिम्मेदार अफसरों ने चार चार सौ लिटर तेल और 20-20 गाड़ियां सीमेन्ट स्मगल कराकर दूसरे मुल्क को भेजी हैं—यह बहुत अफसोसनाक बात है। मैं सैन्ट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इन्टेलिजेन्स से कहूंगा कि वह इस पर ध्यान दें—क्योंकि प्राविन्शियल आफिसरज किसी की परवाह नहीं करते हैं। उन को परवाह नहीं है कि देश भक्ति क्या चीज है, देश को कैसे बनाना होता है, कैसे उठाना होता है, भ्रवाम के लिये क्या करना है। मैं इस मौके पर तमाम मेम्बरान से दरखास्त

کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمیں मिल कर मुक्त की तरकीब کے لیے کوشاں رہنا چاہیے اور اسی باتوں سے آگاہ رہنا چاہیے جو اس بیان میں ذکر کیے گئے ہیں اور باہر جا کر دوسری بات کہتے ہیں۔

شری مصدق جہاں الملک (کشمیر)
کشمیر): محترم قومی ممبر صاحب۔
 سی۔ پی۔ ایم۔ نے صدر جمہوریہ کے خطاب پر چھٹی حرکت کی ہے اس سے سارے ملک والوں کو صدمہ ہوا ہے جب ایوان میں وہ سارے لوگ ایسی فضا پیدا کر سکتے ہیں تو آپ ذرا غور فرمائیں۔ ملک کی فضا کو سازگار بنا نہیں سکتے اور ان کے لئے آسان ہے کہ ملک میں ایک نا سازگار فضا ہمیشہ تیار کرتے رہیں۔ عوام نے ان لوگوں کو اس حرکت کی بنا پر خارج کیا ہے۔ آپ نے دیکھا کہ روٹوں میں بہت زیادہ تعداد میں ہمارے ہوں۔ لوگ یہ سمجھتے گئے ہوں کہ ملک کی بقا کے لئے جمہوریت کو رکھنا بہت ضروری ہے۔ اور اس لئے تو عوام نے جمہوریت کو ہمیشہ سراہا ہے۔ میں بھارت کے عوام سے یہ امید رکھتا ہوں کہ وہ ہمیشہ سراہیں گے۔ اور اس پر وہ ہمیشہ عمل کریں گے۔ اس راستے کو اس سبق کو ہمارے مرحوم گاندھی جی نے۔ پلڈت جواہر لعل نہرو نے اور مولانا عبد الکلام آزاد نے دیا ہے۔ ابھی موجودہ وقت میں ملک کی لہڈرشپ شرمیتی گاندھی کے ہاتھ میں ہے۔ اور وہ ایک

سچا اور اپنا قدم ملک کے لئے اٹھا رہی ہیں۔

اس میں کوئی شبہ نہیں ہے کہ ملک ایک مصدق کی گھڑی سے گزر رہا ہے۔ اور یہ مصدق کی گھڑی بھارت پر ہی نہیں بلکہ ساری دنیا پر ہے۔ میں ایک دو مثالوں میں کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ آپ نے دیکھا کہ چائٹا میں ایک دوسرے گلچرل ریولوشن کی تیار تھی۔ آپ نے دوسری مثال دیکھی کہ بڑا بڑا کی ملکی فضا میں بھی ایسی تبدیلی آئی ہے۔ جو آج ظاہر ہونے والی ہے۔ تیسری بات میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ امریکہ نے تو اپنی ہمت دوسری کی حد ہی کر دی ہے۔ میرے دوستوں نے اخباروں میں اس کے بارے میں دیکھا ہوگا۔ اور پڑھا ہوگا۔ میں ایسا سمجھتا ہوں کہ اس ملک میں جو مصدق آئی ہے۔ اور جو مصدق ہے وہ کچھ خود ساختہ بھی ہے اس میں ہمارے دوسری طرف کے دوست جو آج بہت کم نظر آ رہے ہیں ان کا بھی کوئی کم حصہ نہیں ہے۔

یہ بات ظاہر ہے کہ ملک کو سوکھا ہوا بارہ لڑائی اور دفعہ چھڑ و پھڑ کا مقابلہ کرنا پڑا ہے اور ملک میں جو معاشی بد حالی آئی ہے اس کے متعلق ہمارے وزیر اعظم نے پہلے ہی نشان دہی کر دی تھی کہ ملک ایک

[عربی معتمد جمہل الرحمان]

بہاری مصہبت سے آگے آنے والے اہل عربوں میں گزرنے والا ہے۔ پر یہ دیکھا ہے کہ جو دوسری طرف بیٹھنے والے دوست ہیں وہ اس مصہبت کو دور کرنے میں عوام کتنی مدد کرتے ہیں۔ میں جہاں تک دیکھ پایا ہوں دور کرنے کے بجائے وہ اسے اور شہہ دے رہے ہیں لوگوں کو ورگلا رہے ہیں اور دور سے کھڑے ہو کر مسکراتی ہوئی نظر سے دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں۔ اور عوام کی دوبر زندگی کو مسکرا کر وہ دیکھ رہے ہیں۔

ایسے ایڈریس میں صدر جمہوریہ نے ہر شعبہ پر نظر ڈالی ہے اور اس خطاب کے پیورا 4 میں ایکسپورت اور امپورٹ کے بارے میں بھی بہت تفصیل ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا ہے۔ جہانتک بہار کا تعلق ہے وہاں پورنیہ ضلع کی خاص پیداوار اور کھس کراپ چرت ہے لیکن بہت افسوس کی بات ہے کہ سرکار نے 157 روپے کچھ پیسے فی کونٹل جوت کی در مقرر کی ہے۔ معتدوم ذیقعی سہیکر صاحب آپ بھی اس حلقے سے آئے ہیں؟ ایسے دیکھا ہوا کہ جوت کارپوریشن کسانوں کو وہ قیمت نہیں دے رہا ہے۔ اس کے سارے لوگ مل مالکوں کی سازش میں ہیں اور نظر اندازی کر کے کستوں کو کم پیسے دے رہے ہیں۔ اس سے کسانوں کی اکلماک رہوہ قریب قریب ٹوٹ چکی ہے۔ اور کسان بدحالی کے شکار ہوتے جا

ہوں۔ سرکار کو چاہیے کہ وہ فوراً کرے اور ان افسروں کے پیچ کرے کہ وہ قدم اٹھائے تاکہ واقعی میں کسانوں کو اس کے دور وہ خوشحالی کی زندگی بسر کر سکیں۔ مہرے اس پورے ضلع میں کل 4-5 سینٹر جوت خریداری کے ہیں۔ آپ تعجب کریں گے کہ قریب 42 لاکھ آبدی اس ضلع کی ہے جس میں کل 4-5 سینٹر ہیں جو نہایت نادانی ہیں۔ میں تجویز کرتا ہوں کہ سرکار ہر بلاک میں کم سے کم پانچ سینٹر اسکے لئے وئے تاکہ کسانوں کو جو قیمت مقرر ہوئی ہے مل سکے۔ جو کم قیمت میں خریدتے ہیں انکے لئے سرکار کرے سے کوا قانون بنائے اور انکو کوی سزا ملے تاکہ کسانوں کا صحیح قیمت مل سکے۔

صدر جمہوریہ نے سینٹرل پبلک سیکٹرز کا بھی بیورا اپنی سپیچ میں دیا ہے۔ یہ خوشی کی بات ہے کہ اس سینٹر میں کچھ ترقی ہوئی ہے۔ لیکن اس سینٹر میں کلاس 3 اور 4 سرورسز میں ہریچلوں اور مسلمانوں کی بدحالی تسلی بخش نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ وہ تقریباً نل ہی ہے اور یہ بہت ہی غیر مناسب بات ہے۔ مہرے خیال سے آبادی کے لحاظ سے ان دونوں کو کلاس 3 اور 4 کر لیں۔

جگہیں ملی چاہیں کہونکہ یہ دونوں
 طبقے آپ دہلی کی سہاسہ میں
 بہت زیادہ سب سے زیادہ کی رہتی ہیں۔
 اور ان کو مضبوط کرنا نہایت ضروری
 ہے۔ یہ طبقے فریب سے فریب تر ہوتے
 جا رہے ہیں۔ ان کی اور آپہنرا
 دیکھان دیں۔

فلے کے بارے میں بھی ایڈریس
 میں اشارہ کیا گیا ہے۔ اسکی پھداروار
 بڑھنی چاہئے۔ اس میں دو رائے
 نہیں ہو سکتی۔ وہ بڑھی بھی ہے۔
 لیکن اسکو بڑھانے کے لئے یہ ضروری ہے
 کہ کسانوں کو بھلی، پانی، بیج وغیرہ
 ملے تاکہ پھداروار کو بڑھانے میں آگے
 اور مدد ملے۔ پھداروار بڑھنے سے ہی
 ملک میں خوشحالی آسکتی ہے۔

ایک اور بات ہے کہ ملک میں
 سرکاری غلے کو بھی اپنی ذمہ داری
 سمجھنی ہوگی اور ذمہ داری کے ساتھ
 اپنے کام کو بھی کرنا ہوگا۔ انکو عوام
 کی ملتا کے مطابق اپنے کو ڈھالنا
 ہوگا۔ وہ یہ نہ سمجھیں کہ وہ ملک
 کے حاکم ہیں بلکہ ملک کا حاکم تو
 وہ عوام ہے جن کے ذریعے یہ ایوان بنا
 ہے۔ برٹش لیگسلی یا برٹش ڈیپارٹ
 ایک امپریلزمٹک ڈیپارٹ ہے اسکو
 انہیں چھوڑنا ہوگا اگر انہیں چھوڑتے
 ہیں تو عوام انکو چھوڑنا سکھائیں گے
 اور وہ انکو بخشیں گے نہیں۔ جب
 چلتا جائے گی اور اسکو پتوں ہو

جاننا کہ سرکاری غلے ہماری ترقی کے
 راستے میں رکاوٹ ہیں تو وہ پھر انکو
 بخشیں گے توں۔

ذخیرہ اندوزی کی طرف بھی
 اشارہ کرتی جی نے اشارہ کیا ہے۔ میں
 پہلے بھی اس بات کو کہہ چکا ہوں
 کہ جو دفعات اسمبل کونٹریبیوٹ
 کی ہیں یا فوڈ ایڈمنسٹریشن کی ہیں
 انکو نان بیلبل (non-bailible) بنایا
 جائے۔ فوڈ ایڈمنسٹریشن کرنے والوں کو
 سزائے موت دی جائے۔ ایسا قانون
 بنا چاہئے۔ ہورڈرز کو بھی سزائے
 موت دیلی چاہئے۔ کہونکہ اس
 سے عوام کی زندگی اور انکے جملے
 اور مرنے کا تعلق ہے۔ عوام کی زندگی
 کو سکھی بنانے کے لئے سرکار کو ہر
 وہ کڑے سے کڑے قدم اٹھانے چاہئیں
 جس سے صحیح معلوم میں عوام
 کی مدد ہو سکے اور عوام کے لئے جو
 ہانہیں سرکار سوچتی ہے وہ ان تک
 پہنچ سکیں۔

آخر میں ایک بات اور کہنا چاہتا
 ہوں صد جمہوریہ نے پنجپڑے علاقوں
 کی بات کی ہے۔ کون نہیں جانتا
 کہ سارے بھارت میں اتنی بھار
 جس میں ضلع پورنہہ کا علاقہ بھی
 شامل ہے۔ سب سے پنجپڑے علاقہ ہے
 پت سن کا جو حال ہوا۔ میں پہلے
 عرض کر چکا ہوں۔ وہاں دوسری
 فصل دھان کی ہے۔ اس کی یہ

[شری مصد جموں الرحمان]

حالت ہے - کہ وقت پر بھیج کر دیا جائے تو بھیج نہیں سکتا - کھانا کھو چکا تو کھانا نہیں ملتی - بدلتی کھو چکا تو بدلتی نہیں ملتی - پانی کھو چکا تو پانی نہیں ملتا - مہری سہمت میں کوسری کھانا کی بہت چرچہ ہے - اس سے کچھ فائدہ تو ہوا ہے - لہکن میں ذبح داری کے ساتھ کبہہ سکتا ہوں کہ یہ انٹی بڑی سکیم ہے - کروڑوں روپیہ اس پر خرچ ہوا ہے - لہکن جس تو کھمب یہ یہ بلانی گئی ہے - عوام کو اس کا پورا فائدہ نہیں ہوا ہے - لہذا میں تجویز رکھتا ہوں کہ اس کو اس طریقے سے بلانا چاہئے جس سے کسانوں کو اس کا پورا فائدہ مل سکے -

کوآپریٹو سوسائٹی کو مضبوط کرنا چاہئے آج کوآپریٹو سوسائٹی عوام کی زندگی ہے - بلکہ زندگی کا ایک توت حصہ ہے - لوگوں کو جن چیزوں کو دینا چاہتے ہیں - جن چیزوں کو چاہتے ہیں - ان کو ان کے ذریعے آسانی سے پہنچایا جا سکتا ہے

ایڈمنسٹریشن کا دھانچہ آپ کو بدلتا ہوا - عوام آج یہ محسوس کرنے لگے ہیں - کہ افسران اپنی ذمہ داری نبھانے میں کترا رہے ہیں - یہ لوگ عوام کی زندگی کے ساتھ کوہنٹے پر تلے ہوئے ہیں - جس کو چلتا مرکز برداشت نہیں کریگی -

پڑھ لکھ نوجوانوں کی طرف مہرا! اشارہ ہے - جو لوگ پڑھ لکھ کر بہتر بنائے ہوئے ہیں - انہیں کام پر لگانا ہوتا - اس بات کو نظر انداز نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے - ملک میں فرقہ پرستی کا بڑا زور ہے ایسی فضا میں ملک میں بلانی ہوئی جس میں ہر شخص ہر طبقہ امن اور چھن کی زندگی بسر کر سکے - آج جو ادارے ملک میں فرقہ پرستی کی ہوا بھلا رہے ہیں - ان کے خلاف سخت کارروائی کرنی ہوگی -

آج کریشن - رشوت ستانی ایک عام بات ہو گئی ہے - نارمل زندگی بن گئی ہے - عوام کی بھلائی کے لئے - اس کے خلاف جتنا سخت سے سخت قانون بنایا جا سکتا ہے - اس میں ہر نہیں کرنی چاہئے - مہرا تو یہ خیال ہے کہ کریشن کے روک تھام کے لئے قہر پھیلانی ہوئی چاہئے -

جس علاقے سے میں آنا ہوں - وہ بارڈر کا علاقہ ہے - تپتی سہیکر صاحب آپ یہی برابر دے علاقے سے وابہ کشن کلچ ہو کر آتے اور جاتے ہیں - وہاں سنگلنگ کا بازار بہت گرم ہے - جوگ بنی گلالہ مہرے اور دوسرے چوک پرست ان سنگلز کا راج قائم ہے - ابھی حال میں جب میں اس علاقے کے دورے میں گیا تھا تو وہاں کے ایک مضیہ نے کہا اہم ہی صاحب آپ کو

ہتے ہے یہاں کے لوکل ڈسٹرکٹ اور
 سمیت اور پمپول ڈوسے ملک کو
 پہنچ رہے ہیں۔ آج جب یہ چھوڑیں
 ملک میں مل نہیں رہی ہیں۔
 یہاں کے ڈسٹرکٹ آفسروں نے 4-4 سو لاکھ
 تھل اور 20-20 گاڑیاں سٹاک سیکل
 کرائے ڈوسے ملک کو بھیجتے ہیں،
 یہ بہت افسوسناک بات ہے۔ میں
 سینٹرل بھرو آف انٹلی جنس سے
 کہونگا کہ وہ اس پر دھیان دیں
 کہونکہ براؤنشیل آفسرز کسی کی
 پرواہ نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ ان کو پرواہ
 نہیں ہے۔ کہ دیہی بہکتی کیا چھوڑ
 ہے۔ دیہی کو کیسے بلانا ہوتا ہے کہسے
 اٹھانا ہوتا ہے۔ عوام کے لئے کیا کرنا
 ہے۔ میں اس موقع پر تمام ممبران
 سے درخواست کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ
 ہمیں ملکر ملک کی ترقی کے لئے
 کوشاں رہنا چاہئے۔ اور ایسے لوگوں
 سے آگاہ رہنا چاہئے۔ جو اس ایوان
 میں ایک بات کہتے ہیں اور باہر
 جا کر دوسری بات کہتے ہیں۔]

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD
 (Baroda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,
 during my tenure in this august House
 I have had the privilege of listening to
 over a dozen Addresses but, I am
 constrained to say that there has
 never been a more insipid one than
 this year's. If I had the time I would
 give numerous examples to prove this
 point, but I know that my time is
 limited and, will therefore, concen-
 trate on just one subject.

Sir, this House is fully aware of the
 unhappy situation which continues to
 exist in the State of Gujarat, and I
 happen to have the honour to

represent the riot-torn city of Baroda.
 More than fifty people have already
 lost their lives, over forty of these
 had died before the President's
 Address to Parliament.

Everyone in the country knows that
 the reasons for these disturbed condi-
 tions have been spiralling prices and
 non-availability of foodgrains and cer-
 tain essential commodities—only the
 Central Government still refuses to
 accept this fact. This is evident from
 the four line reference to Gujarat in
 para 20 which reads as follows:

“Early this month, Gujarat has
 come under President's Rule. It is
 the responsibility of all citizens to
 help in the establishment of a climate
 of self-restrained and cooperative
 effort so that the people's hardships
 can be alleviated.”

There is no mention of the Centre's
 failure to provide foodgrains and
 essential commodities to the State, no
 assurance of dissolving the Assembly,
 and not even a message of sympathy to
 members of the bereaved families.
 This is certainly the most 'classic'
 example of total apathy and callous-
 ness.

I only have a few straight forward
 question to which I want only straight
 forward replies.

Firstly, does the Centre now accept
 the root cause of the disturbances?
 When people were practically on the
 verge of starvation, why were food
 supplies refused by the Centre? And
 yet, in his first public pronouncement
 after the imposition of Presidential
 Rule, the Governor assured the people
 and I quote:

“that the administration would en-
 deavour to supply adequate food-
 grains and essential commodities”.

In fact since then supplies have been
 rushed to Gujarat. When foodgrains
 and other essentials were not available
 only three weeks or a fortnight before
 the imposition of President's Rule,
 where have these supplies suddenly
 come from?

[Shri Patesingh Rao Gaekwad]

Then, there is this talk of corruption in high places. It was never heard of in Gujarat so far. Some people claim that they can prove these charges. The accused say that they can disprove the charges. The people have been considerably agitated over this issue. Even a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs is being freely mentioned. No one seems to deny the figure. The only thing in doubt seems to be the destination of the sum. The Gujarat leadership says it has been sent to Delhi, but Delhi says it has never arrived! Will not the Centre set up some proper machinery to go into these charges of corruption, thereby removing the doubts in the minds of the people and thereby also, giving an opportunity both to the accusers and the accused to settle the issue?

My third question relates to police excesses or what may even be called police 'violence' during the disturbances. There have been numerous incidents when the Police have used unjustifiable methods. One such incident happened in Baroda, when, alleging that the students of the M. S. University were stoning them, the police entered the campus and brutally beat up the students. There are responsible people in Baroda, including the Vice-Chancellor who are prepared to give evidence that they were witnesses to the police brutally assaulting the students, not only on the grounds of the campus but even on the first floors of buildings! The people want an assurance that a judicial inquiry will be initiated to probe into these charges of police excesses.

Finally, I come to the widespread and what I consider legitimate demand of the people for the dissolution of the Assembly. I can anticipate two arguments which may be used in countering this demand, firstly that this demand does not come from the vast majority of the people, is restricted and comes from a minority which lives in the cities and, secondly that if this demand is met, it would be tantamount to conceding or giving in to violence.

The first argument is not based on sound facts. The agitation started when conditions became unbearable. By offering this argument, is it being suggested that this demand for the dissolution of the Assembly will not be met unless there is evidence that the agitation has spread to rural areas as well? I partially agree with the second argument. Violence can never be tolerated and must always be condemned. There is no quarrel over that. But this should not be used as an excuse. If the Centre had had the courage to have faced facts at a much earlier stage this agitation would not have even started; but they had no time since they were very busy with more weightier matters.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I think it was the hon. Speaker who was reported to have expressed surprise at the happenings in Gujarat, ending up by saying that he wondered whether Gandhiji was ever born in that State. There is no doubt about the fact. We are a self-disciplined people who have always believed in non-violence. However, the question may easily be asked: Was there something cardinaly wrong in Gujarat which eventually pushed such people into this spontaneous agitation against the scarcity of food and essential commodities, alleged corruption in high places and the Centre's total apathy towards the legitimate demands and justifiable grievances?

Ever since the beginning of the agitation there has been a spate of sermons delivered to the people of Gujarat from distant places like Lucknow, Pondicherry, etc. and during the last three days in this House by Members of the Treasury Benches. But one may ask why no one has had the courage to visit the State to preach these pious sermons directly to the people? I now demand a categorical assurance from the Government that the Assembly will be immediately dissolved and that the people would be given a chance to elect their new representatives. Nothing sort of this would satisfy the people

now. Do it while it can still be done with a little grace. Justice delayed will be justice denied.

SHRI BIREN ENGTI (Diphu): I thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir for giving me chance to speak on the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. It has been said by several Members on both sides this House that there is acute shortage of foodgrains and essential commodities in the country. It has been said by Members from the opposite side that it is because of this shortage of foodgrains and essential commodities that there are bandhs and strikes. I wish to say that these bandhs and strikes will not help in producing more food, neither this will help in building up our economy.

We have seen the country is suffering from natural calamities such as flood and drought. This has been happening for the last three years in many States in the country. This has affected agricultural production. Then again due to bandhs and strikes in many States, industrial production has also been affected.

To increase agricultural production people belonging to all political parties should co-operate with Government in policies of more production and procurement so that we can overcome the food crisis.

Due to hoarders, blackmarketees and profiteers, there is scarcity of foodgrains and other essential commodities in the country. I would request Government to see that those who are hoarders and blackmarketees are properly punished.

I represent one of the most backward constituencies in the country. The President himself has in his Address made a reference to backward areas in the country and said that such backward areas should be looked into. The hill areas are still more backward and Government should give more attention to such backward areas.

For the first time, the people were given the privilege of framing their own plan. I would say here that for the first time the people of the Mikir and N.C. hills, the most backward district in the country, have prepared a concrete and comprehensive plan and placed it before the State Government. I would urge the Government of India to accept all the proposals and schemes submitted by them because we have been saying here in Parliament that the backward areas should be developed. Until and unless we get more money, how can we develop our backward areas? Therefore, all plans and schemes submitted by the hill districts should be accepted. Not only that, The Government should take keen interest in other development because in the hill areas we are economically, socially and politically backward. For all round development of the economy, many things have to be done by the Government.

In the Fifth Five Year Plan we had suggested that we had to change the cultivation system prevailing in the hill districts and hill areas of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir you know the agricultural system in our hill areas. The cultivation in the hill areas of Assam is a peculiar one. It is distinct and separate not similar to the plain areas of the other States. What is going on there is the jhuming system. I have been saying many times here that the existing system of cultivation should be revised and new and modern methods of agriculture should be introduced. In the fifth five year plan we have suggested that instead of allowing such destructive method of cultivation, we have to introduce a new method of cultivation like rubber coffee plantations, etc. For this purpose, we want more money but the State Government is not able to bear all the expenditure. It is completely dependent on the Central Government. So, in this regard I request the Central Government to see that the State Government is helped to develop the hill areas there.

[Shri Biren Engti]

There have been many instances in these two or three years, of atrocities and hooliganism committed against the Harijans and minorities in many parts of the country. These should really be banned. Instead of fighting for economic independence, here we are fighting amongst ourselves with the primitive and vague ideologies of casteism. All these things should be banned because we know that communalism and casteism are great evils which would dis-integrate our nation. Instead, this sort of fighting will dis-integrate our country and nation and this will prevent us from reaching our goal of socialism and secularism. So the Government of India should take strong measures so that no such further incidents can take place in the country.

As we know, the United Kingdom and the United States of America have agreed to jointly establish a naval base in the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean. This is a matter which causes great concern to us, because it really threatens to our security. So, the Governments of the USA and the United Kingdom should give up their policy to establish a naval base in the Indian Ocean and they should also agree with our viewpoint that the Indian Ocean should be kept as a zone of peace.

In the end, I would like to say that there are so many sick industries and sick tea gardens in the country which directly affected the employed labourers. Here, I would like to request the Government of India that such mis-managed sick industries and tea gardens should be taken over by the Government so as to give employment to those affected labourers whose livelihood is solely connected with such industries as well as tea gardens.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE (Koottayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the President's Address is expected to touch some of the acute problems of the country. As the time allotted to

me is very little, I would like to point out a few glaring omissions. I belong to a party in Kerala which has supported the Indian National Congress led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Sir, we supported this party with the pious hope that the Indian National Congress, with a good majority and under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi will lead this country to progress. But today when we go back to our constituencies and face the voters, they ask us one question: "Why did you advise us to vote for Shrimati Indira Gandhi's party and made her the Prime Minister of India? What are we getting return?"

AN. HON. MEMBER: They elected you.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Kerala being a State with a lot of literacy and culture, our people go throughout India and even abroad to earn their living. But thousands and thousands of Keralites who are now in Maharashtra and Bombay are being driven out of that State.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is not correct. You can accuse the Shiv Sena. Nobody is driving out anybody.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: I happened to be in Bombay on the eve of the bye-elections held recently. I saw with my own eyes in same jeeps the flags of Shiv Sena and the Indian National Congress throughout the constituencies and both the parties were jointly canvassing votes. It has been denied even by the Prime Minister that there was any sort of alliance with Shiv Sena. Why did they then carry both the flags in one jeep and canvass votes?

Even after the elections, when I was in Bombay there were brutal attacks on the Malayalees. When I was coming out of the hotel where I was staying in my dhoti and jhibba, the chowkidar at the hotel said, "Please do not go out in this dress. You will be beaten up." This is the situation in Bombay. In the Marine Drive area of Bombay where you see hundreds of

Malayalees selling tender coconuts, today, they cannot wear a dhoti. They are to wear pants to show that they are not Malayalees.

What have we done for all these? Is it a crime on our part to have education, literacy and culture in our State, to work very hard and to earn foreign exchange for the country? Our State is a deficit State in foodgrains. Unfortunately, whatever we were producing this year, due to some unusual pest disease, all our paddy crop has been destroyed. So, we have to depend upon the Centre to feed our people. There is a constant procession of our Ministers every month to the Centre to meet the Prime Minister and the Food Minister. But the Prime Minister is too busy to see them and the Food Minister is too busy to see them and they go back with empty hands. The people are starving; they are not getting even 6 ounces of ration. My hon. friend was saying that in Bombay and Gujarat they were not getting 12 ounces of ration. But keralites are not getting even 6 ounces of ration. This is the reward they get for earning foreign exchange for the country.

15 hrs.

This is a State with a lot of literacy. Thousands and thousands of boys and girls coming out of colleges are without a job. Previously because of their intelligence and integrity, they were taken in offices throughout India, in Bombay and Calcutta and other places. But now just because they are Keralites or Malayalees, the jobs are being denied to them. This is the bitter experience we have in Kerala. The Central Government must have a soft corner for us. Even though we are cultured and may not follow the example of the people of Gujarat, a time will come when we may have to rise against the Centre and ask for our just demands. As I said, unless food is rushed to Kerala in another couple of weeks our people will be starving. From the allotment that has been given to the Kerala State, we

will not be able to even distribute three ounces of ration. How long can Keralites wait for more food from the Centre? The people of Kerala are disappointed, because not a word has been mentioned about this in the President's Address.

With the foreign exchange that we earn for our country, if we are allowed to import food ourselves, we can get all the food that we want. In our neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, there is enough food and the kind people of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are prepared to send enough food to Kerala. But the Southern Food Zone has been abolished, and the Central Government has banned any sort of movement of rice or any other foodgrains from Andhra Pradesh or Tamil Nadu to Kerala. If we are allowed to buy our own food, we have enough foreign exchange and enough funds to buy whatever foodgrains we want. The only thing is that we are not allowed to do it. Why this discrimination? This is a great injustice that has been done to this State. With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH
(Pupri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I rise to support the Motion of Thanks to the President.

From *New York Times* to Shri Morarji Desai, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in between, there seems to be a galaxy of prophets of gloom who think that because of the present difficulties our democratic structure is going to shatter. Sir, I just wonder why these prophets of doom are becoming panicky because of the temporary difficulties which our country is facing today. Which country in the world is not facing difficulties? Can our friends point out a single country, a single major country, in the world which is not suffering from internal, domestic problems? Have our friends not heard about the Watergate scandal in the United States of America? But what is happening there? Are the American people taking that issue to the streets as our friends have taken the issue

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]

in Gujarat? I was listening to Shri Katesingh Rao Gaekwad; I was also listening to Shri Merarji Desai. What has been surprising is their approval of the events in Gujarat. Nobody is happy about the situation in Gujarat, the least of all our party and ourselves. But if pressure is to be utilised, if the battle of ballot is to be fought in the streets of Ahmedabad and other places in Gujarat, if the success of the battle of ballot is sought to be nullified in the streets, and this House succumbs to it, then that will be the end of democracy, and not otherwise, I do not blame them because they are the slaves of habit and it goes to prove the old saying that old habits die hard. They have been saying the whenever the country has faced any temporary difficulty. They had said in the Sixties, after 1967. But what happened? Our democratic structure, our democratic fabric, has more solid foundations than what our critics tend to think.

It has been pointed out in this House that the wave of popularity of the ruling party and of the Prime Minister is on the wane. All waves have their ebbs and tides but they never die. In that way they have tried to undermine the achievements of this country in the wake of the 1971 elections. If anything was achieved solidly, it is that the 1971 elections clearly proved that the people of this country have a clear, direct and firm faith in the democratic polity of our society. Secondly, it is very important that so far as the national security of our country goes, we did achieve the creation of Bangla Desh and but for the massive majority the people of India gave the Congress, Bangla Desh would not have been there. Is there anybody who can deny the enduring, durable and permanent services which the Party achieved by the creation of Bangla Desh to the national security and integrity of India?

Everything has a price. Bangla Desh also has a price. The present difficulties of the country are a by-product, not totally, but in part, a by-product of the Bangla Desh issue. And

what has pained me most to see is that listening to some of the opposition speakers, one would get the impression that we are a panic-stricken nation, that whenever some problem arises which poses a challenge to our democratic polity, that our democratic polity is going to shatter and our whole system is going to collapse. Now, the system which has a firm basis in our national struggle and in the experiences which the people have undergone in the last 26 years is not going to shatter or collapse because of certain temporary difficulties or some economic problems or because some people are trying to do something undesirable in the streets of Gujarat.

Now, I would like to say something on this economic issue because this is very important and in the context of the present crisis it is being sought to undermine the very basis on which this Party received a massive mandate in 1971.

Now it is being suggested that the present difficulties have arisen because of certain radical policies which this Government have undertaken. Now that is far from the truth. What the country needs to-day is forceful implementation of those policies and those pledges which the Party gave to the people in 1971.

First, I would say that the land reform measures must be expeditiously implemented without any hesitation and without any delay and should be pursued firmly. If necessary, the Constitution should be amended to the extent that it is not left to the whims of the State legislatures to undo the wishes and aspirations of the people so far as land reforms go.

Secondly, I would come to one of the most important problems in the field of economics in this country to-day. That is the ostentatious living and wasteful expenditure. I would request the Prime Minister and the Government to see that this is drastically, radically and forcefully curtailed and stopped by one stroke. In this context, I would suggest that no Indian national should be allowed to stay in

any five-star hotel in the country, no Indian should be allowed to host any party in any five-star hotel and no Minister or Member of Parliament should attend any reception hosted by any Indian national in any five-star hotel which the ITDC is constructing all round in the country.

Thirdly, I would also like to suggest that simultaneously with land reforms, a drastic, reasonable and meaningful ceiling should be put on urban incomes which include industrial and commercial wealth because there is an impression in the country that because the urban people have more voice, they have got the Press, they have got all the publicity media under their control, therefore only rural land reform measures are considered radical and progressive and not the urban land ceiling measures. Urban land ceiling measures and land reforms should simultaneously go hand in hand with rural land ceiling measures. Justice should be achieved in both the cases, because, there is an impression in the countryside that the Administration is partial towards urban people. This impression should not be allowed to continue and Government should impose urban ceiling along with land reform measures. Here I would suggest that urban ceiling should include industrial and commercial wealth that is generated in the cities.

I would suggest that there should be a ceiling on expenditure as well. No Indian should be allowed to incur an expenditure of more than Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 per month. This is my submission. I am not suggesting that there should be a ceiling on salaries. But I would be happy if a ceiling of Rs. 2,000 is put in regard to salaries. But what I would specifically like to suggest is that there should be a ceiling on expenditure as I have suggested if this country is to survive economically and face the various challenges which are there. There are various challenges, particularly the economic ones which we will have to face. The challenges are there; the people are with us. We have given pledge to the people that we will establish in this

country a just and equitable social order and I am sure that the coming events will prove that we are true to our pledge.

With these words I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO (Karimnagar): I am really sorry that I am not in a position to thank the President for his address. I have carefully listened to the speech he made. He has mentioned about so many difficulties facing our country but he has not suggested any remedy for solving these problem. Today you know, in our country, we have reached a stage where it is very difficult for Members of Parliament to go outside and say that we are Members of Parliament. The danger is there, I am telling you, the people are not tolerating us. The reason may be, we are not providing sufficient food for them; that is because of shortage of food, shortage of essential commodities.

Previously we have seen, Sir, only lower middle class persons were affected. But for the first time now we are seeing this that the common people and the poor people are affected by the rising prices, by shortage of essential commodities, which are not available in the market. That is the reason why they are angry with us. Naturally we will have to appreciate their difficulties. What are the reasons? So far as policies are concerned, there are no two opinions about them. The only difficulty is about implementation. For implementing the policies who is responsible, Sir? The Government is responsible. And because those policies are not implemented properly the people blame it. Don't blame any of the opposition parties saying they are responsible for this thing and that thing. It is very easy. I will give one example. What was your role when in Madras the DMK could not solve the important problem? Did you not take up the matter? After all,

[Shri M. Satyanarayana Rao]

it is the duty of the opposition to take up the matter of the people. And if opposition takes up the matter it is no use blaming them and saying that they are exploiting the situation. After all, everybody will exploit. Even if the Congress party is in opposition, it will do so. For that matter I do not blame these people and your people. But something is certainly wrong fundamentally.

You will have to think about it and try to solve the problem of shortage of essentials. Unless this is solved I doubt very much whether Parliamentary democracy will be able to survive. I am sorry to say all these things. This is the situation which is prevailing in this country—everything is in short and, nowadays, it has become a fashion for some people to speak against the farmers. Eighty per cent of Members of Parliament as well as the Members of Legislatures come from the agricultural classes. But they are hesitant to take up their cause simply because they have become very affluent. They think that everything is okay so far as their problem is concerned. As a matter of fact, no fertiliser is made available to them; there is no irrigation facility or electricity even made available to the farmers. Still, they are doing their best to produce sufficient quantity of food. Food is available in plenty. The only difficulty is in regard to the distribution of it equitably. There is no proper distribution machinery for the purpose. Also it has become a fashion to take over everything. Taking over by Government is all right. We also believe in that. Unless there is sufficient production where is the question of taking over of it? And how can it be equitably distributed? In factories or in industries, we see the labour is exercised so much that there is indiscipline. They are not working at all. They know their responsibility but they are not taught properly to do a thing. They are worried about their wages; but they are not worried about the production.

If you tell them that unless there is production, it is not possible to increase their wages, then they will definitely do something in the production of foodgrains. In this regard, not only the Members from the Congress Party but also the Members of the Opposition should think in these lines. I am sorry to state something about what has happened during Gujarat crisis. Shri Jayaprakash Narain made a speech in Gujarat—I read it also asking the students and teachers to boycott their classes for one year and to agitate against the Government. It is not good to do so. I am telling this because of my experience. There are no two opinions that something should be done in regard to Gujarat. Shri Jayaprakash Narain who happens to be a Gandhian and believe in non-violence should not have asked the students to agitate against the Government. He ought not to have asked the teachers, particularly, to come out of their classes and to agitate and adopt some violent methods to achieve the demands of the people of Gujarat. After all he is a national leader—an important leader. If their education is to be disturbed, what is the use of their going in for the B.A.B.Sc. or an engineering course?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What did you do with regard to Telengana?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: That is why I say here, as an experienced Member, that we should not encourage the people to agitate. Let us go to the bazar and let us agitate there. Don't encourage the students to come out of their classes and agitate. That will be a dangerous thing to do. To-day you may do it because the Congress Party is in a difficulty. You may also have to face the same difficulty when you come to power. I am also responsible because I also have agitated for Telengana. I wrongly supported the students in the agitation. What happened to them? Now they are completely ruined. When I see them sometimes I feel why they should have agitated for that? What have we

achieved because of that agitation? After all, the future depends upon these students. If their career is spoiled what can they do in future for the country?

I, therefore, request my hon. friends here not to encourage the youth to agitate. Why should Shri Jayaprakash Narain ask the teachers and students to boycott their classes and agitate? It is really a shameful thing on anyone's part to agitate. I am telling you from my experience. You should cooperate with us in this task. Otherwise, in future, you will realise the mistakes that you are committing.

The President has mentioned about the Telengana and the Andhra people also in his Address. He has said that he was happy that the problem had been tackled. I cannot say whether it has been tackled or not. But I am here to say that opportunity should be given to the present regime and the Central Government. The only thing that I would like to stress is that unless economic aid is given to Andhra Pradesh, it will be very difficult. After all, the agitation took place because of the backwardness of certain areas. The Prime Minister also has always made the statement here that apart from the question whether there should be separation or not, the problem mainly was one of backwardness. It is only if economic aid is given to develop these backward areas and establish more industries there that it will be possible to solve the unemployment problem and other problems. I would request the Government and particularly the Prime Minister to see that sufficient finances are provided to Andhra Pradesh so that the Telengana region and other backward regions are developed.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (मुनमुनु) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, राष्ट्रपति जी ने हमारे सामने देश की एक तस्वीर रखी है। विरोध के बहुत से महानुभावों ने कहा है कि सही तस्वीर नहीं है। मेरे क्वाल में इस से अधिक सही तस्वीर नहीं हो सकती और राष्ट्रपति

जी ने देश के सामने आज जो समस्याएं हैं, इकनामिक क्राइसिस हमारे देश में है, जो डिफिकल्टीज लोगों को हैं, जन्हीं से ग्रहण्य भाषण शुरू किया है। बहुत से विरोध के माननीय सदस्य यह कहते हैं कि जितनी भी दिक्कतें देश के सामने हैं चाहे आर्थिक हों, चाहे दूसरी हों, वे वर्तमान नेतृत्व की वजह से हैं। मेरा विचार दूसरा है। आज देश का वर्तमान नेतृत्व ही ऐसा है जो इस तरह की समस्याओं में भी देश को आगे बढ़ा रहा है और देश को उभार रहा है। जिस प्रकार का रवैया विरोधी दल प्रकृतियार कर रहे हैं, यदि प्रशासक वर्ग भी इस प्रकार का रवैया प्रकृतियार करता तो आज देश के अन्दर डेमोक्रेसी नहीं रहती और देश के आगे बढ़ने की गुंजाइश नहीं रहती। इसलिये मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि छोटी छोटी बातों के लिये आलोचना करना आसान है किन्तु देश के नव निर्माण में अपने सहयोग का हाथ बढ़ाना जो बहुत ही आवश्यक है, वह बढ़ाना चाहिये। देश के अन्दर दो प्रकार की शक्तियां हैं जो देश को तबाह करने पर तुली हुई हैं। एक है—प्रशासक वर्ग। हमारी सविस्तर चाहे वे बड़े अफसर हों, चाहे छोटे अफसर हों या छोटे कर्मचारी हों, वे देश को तबाह करने पर तुले हुए हैं। बड़े अफसर भ्रष्टाचार में लीन हैं। किसी भी अफसर का नाम सामने आता है तो उस में भ्रष्टाचार की बू धाती है। छोटे कर्मचारी चाहे रेलवे के हों चाहे दूसरी जगह के हों वह स्ट्राइकों पर तुले हुए हैं और आज जो देश के अन्दर प्रगति होनी चाहिए उस को रोके हुए हैं। आज रेलवे का आदमी यह सोचता है कि रेलवे में जितनी आमदनी हो, उस को हम खा जाय और रेलवे के सुधार के लिये, देश के अन्दर नई नई रेलवे लाइनों डालने के लिये, यांत्रियों की सुविधा के लिये जितनी भी आवश्यकता हो, वह लोगों पर टैक्स लगा कर बसूल की जाय।

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

भाब बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है—हमारे कहीं हवाई अड्डा के कर्मचारी भी स्ट्राइक करते हैं। इस प्रकार का एक वातावरण बना हुआ है और उस में हमारे बिपन्न का सहयोग है। वे इस बात को नहीं सोचते हैं कि स्ट्राइक के अन्दर भाग लेने से उन को सहयोग देने से, प्रोत्साहन देने से देश बिगड़ रहा है। वे इस बात को नहीं सोचते हैं और अपना दोष गवर्नमेंट पर थोपना चाहते हैं।

भ्राज देश के सामने उत्पादन बढ़ाने की समस्या है और उस उत्पादन का सही ढंग से वितरण करने की समस्या है। हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है। लेकिन जिस गति से बढ़ना चाहिये, उस गति से नहीं बढ़ पाया है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है कि हम उत्पादन पर अधिक जोर दें और उस का ठीक ढंग से वितरण हो, खास कर कमजोर वर्ग के लिये उसका वितरण ठीक तरह से हो। भ्राज हमारे सामने समस्या है कि देश के अन्दर लोगों को दिक्कतें हैं, वितरण की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। लोग तंग हैं, दुखी हैं और गरीब तबका बहुत ज्यादा दुखी है। लेकिन भ्राज इस सब का फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं वे बिजनेस क्लास के लोग और एक बीच के वर्ग के लोग। उन्होंने इस क्राइसेस से फायदा उठाया है। भ्राज गरीब आदमी दुखी है, दबा हुआ है लेकिन फिर भी उस को भ्राज के नेतृत्व में विश्वास है। वह सोचता है कि भ्राज का नेतृत्व ही ऐसा है जो हमें रिलीफ दिला सकता है। लेकिन जो बीच के आदमी हैं, जिन्होंने इस क्राइसेस से फायदा उठाया है वे चाहते हैं कि और अधिक क्राइसेस हो, ताकि वे और अधिक फायदा उठावें। देश के इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स देश को सहयोग नहीं दे रहे हैं। उन की समझ में यह आ गया है कि हम जितना भी कम प्रोडक्शन देंगे, हमारा रेट अफ प्राफिट उतना ही बढ़ा जायगा। भ्राज हमारे रा-मैटीरियल अर फिनिश गुड्स के जो रेंट्स हैं उन में

हीं पैरिटी नहीं है। रा-मैटीरियल का जो भाव है, किसानों को उसे पैदा करने का जो पैसा मिलता है, वह बहुत कम मिलता है, लेकिन वही चीज जब फिनिश गुड्स के रूप में आती है तो उस का भाव बहुत बढ़ा हुआ होता है और वह गरीब तबके को सहना पड़ता है। इस की ओर सरकार को अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए

एक बात में यह निवेदन करूंगा कि चाहे हम किसी तरह भी रहें लेकिन हमारा देश खेतिहर देश है और इस देश के अंदर जब तक हम ऐग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन को नहीं बढ़ाएंगे तब तक सही तौर से वितरण करने के लिए हमारे पास कुछ होगा नहीं। भ्राज हम पांचवीं योजना के अंदर भी हमने ऐग्रीकल्चर का प्रोडक्शन रेट पहले के बनिस्बत कम किया है। देश के अंदर एक या दो प्लान में ऐग्रीकल्चर को हमने अधिक इम्प्यारटेंस दी थी। उस की वजह से हमारे यहां ऐग्रीकल्चर बढ़ा, ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन हुआ। लेकिन फिर भी देश की आबादी जिस दर से बढ़ रही है उस दर से ऐग्रीकल्चर का प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ रहा है। इसी की वजह से हमारे देश के अंदर भ्राज खाद्य की समस्या है। वरना कोई कारण नहीं हो सकता कि इतना बड़ा विशाल देश यह है, हमारे पास इतनी नदियां हैं, जमीन है, काम करने के लिए हाथ हैं, हमारा किसान बहुत मजबूत है, मेहनतकश है, लेकिन उस को साधन नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं, यह डिफेक्ट है हमारे प्लान का। प्लान के अंदर ऐग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर को जितनी इम्प्यारटेंस मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिल पाई है। इसीलिए भ्राज हमारे सामने समस्याएं हैं। सरकार इन बातों की ओर ध्यान दे। हमारे देश में बहुत सी नदियां हैं। उन से नहरें निकाल सकते हैं, बिजली का उत्पादन कर सकते हैं। हम किसानों को कुछ के लिए बिजली दें। इन बातों की ओर सरकार ध्यान दे।

मैं विपक्ष के साथियों से कहूँगा कि वे बार बार ध्यानीयता करते हैं सरकार की लेकिन ध्यानीयता की जो विकल्पित है वे ऐसी विकल्पित हैं, दुनिया का कोई भी हिस्सा ऐसा नहीं है जो उन को फंस न कर रहा हो। लेकिन ध्यानीयता से ऐसे विपक्ष के नेता हैं जिन्होंने यह कहा है कि ध्यानीयता का काइसिस एक वर्ल्ड काइसिस है धीरे लोगों को सही स्थिति उस की उन्होंने समझाई हो? उस के विपरीत सस्ती वाहवाही लेने के लिए वह कहते हैं कि केरोसिन नहीं मिलता, पेट्रोल नहीं मिलता, डीजेल नहीं मिलता। यह तो हम सब जानते हैं कि नहीं मिलता है लेकिन क्यों नहीं मिलता है धीरे उस का किस प्रकार से हल हो सकता है, इस के ऊपर विपक्ष के किसी नेता ने ध्यान ध्यानीयता नहीं किया है।

इन बारह महीनों के अंदर या उस से कुछ थोड़े अधिक समय के अंदर हमारे देश ने बहुत बड़ी प्रगति की है धीरे खास तौर से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में हमारी जो विदेश नीति है वह बहुत सफल हुई है। बंगला देश को पाकिस्तान के द्वारा मान्यता दिया जल्दा, पाकिस्तान धीरे बंगला देश का ध्यानीयता में नज़दीक ध्यानीयता, उन के अंदर ध्यानीयता में सम्बन्ध स्थापित होना यह खुशी की बात है धीरे यह हिन्दुस्तान की ही विदेश नीति है जिस ने ऐसा किया है। इन बारह महीनों के अंदर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में हमारे देश का सम्मान बढ़ा है। अमेरिका जंसा देश जो अपने ध्यानीयता को एक बड़ा देश मानता है ध्यानीयता समानता के स्तर पर हमारे साथ व्यवहार करने लगा है धीरे हम भी यह कहना चाहते हैं कि हम भी किसी से अधिक बड़े नहीं हैं लेकिन हम किसी से छोटे भी नहीं रहना चाहते। हम समानता का व्यवहार हर एक के साथ चाहते हैं। इस प्रकार की हमारी विदेश नीति है धीरे हमारी विदेश नीति का दुनिया के अधिकतर देशों ने सम्मान किया है।

इस को मानते हैं। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना कि जो देश की प्रवृत्तियाँ हैं, जो हम ने कुछ हासिल किया है उस की धीरे से हम ध्यानीयता न कीचें। उसकी धीरे से ध्यानीयता की एक सही तस्वीर-जनता के सामने नहीं ध्यानीयता धीरे जो जनता के अंदर एक विश्वास ध्यानीयता है उस विश्वास को हम मार देने, उस विश्वास को हम बढ़ावा नहीं देंगे।

ध्यानीयता में दो शब्द मैं नवयुवक साथियों से कहना चाहता हूँ जो अपने ध्यानीयता को देश का पढ़ा लिखा युव कहते हैं। मैं उन से कहूँगा कि देश के अंदर युव वही नहीं हैं जिन्होंने स्कूल धीरे कालेजों के अंदर जाकर दो ध्यानीयता सीख लिया है। देश का युव गांवों में पड़ा हुआ है, ध्यानीयता में पड़ा हुआ है, वह देश के नवनिर्माण में लगा हुआ है, पैदावार बढ़ाने में लगा हुआ है। लेकिन ये जो हमारे पढ़े लिखे युवक हैं। उन को दिशा भ्रम हो गया है, वह गलत दिशा में जा रहे हैं। वह डिस्ट्रिक्शन में लगे हुए हैं। वह ध्यानीयता कहीं गुजरात में बंध करते हैं, कहीं ध्यानीयता में रेल जलाते हैं, कहीं स्कूल बिल्डिंग जलाते हैं, उस ध्यानीयता में लगे हुए हैं। लेकिन उन को सोचना चाहिए वह केवल एक परसेंट या दो परसेंट हैं। देश का वह युव जो गांवों के अंदर है जो खेती में लगा हुआ है, जो कपास पैदा करता है, गेहूँ पैदा करता है, बाजरा पैदा करता है, अपने खून का पसीना कर के इस देश को ध्यानीयता बढ़ा रहा है, देश की बहुत बड़ी ध्यानीयता को वह खाना दे रहा है, यदि वह युव जागरूक हो जावेगा तो इन पढ़े लिखे युवकों को बिलकुल टिकने नहीं देगा।

दूसरा निवेदन मैं अपने साथियों के लोगों से करना चाहूँगा चाहे वह डाक्टर हों, इंजीनियर हों, स्कूल मास्टर हों या कोई भी हों, समाज ने उन के लिए बहुत बड़ा बलिदान किया है। वह ध्यानीयता जिस स्थिति में हैं पढ़े लिखे हैं, टेकनिकल एजुकेशन प्राप्त किए हैं उस के लिए समाज के बहुत

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

बड़े वर्ग ने सैक्रिफाइस किया है। इसलिए वह भी अपना कर्तव्य निभाएँ। आज कहीं डाक्टर हड़ताल कर रहे हैं, कहीं इंजीनियर हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। वह यह नहीं सोचत कि आज डाक्टर्स की हड़ताल की वजह से कितने मरीजों का नुकसान होता है, कितने भाई बिना वजह मौत के शिकार होते हैं, इंजीनियर्स की हड़ताल से कितने किसान भाइयों की खेती बरबाद होती है। इसलिए उन लोगों को भी अपने कर्तव्य के प्रति जागरूक होना चाहिए और अपना कर्तव्य निभाते हुए देश की सेवा में अग्रसर होना चाहिए।

इन्हीं शर्तों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING
(SHRI D. P. DHAR): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I had the privileges of listening to some, and reading the record of many, speeches which have been made in this House on the President's Address.

Many uncomplimentary things have been said about the contents of this address. Many unfair adjectives have been used, but, as far as I think, the President's Address and the debate on it provide an opportunity for a national introspection, and this hon. House makes that introspection on behalf of the nation. It is not an occasion to find fault with some of the words which may have been used in the Address. This is not an occasion to enter into a semantic debate about the Address. What we have to see, in my opinion, is whether the Address adequately reflects a description, an enunciation, of the conditions which prevail in the country.

I would submit that in this Address the facts have been laid bare. These facts, unfortunately, in the present situation, happen to be rather gloomy; they happen to be in many ways rather awkward. But nothing has been glossed over. No attempt has

been made to conceal the truth. No endeavour on anyone's part is in evidence to show that the grim facts of the situation have not been traced before this august body.

We all know that we are passing through a difficult, even grim, phase in our economy. We all know that there are shortages, that there is scarcity that large sections of our people, unfortunately the poorer sections of the people, the more vulnerable sections of our people, people who do not agitate, people who suffer but do not grumble, people who still have faith in the destiny of this country suffer the most, and the Address is in tune with that suffering. It is not in contradiction with that mood of unrest of dissatisfaction.

These factors which are responsible for the maladies of our economy today have not to be analysed in a fundamental sense. In other words, if I may say, we have got to find the fundamental causes for these difficulties and also search for fundamental remedies.

One of the factors which has been located and held responsible for these difficulties is inflation, and rightly so. But we have to take into account the character of inflation in an underdeveloped or in a developing economy. The causes of inflation in an underdeveloped economy are essentially to be attributed to restrained, restricted or lack of production. The answer to these difficulties, therefore, of inflation, is greater production. And yet, I was surprised to hear voices in this House, and I have been hearing voices outside this House—a chorus of the—which have been advocating a pause in the planning process. Some have gone even further and have suggested that there should be no planning at all, but if we look at this remedy, what does it amount to? It amounts, in case a pause is to be accepted, to a reduction of investment. In case a cessation of the planning process has to be accepted, it amounts to a postponement and cessation of investments.

"If that happens, we may marginally, I have no doubt, be able to make some impact very marginally and very insignificantly in fact, on the current state of prices. But what will happen tomorrow, the day after? We shall face greater shortages, greater paucities and greater scarcities of food. Once again these shortages and these paucities will hit the poorer sections of our people. Therefore, the remedy of postponing investment or slowing down of investment is not the answer to the problem of inflation. We have, of course, taken into account the use of the instrument of annual plans for dealing with short-term problems. We propose to make use of this instrument by accelerating production in some of the more important sectors of our economy like agriculture, irrigation and power, core industries, etc. This sector of our production is going to be fully protected as will be revealed by an analysis of our annual plans. But, then it is true that we do not wish to do everything at the same time. We have got to be prepared to accept certain reductions, certain cuts, certain sacrifices, in some of the expenditures which are important but relatively less important in the present context of our economy.

When I talk of production, I should particularly draw the attention of the hon. Members to the area of agriculture. Here we have to restructure our entire structure, because this is related to the question of production of food. We have, over the years, been able to substantially increase our food production. When all the criticisms are levelled against the Government and its policies, it is easily forgotten that this country has made rapid strides in increasing the production, of cereals, foodgrains, each crops, etc. But an imbalance has arisen in the growth of the agricultural sector. This imbalance has to be corrected and this can be corrected only by bringing fruits of technology and investment and the necessary package of inputs to the door of the marginal and the small farmers, the

landless labour and also bring this class which has been so far not benefiting to the same extent as the richer farmer into the main stream of the production process in the agricultural field. Those of the hon. Members who have had time to look at the draft plan will see that this is one of the crucial steps we have introduced in the Plan itself, and here, though a good deal of emphasis has been placed on minor irrigation—it has worked wonders in many ways; it has contributed to the increase in agricultural production yet at the same time—I must confess that we have been somewhat remiss in making proper investment and utilising properly the potential that we have in the case of medium and major irrigation. I remember as a student of both history and economics that our late revered leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was criticised for having built many dams, for having started many big projects, irrigation project and others. He was criticised for his vision, what was used to be called and is still called, gigantism. The critics are the same today. They speak the same language of criticism; they are in the same groups, in the same alignment even today. They speak the same language of realise now, that the whole strategy, the whole philosophy of Nehru with regard to agricultural production by building these large dams and by building a system of major and medium irrigation was to equitably distribute the benefits of the biggest catalyst for production, namely, water to the small, to the marginal, to the middle farmer in the land.

Now the focus has somewhat to be restored, and that we are trying to do. You will be glad to know that in the Fifth Plan by utilising mostly the investments which were already made and by the addition of marginal investments nearly 221 million hectares of land will be brought under irrigation through there neans. This is a tremendous task and this task, I am sure, will be achieved.

[Shri D. P. Dhar]

In the field of industry, I must confess with some anguish that a new philosophy has seized the minds of some of us. I exclude no one. I do not think that some of my colleagues of my party are not also on occasions victims of the same philosophy. This is the philosophy of economism. This approach has completely warped the entire concept of the working class movement in this country. I am not thinking of a strike here or a strike there. I know, I am conscious, that our working class has played and has to play a conscious patriotic role. It has a great role to play in the building up of this country. But what I am submitting is that as the Prime Minister once said, what has become the most important motive in production today is the material motive. Now, that is not what is going to sustain our economy, that is not what is going to give new sinews, new strength to the process of increased production in this country.

We have to look at the political dimensions of the problem, and these political dimensions are very important because unless and until we produce more, unless and until we avoid interruptions in production, we shall be guilty of moving slowly and gradually in mortgaging the economic independence of this country. This is the question which my friends on both sides of the House have got to face squarely. In this process, again, we have to consider whether the present methods whether they are labour relations or industrial relations, whatever the whole gamut of it, whether they need a new look. If they do need it, we should have another look. We should correct the lacunae, the inadequacies, of the laws, of the procedures, by which industrial relations are not disrupted. But, nevertheless, the main issue that we have to look at is the issue of production in all its aspects, in the matter of relieving the shortages, in the matter of bringing succour to the vulnerable sections of our people, in the matter of sustaining

a self-reliant growth of our economy, in the matter of ceasing to depend upon external crutches, in the matter of giving a new dimension which is yet to be completed, of economic independence, of political independence that we have already achieved.

I am somewhat surprised when certain criticisms are levelled at the policies of the Government. I do not claim perfection for these policies. I do not attach to them any scriptural sanctity. I do not treat a policy as a dogma. A policy is as good as it is capable of being improved. It has been our endeavour to make our policies more in tune with the needs of the people. But looking at the question of shortages, again, when Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu—I am sorry they are not present in the House—made references to the shortages and some how or other, they had to combine this unfortunate fact with the happenings in Gujarat. I was rather distressed to hear from Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee that the Prime Minister was bound to go the Chiman Bhai Patel way. I do not know whether the concluding sentence of Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee was a result of his deep reflection or it was merely a flourish of rhetoric phrase. Of course, I cannot accuse my hon. friend, amiable and cordial, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee, of wasting his time in deep reflection and, therefore, I assume that it was a rhetoric phrase. But I did, and I must say this in all frankness, sense a warning from his concluding sentence. This is not a warning for me or for my party. But this is a warning for all those who cherish the values and the institutions which were built up over the years, who cherish the values of democracy, of socialism, of secularism. It is, as Mr. Pilloo Mody has rightly pointed out in a whisper—I wish he had said it loudly—the method of destroying all these values and all these institutions.

Now, I was painfully surprised, I must say, when Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu indulged in invectives in which I can

also indulge but, I think, it is not advisable to do so. Of course, I cannot match his power of lungs. But given a little effort I could do that also. But what surprised me, what distressed me, was that a representative of a party which claims to advocate the purity of Marxism should have faund the same wave length with Atalji on this issue....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): May be, it was the other way round.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I was only giving the benefit of doubt to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu that he had entered this company unwittingly. But if it is deliberate, it is tragedy. But what is the result of this? Atalji said that the Prime Minister lacked foresight. I was surprised. I am rather embarrassed to point this out because the Prime Minister is present. I would like to say that the Prime Minister did not lack foresight in any crisis, not in 1969 not in 1971, not when we faced the greatest crisis that has been faced by any country, at the time of Bangladesh; she did not lose the foresight or the courage or the determination to face this. And I am very sure that she will have the same foresight, the party which she leads will have the same foresight and the same courage, to meet these incipient dangers which are looming large today against the democratic structure and the democratic values in this country. After all, what is the problem of Gujarat? The problem is, they say, of shortages. It has been caused by shortages. Now here is a situation where the speculative capital or the non-productive capital, the speculator, the hoarder and the rich farmer are colluding together to hold back stocks. This is one of the most essential facts which we have got to understand that unless and until we are able to break this link between these three elements, we shall always face shortages even in days of plenty in this country....

AN HON. MEMBER: How do you break?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: We did take a bold step. We took over the wholesale trade in wheat, and there was a chorus of voice resembling the one which you heard just now.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This was not a chorus.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I thought it might develop into one.

SHRI PILOO MODY: It will.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: It was said that we had committed a mistake. And even that mistake did secure for Rs. 4.7 or a little more million tonnes of wheat. As I said, we do not believe in dogmatism, we do not believe in sticking to a policy. If in many voices people say both inside this House and outside that perhaps this policy was not good for the country, we relax it. We have a free-play to the pet objective of my friend, Shri Piloo Mody, the free-market mechanism and what is the result?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Zoning.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: It is this fact alone which is responsible for the shortage. Then we go for procurement. The gentlemen who are the loudest to condemn the shortages in this House and outside have dissuaded the farmers from offering their levies to the Government....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why don't you persuade them?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: When they go to the towns where there are shortages, they tell them that the Government is responsible for everything. They tell them that the Government should give them foodgrains at cheaper prices. When they go to the villages, they say that the foodgrains should be procured at a higher price....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): That is the variety

SHRI D. P. DHAR: In this variety, there is a lack of principled approach to the problem and such a serious problem as food in this country.

I submit this for your kind consideration because unless and until we are able to have a dominion over the surpluses which are available in this country, we cannot feed the distribution system and unless we have a good, viable and vast network of the distribution system, we cannot protect the weak and vulnerable sections of our people from starvation. That is why I had to bring this to your kind attention.

This is the problem of Gujarat. As a great tragedy the students and the youth in Gujarat, urged by so many causes, some justified and some may not be so justified, rebelled. The youth of India is a heroic youth. The youth of India has an eye on the future of this country. It is a patriotic youth. But to-day, who is leading that youth movement in Gujarat? In whose hands has this so-called revolutionary movement gone? What are the objectives which this movement has now placed before itself? The objective that it has placed before itself today is to destroy the faith of the people in the system of government that you have evolved over the years....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Quite wrong.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I have great respect for Prof. Mavalankar, but I would beg of him to consider the implications of the situation as it is developing and unfolding in his State to-day. The implications are simple and straight. There are hooligans, hoodlums who are burning houses, who are threatening human lives, who are attacking public property and who are threatening the elected Members of the people to resign or to be killed....(Interruptions).

These are the people in whose hands that glorious movement which you

call 'a glorious movement' has gone and this is the movement of inglorious for the youth of India and for the youth of Gujarat. They must ponder, they must pause, they must think: is this the method and manner of change they want to bring in this country? I submit and as I said, it is the youth of our country on whom a good deal depends and I understand there, as I said, their anger and their wrath. I understand they were provoked quite possibly, unnecessarily. I understand the desire of the youth for change. I understand the right of youth to rebel. But I cannot understand one thing, that they should allow themselves to be misled and misguided into activities which will destroy the very objectives which they wish to serve. This is what I wish to say. Mr. Mavalankar, and I do hope you will..

16 hrs.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: You have not mentioned about corruption.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: As far as corruption is concerned, nobody, no person in his senses, can condone corruption. We must root out corruption wherever it exists from every sector of our society, in every segment of our society.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: But, how?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: How we do it, we can sit together; if there are any lacunae, if there are any deficiencies, any inadequacies, we might sit together and we must root out this evil; but you cannot root out this evil by destroying the only system where you and I can sit together....

SHRI PILOO MODY: Corruption is also destroying the system, corruption is destroying so certainly as you are speaking....

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Sir, I would not take more time of this House. But, I would make one very humble submission for the consideration of this

honourable House. It is my feeling and the feeling of many of us who think like me that the economic situation may be difficult, may be grave, but the overall economy and the capacities and the potentialities of this country are sufficiently great to overcome this difficulty; we have vast capacities which we can tap and which we are going to tap which will increase production, which will remove the shortages, which will enable us to overcome this hump. But what is worrying me, and as I said, many like me, are the dangers which are arising on the political horizon in this country.

I would, with all respect, appeal to my friends on both sides of the House, who believe in socialism, who believe in democracy, and who believe in secularism, to ponder and to think and to recognise these dangers. The loss will not be of a Government or a party: the loss will be of the country. And it is this apprehension which, in all humility and in all respect, I wish to share with my colleagues in this House. Thank you.

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominatad Anglo-Indian): I thank you Mr. Deputy-Speaker, for giving me the opportunity. First of all I wish to point out one thing. And, it is this. We all agree that there is something wrong in the country which we have to face. I think something is wrong in the distribution of food and, as a result, the poor people are suffering. I say that there is no shortage in the country as some people seem to imagine. Those who have money, can get anything, at any price. That is why the poor people are not getting even the food that they need. That is because the people who can afford to buy take away the food at any price at which it is sold in the market. This should be stopped somehow or other. I know that the President's Address in many respects tried to cover the shortage of food by saying that the gov-

ernment is getting enough food and it will distribute it. These are only words which will not satisfy our people. I am sure this will not satisfy anyone. By reading through lines we can say that this is only a hope that something will be done for the distribution of food to the poor people. Food, housing and clothing are the three requisites that the poor people need.

16.06 hrs.

[SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA in the Chair]

If we give them these three essential things, I am sure that will bring peace and satisfaction among the poor people. It will also create an impression on the poor people that the ruling party is going out to help them in solving the food problem.

Food is a national problem over which neither the students nor any party should agitate because whatever we do in this regard we do it not as belonging to one party or another but we all belong to this country and we would like to see that everybody gets his normal needs.

We are not asking very much. What we are asking for is that this problem should be solved at any cost. I am sure that the country will soon settle down to peace, tranquillity and better norms of procedures in different parts and it will be easier for the Government to carry on in different States. I am sure that the Centre will really take this point seriously so that the people all over the country will feel satisfied.

As I have said already, there is no shortage in the country; we are producing enough. But the problem that the Government is facing is with regard to hoarders and blackmarketeers. Actually this is the point which I want to bring to the notice of Government. I hope that Government will take note of this point very seriously and stop the hoarders and blackmarketeers and will pro-

[Shrimati M. Godfrey]

wide food to the poor people so that they will feel satisfied about this. If this is done, we will soon see that the country will run on a much better line.

SHRI K. RAMAKRISHNA REDDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the *Motion of Thanks* to the President's Address to the joint session of the Parliament.

While welcoming a number of developments in the country, he has stated that one of those in which the people of Andhra Pradesh have solved is the problem of inter-regional tensions. Since few years, there was a rigid tension in both the regions. The Central Government has formulated a Six Point Formula. All sections of the people are giving a fair trial to this Formula. But, this Formula has to be implemented in words as well as in spirit for the development of backward areas, particularly, in Telengana and Rayalaseema areas. If it is implemented in its true spirit, then all the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh will progress and development to some extent will stand on par with other States.

The President was kind enough to mention about the Central universities at Hyderabad and Pondicherry which will cater to the needs of the most of the student population of the areas. As mentioned already, Telengana being not only backward economically but also educationally, needs special attention. Due to lack of proper facilities in education, the people of this region are not on par with other regions of the State. As such special preference must be given to the backward areas with regard to the admission of the students into the Central University.

The President's speech has spelt out last year's achievements and the problems facing the country. But it did not contain solutions to

country is facing. Attention should be given in this regard.

The prices of food articles have increased three hundred per cent over the last decade, while the food-grains production has increased by 25 per cent and the population has also increased by 25 per cent. The reasons are mainly the increase in non-Plan expenditure, hoarding, black-marketing and black money. It is here that we should support our Prime Minister by allowing her to take stringent measures against those unsocial or anti-social elements. These people should not go untouched. For every action of these blackmarketeers and hoarders, large publicity should be given in the daily papers specifying their actions along with their names. Deterrent punishment may be awarded to them.

It is shameful on our part to import rice or wheat for meeting artificial scarcities. The present economists are not delivering proper advice to the Government at the proper time. Our Fifth Plan should be reoriented particularly towards agriculture, irrigation, power and family planning. All research which has been developed up to date should be given vast publicity and district crop planning should be formulated to suit and evolve proper cropping in the concerned suitable soils.

Exploitation of ground-water should be done to the maximum. Utilisation of storage capacities of dams should be accelerated. Command area development projects should be formulated fully and also likewise the areas under canal commands should be developed fully.

For the development of agriculture and increased production of agricultural products it is but necessary that some incentives should be given to the agriculturists to encourage them to produce more foodgrains. While fixing the prices of agricultural products, the prices of all in-

agricultural implements should also be kept in view. These prices have risen from 25 to 60 per cent whereas the agricultural prices have remained fixed at more or less the previous prices. The prices of all the inputs have increased within a span of four months. If a cultivator gets the manure, and other inputs at controlled rates, the cost of cultivation per acre will be about Rs. 750 per acre; otherwise, it will be more than Rs. 1000 per acre.

The items which are needed by the agriculturists such as small H. P tractors, power tillers, oil engines, electric motors and other agricultural implements should be exempted from excise duty.

The agriculturists are getting from the nationalised banks credit facilities to the extent of 6 per cent only whereas the national income from the agricultural sector is 50 per cent. So, at least 20 per cent credit facilities should be provided to the agriculturists from the nationalised banks.

Nationalised banks should be opened in the rural areas only. But we find that banks are competing with each other in urban areas, which should be prohibited. The restriction of 12 miles radius for providing credit facilities should be abolished till more branches are opened in the rural areas to cater to the needs of the public.

As regards the Indian Ocean, we should prevail upon the U.K. and the USA to see that the Indian Ocean remains a zone of peace.

As regards communications, particularly the DTC bus services in Delhi are in a most chaotic condition, whereas the transport facilities available in Hyderabad, Madras, Bombay etc., are more efficient. Special attention should be given to improve the transport system in Delhi.

Lastly, I pay my hearty thanks to the Chair for having given this chance to ventilate my views, on Trank giving Motion to the President's Address.

SHRI J. MAHTA GOWDER (Nil-giris): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

The President in his Address has referred in great detail to the foreign policy of his Government and its resounding success. He has in total taken about 8 paras to talk about his Government's foreign policy and its success. It looks as though that the President seeks solutions to the daily problems of 56 crores of our countrymen through his Government's successful foreign policy. If he believes that his Government's foreign policy will yield solutions to the daily problems of our people, I have no hesitation in saying that he has been wrongly advised by his Council of Ministers. Besides, this kind of emphasis on the foreign policy of the Government reveals the utter bankruptcy of the internal policies of the Government. In addition, it also shows the lack of confidence on the part of the President in his Government's internal policies and in the people of our country. By over-emphasising the foreign policy, the President has created an impression that the Government also has lost its faith in its internal policies.

During 1973-74, Sir, the prices of essential commodities have gone up by 26 per cent. On the other hand, in real terms, the wages and salaries of workers and employees, who are the back bone of all economic activities in the country, have gone up by only 3 per cent. If the wages and salaries go up only by 3 per cent while the prices of essential commodities go up by 26 per cent, you can very well imagine the economic

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. Matha Gawde]

health of the country and the physical well being of the people of our country. There is no doubt that this wide gap portends dangerous consequences for the future. This clearly indicates that the economic programmes of the Government have not succeeded. The planned economic progress of the country has received a set-back by the failure of plan schemes. Instead of engaging themselves actively and energetically every year in Elections, if the Government and the ruling party had put in the same amount of vigour and vivacity in executing successfully the plan programmes and such other economic activities, I am sure that the country as also our people would not have come to such a sorry pass. I charge that this Government has let down the country and the people by implementing the economic programmes in a halting and hesitant manner and by its financial mismanagement.

I happened to go through the Economic Survey submitted to this House recently. I would like to refer to one or two startling factors revealed in this Economic Survey. It is anticipated that last year the production of foodgrains would be of the order of 106 million tonnes. If in 1974-75 this quantum of production is to be sustained, then we would require 1 million tone more of fertilisers, in addition to what is produced within the country. You know, Sir, that within the country itself there is acute shortage of fertilisers. If we think of importing fertilisers, the price of fertilisers has gone up by 100 per cent. Can we try to produce this additional requirement of 1 million tonne of fertilisers by setting up factories in one year? That is also an impossible task. What are we going to do? We cannot also allow the production of foodgrains to slump down without adequate and timely supply of fertilisers. If that is done, what we now witness in Gujarat and Maharashtra

will spread throughout the country. What concrete steps the Government propose to follow to tackle this situation has not been referred to in the President's Address. Is this not more important than elaborate reference to the foreign policy of the Government?

Recently, we have entered into an agreement with Iran for the supply of oil on deferred payment system. I welcome this because we are not in a position to pay for the import of oil at our present economic plight. I would like to point out that Iran has not shown any concession to India in the price of oil because of our friendly foreign policy. The hon Minister concerned might say that the oil price rise is an international phenomenon. If we purchase oil at such exorbitant prices, will that not push up the price of products manufactured in our factories? Do our people have the purchasing power to buy such products at such exorbitant prices? I would like to know from the Government whether they have got any concrete proposals up its sleeves to tackle this situation, especially in the absence of any reference to such proposals in the President's Address.

Similarly, I welcome that the Government have come to an agreement with America regarding PL 480 accuals. The Government seem to be keen in establishing friendly relations with America, an evidence of which is seen in the Presidents Address. But, America is determined to have a military base in Diego Garella Islands in the Indian Ocean, at the door step of India. Will such a step not endanger the security of India and other Asian nations? Is this the success of Government's foreign policy about which the President has spoken in his Address?

Sir though our exports have gone up last year by 21 per cent the foreign exchange reserve has come down by Rs. 70 crores. The main

reason for this is that our imports have gone up by 48 per cent. In such a critical economic situation, can the country afford such a huge import bill bringing a steep fall in valuable foreign exchange reserves? There is no indication as to what steps the Government proposes, to take for curtailing the imports and for augmenting exports substantially so that sizeable foreign exchange reserve can be built up to tackle the worsening economic crisis.

Again, Sir, while agricultural production last year went up by 1.3 per cent, the population of the country has also gone up by 2 per cent. The increase in agricultural production is not keeping pace with the increase in our population. How do the Government propose to tackle this situation? The President's Address does not refer to the need for bridging this gap. The unfortunate consequence of Government's in action is that in a bumper crop year the import of foodgrains accounts for 50 per cent.

In conclusion, I would refer to what the President has said about proper distribution. You know, Sir, that our Kerala friends referred to the grave foodgrains situation prevailing in Kerala. My State, Tamil Nadu, is surplus in foodgrains and my Government want to help the starving people of Kerala by sending foodgrains immediately. But the Central Government intervenes and directs that before sending foodgrains to Kerala the Tamil Nadu State Government should obtain the permission of the Central Government. The Central Government does not seem to be interested in saving the starving people of Kerala. It is more concerned with exercising its authority and power. I would like to know whether the President refers to the formulation of proper distribution policy in this manner.

Instead of trying to exercise its power and authority in such important matters involving the lives of crores of innocent people, the Government of India should formulate economic programmes to increase agricultural production, to augment agricultural production further even in surplus States and also to ensure that the distribution of foodgrains is not hampered by its undue desire to exercise its authority.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री स.ब. र.म (फिल्लोर) : धन्यवाद का जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन देश में गरीब लोगों की कुछ ऐसी तकलीफें हैं जिन्हें मैं आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ। यह सही है कि देश बहुत बड़ा है और गरीब आबादी भी देश में बहुत ज्यादा है। उनकी तकलीफों को दूर करना कोई आसान काम नहीं है। फिर भी उस कदम पर चलना जरूरी है जिससे उनकी धीरे धीरे तकलीफें दूर होती जाएं। देश में सैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और सैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की हालत इस वक्त बहुत बुरी है। बेकवर्ड क्लास बहुत तंग है। लेबर क्लास भी बहुत दुखी है। छोटा किसान भी बहुत तकलीफ में है। इन सारी चीजों की बचनमेंट की जिम्मेवारी है। जहां तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का तात्पर्य है वह लोगों को तंग करने में खुश होता है। दूसरी चीज यह है कि चीजों की कमी भी है। उस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए उस प्लान में हमें पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिये ताकि हम सैल्फ सफिशेंट हो सकें। बचनमेंट इस वक्त जो काम कर रही है वह अच्छा है लेकिन वह इतनी तेजी से होना चाहिये कि देश की तकलीफें दूर हों और हाहाकार मिट सके। बहुत सी चीजें ऐसी हैं जो जान-बूझकर की जाती हैं। सैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्स की आबादी देश में बीस करोड़ के लगभग है। लेकिन उनके लिए इस एड्रेस में या प्लानिंग कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में जो

[श्री साधु राज]

एक घाना चाहिये वा कि वार फुटिंग पर उनकी तकलीफों का हल गवर्नमेंट करना चाहती है वह नहीं आया। उनको विश्वास तो है कांग्रेस पर, कांग्रेस में उन्हें पहले से मुद्दाहिदा कर रखा है कि वे कांग्रेस को ही वोट देंगे चाहे जितनी तकलीफें उन पर आ जाएं। दूसरी ओर कांग्रेस वालों ने ने भी हरिजनों से मुद्दाहिदा कर रखा है कि चुनाव तक तो हम आपको भाई भाई कहेंगे। लेकिन चुनाव के बाद हम आपको कोई काम नहीं करेंगे आप मर्जी आए सो कर लो। आज हरिजन सब से नंगे हैं, भूखे हैं और गरीब हैं। उनकी झोंपड़ियां जलाई जाती हैं। यू०पी० में इलैक्शन हुआ है वहां के कुछ हल्कों से ऐसी इत्तिला मिली है कि बी०के०डी० और जनसंघ वालों ने उनको पोलिंग बूथ्स पर वोट डालने नहीं जाने दिया। इससे मालूम होता है कि इतनी बड़ी तादाद के लिए कुछ काम यदि न किया गया तो आखिरकार वे कब तक इस मुद्दाहिदे पर कायम रहेंगे। उनके पास न मकान हैं, न दुकान हैं, न जमीन है, न आसमान है। उनको कोई देखने वाला नहीं है। लेकिन फिर भी वे कांग्रेस जिन्दाबाद कहते जा रहे हैं। उन पर भी आपको कुछ ध्यान देना चाहिये। वे क्या चाहते हैं, उनकी तकलीफें क्या हैं? उनकी बीम्बर्डमेंस को दूर करने के लिए वार फुटिंग पर गवर्नमेंट क्या कदम उठा रही है? इनके साथ बेइंसाफी बहुत ज्यादा हो रही है। वह ब्राह्मणिक्य की बजह से, अनटवेबिलिटी की वजह से हो रही है। इसका हल कुछ जरूर होना चाहिये। एक अजीब किस्म की प्रथा चालू है कि जो आदमी काम करता

है, जो फौज में देश की रक्षा करने के लिए जाता है वह गरीब का बेटा होता है, प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाता है तो गरीब बढ़ाता है, लेबर का काम करता है तो गरीब करता है, उपजाऊ शक्ति को बढ़ाता है तो गरीब बढ़ाता है लेकिन जो उसकी कमाई होती है उस पर छापा मारने के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा आदमी आ जाता है और वह गुलछर उड़ाता है, कारों में घूमता है उसका बड़ा आदमी समझा जाता है और जो मेहनतकश है उसको छोटा आदमी समझा जाता है। क्या इस प्रथा को बदला नहीं जा सकता है? अगर नहीं तो समाजवाद और गरीबी हटाओ के नारे को हम पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं समझता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के सिवाय इस काम को कोई दूसरा नहीं कर सकता है। फिर भी कहीं कुछ करना तो जरूरी है। जब आदमी के पास रुपया बहुत हो जाता है तो वह शैतान हो जाता है और जब गरीब भूखा मरता है, रहने को मकान नहीं, पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं होता है तो वह हैवान बन जाता है। मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा, कि उस को न हैवान रहने दो, न शैतान रहने दो, इन्सान बनाओ—यह गवर्नमेंट का कर्ज है।

इसलिये मेरी यह इत्तिजा है कि गवर्नमेंट इन बातों पर जरूर ध्यान दे और जो इस वक्त के संकट हैं उन को दूर करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट को जल्दी कदम उठाने चाहिये। आज कोयला नहीं मिलता है, कपड़ा नहीं मिलता है, खाना नहीं मिलता है, ये सब गरीबों की तकलीफें हैं, इन को दूर करने के लिये गवर्नमेंट को कोशिश करनी चाहिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The debate on this motion is closed. The Prime Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow. We adjourn now till 5 p.m.

16.33 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Seventeen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Seventeen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1974-75

MR. SPEAKER: The Finance Minister.

THE FINANCE MINISTER (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

Sir,

I rise to present the revised estimates for 1973-74 and the budget estimates for 1974-75.

2. This is the fourth regular budget of the Union Government which I have been privileged to present to this House. The principal concern of every Central budget has to be strike a proper balance between the requirements of accelerated growth, stability, greater social justice and self-reliance. In the long run, these objectives are self-reinforcing. In the short run, however, a reconciliation of these objectives is not an easy task even under favourable conditions. During the last three years conditions have not been favourable; in fact they have been far from normal in many ways. In each of these years, we had to face new challenges of extraordinary dimensions. We have tried to meet those challenges to the best of our ability. I shall, however, readily admit that, because of unusually severe strains caused by a combination of certain national and

international factors beyond our control, progress in achieving our objectives has fallen short of expectations.

3. I would like to state frankly that in the coming financial year the economy will be faced with even greater challenges. Its strength and adaptability will be severely tested. The steep rise in the price of crude oil and also some other commodities has turned the terms of trade sharply against us and has rendered our tasks exceptionally difficult. Recent developments must, however, be viewed in a wider historical perspective. Nowhere in the world has the process of social and economic change been smooth or free from ups and downs. I find no reason, therefore, to lose heart or to start questioning our basic goals and objectives. Our socio-economic objectives remain as before. Our commitment to our goals is as resolute as ever. We cannot give up the war against poverty, ignorance and disease because the going is more difficult than anticipated, though our tactics may need to be readjusted to changing circumstances.

THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY

4. As the House is aware, the Government has been deeply concerned about the acute inflationary pressures that have prevailed in the economy during the last two years. The measures that have been adopted to deal with these inflationary pressures are well known to the Honourable Members. It is a matter of deep regret to me that despite these measures prices have continued to rise. The House will appreciate that the pressure on prices was inevitable as a result of the unsatisfactory performance in the field of agricultural production in two successive years, 1971-72 and 1972-73. The steep fall of 9.5 per cent in agricultural output in 1972-73 was bound to upset the delicate balance between demand and supply. Because of a much sharper increase in international prices, the substantial

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imports of foodgrains that we arranged were also unable to exercise a stabilising influence on domestic prices. Even with a more normal kharif crop in 1973, the pressure on prices has not abated in view of other inflationary forces at work in the economy.

5. It appears certain that the national income in 1973-74 will record a significant growth; this will help to neutralise the unsatisfactory behaviour of national income in the two previous years. It is, however, a matter of deep concern to us that in the Fourth Plan our overall rate of growth has been much lower than the Plan target. It is also a matter of deep regret that the upsurge in industrial production that was evident in 1972 was not sustained in 1973. The available indicators suggest that there was hardly any increase in the rate of growth of industrial production in 1973. It will be a major objective of our economic policy to revive the tempo of industrial activity in 1974. To secure an adequate rate of growth is the challenge that we face in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

6. As the House is aware, in order to supplement domestic supplies, Government imported significant quantities of foodgrains and vegetable oil from abroad during 1973-74. These imports were necessary for the well-being of the nation, but have naturally greatly inflated our import bill. Fortunately, our exports have grown at a satisfactory rate and, as a result, the deterioration in our balance of payments has been contained within manageable proportions. However, it is no use minimising the likely adverse effect on our balance of payments which will inevitably arise as a result of the steep increase in the prices of crude oil and of commodities like fertilizer and non-ferrous metals. In the long run, among the most important steps by which our economy can adjust to this massive structural shift in our terms of trade, with-

out affecting our growth prospects, is by replacing oil, wherever possible by other domestically available sources of energy, and by intensifying the programme for oil exploration. In this context, the highest priority attaches to securing a significant increase in the production of coal in the shortest possible time. Even so, a large increase in our import bill is inevitable, and this will necessitate a significant increase in our export earnings. The oil crisis, while no doubt adding to our difficulties, has already created new export opportunities in respect of products such as jute textiles, cotton textiles and leather goods. We must grasp this opportunity and do everything in our power to maximise our export earnings. A comprehensive review of our export prospects has been undertaken. This review will enable us to launch a well articulated programme for exploiting fully our export potential.

7. In my budget speech last year, I had listed control of inflation, promotion of higher levels of savings and investment, greater viability of our external payments, and generation of new employment opportunities as the most pressing immediate tasks before the nation. The steep increase in prices in the last one year, the severe pressure on the balance of payments that will inevitably arise in the wake of higher prices of oil and other international commodities, and the stagnation of industrial production in 1973 have lent an added urgency to these tasks. The relatively poor performance of the economy last year should not give rise to a growing feeling of doubt, uncertainty and cynicism. We must combat these attitudes and preserve the people's faith in our democratic polity as an effective vehicle of social change.

REVISED ESTIMATES 1973-74

8. The House will recall that the budget estimates for 1973-74 had envisaged a deficit of Rs. 87 crores. This excluded provision for expenditure arising out of the recommendations of

the Third Pay Commission, since the Commission's report was not available at the time of formulation of the budget proposals. It was anticipated that the acceptance of these recommendations would raise the budget deficit to a level substantially higher than Rs. 87 crores. However, subsequent events, largely an outgrowth of the steep fall in agricultural output in 1972-73, have led to a much greater deterioration in the budgetary position than was originally anticipated.

9. As Honourable Members are aware, extensive drought relief operations, started on account of the widespread and unprecedented drought in 1972-73, had to be continued to a large extent in 1973-74 also. At the peak of these operations 1,43,740 relief works were opened over the entire country, and 93 lakhs of people were employed. It was hoped that with the onset of the monsoon in 1973-74, and increasing involvement of the labour force in agricultural operations, the number of people employed on relief works would diminish appreciably. Unfortunately this did not happen. Consequently the Central Government had to continue massive assistance to State Governments on this account. Honourable Members will recall that a sum of Rs. 100 crores was provided in the current year's budget for this purpose. This provision proved to be wholly inadequate and had to be stepped up by another Rs. 220 crores.

10. In this connection I would invite the attention of Honourable Members to the observations of the Finance Commission regarding expenditure on relief for natural calamities. The Commission has urged that instead of incurring expenditure on relief on an *ad hoc* basis, provision should be made on a much larger scale for development of drought and flood-prone areas in the Fifth Plan, both in the State and Central sectors. Following these recommendations it has been decided to integrate these programmes with development plans to the extent possible.

11. Apart from larger assistance provided to State Governments for expenditure on natural calamities relief, provision for special assistance to States to meet gaps in their resources, and for specified projects, had also to be increased. The budget provided an amount of Rs. 198 crores for this purpose, and this will have to be stepped up by nearly Rs. 91 crores.

12. The Central exchequer had to bear other burdens as well. The expenditure on food subsidy will be higher than the provision of Rs. 130 crores by Rs. 121 crores despite some revision in the issue prices of foodgrains. This is essentially due to the high cost of imported foodgrains.

13. The direct impact of the price rise on Government spending arises from the increased quantum of dearness allowance provided to Government employees this year. Honourable Members will recall that in accepting the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission we had agreed to a liberalised formula for dearness allowance to enable low paid Government employees to get adequate compensation for the rise in the cost of living. On this basis, the four instalments of dearness allowance we have sanctioned will cost the exchequer nearly Rs. 100 crores.

14. The impact of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission was estimated at Rs. 150 crores. This was a large commitment, particularly in the context of the difficult economic situation prevailing in the country, and was based on the expectation that we would accept most of the Commission's recommendations. We have in fact agreed to make some significant improvements in the Pay Commission's recommendations regarding the pay structure of Government employees; these improvements alone are likely to cost the exchequer Rs. 61 crores a year on a recurring, and Rs. 25 crores on non-recurring basis. The Government has stretched its resources to the utmost in order to

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meet the demands of its employees. I sincerely hope that they will appreciate this, and do their best to improve their efficiency and productivity.

15. On the receipts side, there have been shortfalls. The stagnation in production in a number of major sectors of industry, caused by shortage of raw materials and power cuts, has adversely affected receipts from excise duties. Shortfall on this account is estimated to Rs. 107 crores.

16. As the Railway Minister stated yesterday, the finances of the Railways in 1973-74 have been under considerable strain for reasons dealt with at length in his speech. The net additional impact of the financial working of the Railways on the general budget in the current year is expected to around Rs. 109 crores.

17. In order to meet the additional and inescapable demands on the Central Budget, and to contain the deficit to the minimum, Government had made serious efforts both to tap additional resources and to restrict expenditures. The net market borrowing by the Centre this year will amount to Rs. 472 crores, as against the Budget provision of Rs. 326 crores. The expenditure requirements of the various Ministries were carefully reviewed and savings were located in their administrative and other non-developmental expenditure. In view of the difficult resource position, a review of the Plan outlays was also undertaken, particularly in regard to schemes which were not vital to the core of the Plan.

18. Despite all these efforts, the year-end deficit will be of the order of Rs. 650 crores. We are deeply concerned about the deleterious effects of deficit financing. But no Government can overlook its obligation to alleviate the hardships and sufferings of large sections of the people. It is this obligation that has rendered a larger deficit inescapable.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1974-75

19. The next financial year is the first year of the Fifth Plan. A significant step-up in the rate of investment is clearly an essential condition for the realisation of basic objectives of the Plan. At the same time, the general economic situation renders the task of raising the needed financial resources more difficult. The sharp rise in prices in the last two years has greatly increased non-developmental expenditure, particularly on pay and allowances, thereby reducing the surpluses for development. In addition, the continued sluggishness of industrial production has affected the growth of revenues. In framing the budget for 1974-75, we also have to take into account the likely impact of the oil crisis and very high prices of many imported commodities on the country's balance of payments, the pattern of imports, and the growth of agricultural and industrial output on government revenues. I would be the last to deny that there are many sources of uncertainty and anxiety in the present situation. Nevertheless, I am convinced that a legitimate concern with our immediate problems must not lead to a neglect of our long term growth objectives. That would be a self-defeating exercise. In my view, recent events have only further vindicated the soundness of a development strategy which must succeed in strengthening the country's industrial and energy base.

20. The Budget for 1974-75 provides for a total outlay of Rs. 2966 crores for the Plan. Out of this Rs. 911 crores have been provided as assistance to State and Union Territories Plan, while the provision for the Central Plan is Rs. 2055 crores. This provision represents a difficult compromise between two conflicting considerations, namely to keep deficit financing to the minimum and to keep the wheels of production moving. Particular care has been taken to make adequate provision for such in-

dustrial and agricultural schemes and projects as are essential for the future growth of the economy, and are likely to be completed in the first two years of the Fifth Plan, so that the economy derives the benefits from investments early enough in the Plan period.

21. The role of coal as the most important source of commercial energy has been underlined by the current shortage of oil and the resultant energy crisis. The development of coal has, therefore been accorded very high priority in the budget for 1974-75. Rs. 97 crores have been earmarked for this purpose. In other words the outlay on coal has been increased four times as compared to the provision of Rs. 24 crores last year. Later in my speech, I shall outline certain fiscal measures which are designed to encourage industry to switch over, as early as possible, from the use of oil to coal as a source of energy.

22. No less critical is the role of steel in our economic development. The availability of steel has a major influence not only on the pace of industrial development, but also on the viability of our international payments. For all these reasons, the budgetary provision for steel production has been fixed at Rs. 162 crores. If one adds to this figure the internal resources available the total figure amounts to Rs. 276 crores, which is Rs. 75 crores more than the total of Rs. 201 crores available this year.

23. In order to reduce the country's acute dependence on imported supplies of non-ferrous metals, it is also necessary to push ahead with the development of domestic resources as fast as we can. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 75 crores is being made in the budget for 1974-75 for the development of this vital sector. This is against Rs. 56 crores provided this year.

24. In view of the predominant role the railways play in our transport

economy, we have ensured that adequate finances are provided for the development of railways. As Honourable Members are aware, the railways have run into serious financial difficulties and their own resources may not be sufficient to finance a Plan of an order which will meet the requirements of our economy. I have therefore, considerably stepped up the budgetary support for the Railways to Rs. 342 crores next year, as against Rs. 181 crores in the current year.

25. Power is a vital input for both industry and agriculture. The power shortages that developed during recent years have had a crippling effect on the economy and have highlighted the urgent need for augmenting our generating capacity and improving the operational performance of existing plants. The Fifth Plan envisages that installed capacity of power generation will be stepped up to 33 million k.w. by the end of the Plan. The strategy is to expedite the completion of projects which are already under construction, and to go in for new thermal schemes which have short gestation periods. The importance of rural electrification in developing the rural economy can hardly be over-emphasised. Though many of the rural electrification schemes fall in the State Plan sector, as a special case, I am providing Rs. 40 crores for the Rural Electrification Corporation over and above Rs. 790 crores of assistance provided to States for their Plans. The total budgetary provision for power in the Central Budget during 1974-75 will be Rs. 121 crores.

26. Considering the current shortage of fertilizers and difficulties in procuring these from abroad, the thrust of next year's Plan will be to maximise production from installed capacity and to speed up the implementation of projects already under way. The budget provides Rs. 163 crores for this sector as against Rs. 94 crores in the current year which is a substantial increase.

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27. While every effort has been made to provide resources to stimulate industrial production, the requirements of the agricultural sector have not been ignored. We are providing Rs. 246 crores as budgetary support for agricultural programmes. The behaviour of agriculture has a crucial impact on the growth of national income, prices, industrial production, balance of payments and the distribution of income. Accordingly, we shall not allow paucity of resources to stand in the way of maximising our agricultural output. Honourable Members will be happy to note that various agricultural schemes which we have undertaken in the last few years such as schemes for small and marginal farmers, tribal development, development of hill areas, provision of institutional credits, drought-prone areas programmes, and the applied nutrition programme are making satisfactory progress.

28. Within the overall constraints of resources, and after meeting the minimum needs of the core sectors of development I have attempted provide as large funds as possible for social services like education, health, family planning, social welfare and housing. The provisions made in earlier Plans for meeting minimum essential needs for social consumption did not achieve the desired results, mainly because related programmes were not given due priority, and an effective integration of facilities was not attempted. Honourable Members are aware that the draft Fifth Plan has provided for a National Programme of Minimum Needs to achieve a certain minimum level of social consumption in the form of elementary education, rural health, drinking water, provision for slum clearance, rural roads and rural electrification. I hope that the State Governments will be able to ensure effective utilisation of the resources allocated for this programme.

29. The total provision for the Central Plan in the Budget inclusive of

Union Territory Plan of Rs. 81 crores will amount to Rs. 2136 crores excluding Central assistance of Rs. 830 crores for the Plans of the States. In addition, extra budgetary resources for financing the Central Plan will amount to Rs. 574 crores. The resources for State Plans for 1974-75 will be of the order of Rs. 2059 crores. Thus, the total Plan outlay during 1974-75 will amount to Rs. 4769 crores as against Rs. 4364 crores in 1973-74.

30. We have decided in favour of a larger Plan outlay to enable us to move faster towards the twin objectives of removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance. I am however convinced that Plan investments can yield benefits on the scale anticipated only if the Plan is implemented efficiently and all the participants in the productive process—management and labour—accept the larger obligations they owe to the community. Maintenance of satisfactory industrial relations particularly in key sectors is absolutely essential if the Plan targets are to be achieved. Monetary and fiscal policies should also be directed towards the achievement of Plan objectives. These policies will have to be supplemented by the adoption of effective management techniques in the allocation of resources, proper selection and phasing of projects and programmes and close monitoring of programmes. The productivity of public expenditure programmes can be enhanced considerably if continuous attention is paid to the flow of expenditure so that appropriate corrective action is taken well in time to ensure that the benefits expected are fully realised. This can be achieved only if financial control and management accounting functions are dovetailed with the responsibility for execution of programmes. We are, therefore, contemplating some structural changes in the financial management system so as to match the authority for taking decisions with the responsibility for producing results.

31. The new accounting classification prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General reflects more meaningfully the functions, programmes and activities of the Government. The Budget is framed on the basis of this new classification. With this, Performance Budgeting, which is already in vogue, will, I believe, receive a further impetus and it will be made an effective instrument to measure the efficacy of the allocation of resources and the returns therefrom.

32. The outlay on Defence has been provided at Rs. 1915 crores which includes the provision for additional funds required on account of the acceptance of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. Keeping in view the large requirements of national defence and security, the provision for Defence could not possibly be kept at any lower level.

33. On the side of resources, we have to reckon with the likely adverse impact of the energy crisis on revenues, though it is difficult to estimate the impact at this stage with any degree of certainty. As an allowance for this factor, we have assumed some deceleration in the growth of revenues from excise and customs. Together, these two sources are expected to yield Rs. 3769 crores in 1974-75 as compared to Rs. 3608 crores in 1973-74 according to the revised estimates. The estimated yield from direct taxes is Rs. 1423 crores as against Rs. 1354 crores in 1973-74 revised estimates.

34. The progress in small savings collections is gratifying and estimates for 1974-75 are placed at Rs. 360 crores. The estimated net receipts from market borrowings at Rs. 498 crores also show a marginal improvement over 1973-74.

35. Taking into account all the provisions for expenditure and the estimates of resources, the budgetary gap at existing rates of taxes will amount to Rs. 311 crores. The House

will naturally be anxious to know as to how I propose to meet this gap. I now turn to this task.

Direct Taxes

36. I come first to the proposals in the field of direct taxes. As Honourable Members are aware the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee has made a number of recommendations in regard to direct taxes. Several of these recommendations have already been implemented. Provisions to give effect to some other recommendations are included in the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1973 which is at present before a Select Committee of this House. One of the important recommendations of the Committee relates to reduction in the rates of taxes. The Committee has expressed the view that prevalence of high rates is the first and foremost reason for tax evasion, because this is what makes the evasion, in spite of attendant risks profitable and attractive. The Committee has, accordingly, recommended that the maximum marginal rate of income-tax, including surcharge should be brought down from its present level of 97.75 per cent to 75 per cent. Simultaneously there should be a reduction in tax rates at the middle and lower levels. This recommendation of the Committee has been accepted by Government with minor modifications. I, accordingly propose to lower taxes at all levels of personal incomes. Under the proposed rate schedules, no income-tax will be payable by individuals or Hindu undivided families having income not exceeding Rs. 6,000. The marginal rate of basic income-tax will stand at 70 per cent on the income in the slab over Rs. 70,000. In the case of Hindu undivided families having at least one member with an independent total income exceeding the minimum exemption limit, the marginal rate of 70 per cent will be attracted at income levels over Rs. 50,000. The rate of surcharge will be reduced to a uniform level of 10 per cent in the case of all categories of non-corporate tax-payers. The

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combined incidence of income-tax and surcharge, in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families will stand at 77 per cent of the taxable income in the highest slab.

37. In view of the reduction in taxes on personal incomes, I do not think it is necessary to continue the preferential tax treatment in respect of incomes derived by non-corporate taxpayers though providing technical 'knowhow' and technical services to Indian or foreign enterprises. I, accordingly, propose to withdraw the existing concession in this regard.

38. In order to ensure that the effectiveness of the fiscal instrument for reducing disparities in incomes and wealth is not impaired, I propose to increase the rates of wealth-tax on the slabs of net wealth over Rs. 5,00,000 in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families where no member has net wealth exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. The rate of wealth-tax on the slab of Rs. 5,00,001 to Rs. 10,00,000 will be increased from 2 per cent to 3 per cent and on the slab of Rs. 10,00,001 to Rs. 15,00,000 from 3 per cent to 4 per cent. In the case of Hindu undivided families having at least one member with net wealth exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, the rate of wealth-tax on the first slab of Rs. 5,00,000 will be raised from 2 per cent to 3 per cent and on the slab of Rs. 5,00,001 to Rs. 10,00,000 from 3 per cent to 4 per cent.

39. I also propose to rationalise some of the exemptions available at present under the Wealth-tax Act. I propose to withdraw the separate exemption in respect of farm houses. Taxpayers will however, have the option to claim exemption in respect of one farm house, or one other house property within the existing limit of Rs. 1,00,000. Exemption in respect of agricultural land will be linked with the exemption in respect of specified financial assets, so that the total exemption in respect of agricultural land and specified financial assets will be limited to Rs. 1,50,000. At present the

value of the taxpayer's interest in insurance policies before their maturity is completely exempt from wealth-tax. A similar exemption is also available in respect of the taxpayer's right in any annuity which is not commutable into a lump sum grant. These exemptions have been exploited by certain individuals by taking out single premium policies of very large amounts. I propose to modify these provisions so that complete exemption will be available in respect of insurance monies only where premia have been paid over a period of 10 years or more. As regards annuities, I propose to withdraw the exemption in respect of non-commutable annuities if such annuities have been purchased by the taxpayer himself, or by any other person in pursuance of a contract with him.

40. The changes in the Wealth-tax Act will yield about Rs. 9.5 crores in a full year, which will accrue in the financial year 1975-76. The reduction in the rates of income-tax on personal incomes would ordinarily have resulted in a loss of about Rs. 60 crores in a full year and Rs. 36 crores in the financial year 1974-75. I am, however not taking any loss into account for budgetary purposes as I expect that the reduction in the rates of taxes will lead to better tax compliance, and full disclosures of incomes by all taxpayers.

41. In the case of registered firms, two surcharges are presently levied. I propose to merge the ordinary surcharge payable by such firms with the basic income-tax, and specify only one surcharge at the uniform rate of 10 per cent. In order to retain the liability in respect of basic income-tax in the case of professional firms as well as other firms at more or less the existing levels, I propose to prescribe two separate rate schedules in the case of such firms.

42. In my budget speech for 1971-72, I gave notice of Government's intention to withdraw the development rebate in respect of ships acquired or

machinery and plant installed after May 31, 1974. It now appears that industry has in some cases not been able to secure timely delivery of plant and machinery both from foreign and indigenous manufacturers which has caused a setback to the timely completion of one of the industrial projects which would be in the normal course have been completed before May 31, 1974. Several unforeseen factors are responsible for this, such as uncertainty prevailing in the international market dependence of indigenous manufacturers on imports in respect of critical parts or raw materials, difficulties in the availability of shipping space, power shortages etc. Relief is deserved in such cases, and I propose to extend the operation of the development rebate by one year in cases where there is conclusive evidence to show that contracts for purchase of machinery and plant were finalized before December 1, 1973. This extension will also be available in respect of ships acquired upto May 31, 1975, if the contracts for purchase were made before December 1, 1973.

43. The critical shortage of petroleum products has resulted in an unexpected crisis as a result of which industry has to be encouraged to switch over to other sources of energy. I, accordingly, propose to allow development rebate in respect of coal-fired boilers or any machinery or plant for converting oil-fired boilers to coal-fired boilers where these are installed before June 1, 1975.

44. In order to simplify the assessment procedure in the case of salaried taxpayers, I propose to substitute the separate deductions in respect of travelling, books, taxes on professions and expenditure incurred in the performance of duties by a standard deduction up to a maximum of Rs. 3,500. Simultaneously I propose to place the valuation of perquisites of employees on a more realistic basis. I also propose to liberalize the tax treatment of retirement benefits in certain directions. The retiring gratuities payable under the Payment of Gratuities Act,

1972 will be completely exempt from Income-tax. In the case of employees not covered by that Act, the alternative ceiling limits on the exempted amount of gratuities will be raised from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 30,000 and from 15 months salary to 20 months' salary.

45. In order to enable State financial corporations to build up reserves at an accelerated pace, I propose to raise the ceiling limit in respect of amounts transferred to tax exempt reserves to 40 per cent of the current profits.

46. There are a large number of public charitable trusts and registered societies engaged in the development of khadi and village industries. These trusts and societies are doing commendable work under the direct supervision of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. I propose to exempt all such institutions from income-tax provided they are approved by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

47. As a result of the change in pricing policies, some of the industrial companies are making windfall profits. I feel that the exchequer should also secure a larger share of these profits. I, accordingly, propose to increase the rate of surtax from 30 per cent to 40 per cent in respect of chargeable profits of companies exceeding 15 per cent of the capital. This measure will yield Rs. 5 crores in a full year and this will accrue in 1975-76.

48. To sum up, in the field of direct taxes no effect is expected on tax revenues during the next financial year as a result of the proposals outlined by me. In the financial year 1975-76, there will be an addition of Rs. 14.5 crores as a result of these changes.

Indirect Taxes

49. Sir, I will now move on to the proposals relating to indirect taxes.

50. As in the past, I have necessarily to rely more heavily on indirect taxes, particularly excise duties. The scope for raising resources from other mea

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sures having become severally limited, the choice before me has really been between raising indirect taxes and resorting to deficit financing and the former, I feel, is the better alternative.

Excise duties

51. Taking up Central Excises, I shall first deal with some important measures for raising resources exclusively for the Centre. Honourable Members are aware that a new provision was made last year for levying auxiliary duties of excise on all excisable goods at an amount equal to 20 per cent of the value of the goods. These levies were restricted to certain selected items at a level needed to meet the demands of the Centre then. I propose to continue this provision for another year. While the effective levies on the items chosen last year will remain unchanged, I propose to add selectively some more to the list.

52. Briefly, my proposal is to levy auxiliary duties at the rate of ten per cent of the effective basic duty on unmanufactured tobacco, cigarettes, smoking mixtures, plywood and cement; at the rate of twenty per cent the effective basic duty on dyestuffs, optical, bleaching agents, gasses, rubber products and plastics; at the rate of thirty-three and one-third per cent of the effective basic duty on paints and varnishes; and at the rate of fifty per cent of the effective basic duty on aerated waters, glycerine, cosmetics and toilet preparations. Through these proposals and as a result of the modifications of the basic excise duties I am proposing on the existing items, I expect to raise Rs. 62.38 crores in a year, by way of auxiliary duties.

53. In the case of steel as well as other metals, the auxiliary duties are proposed to be applied only to indigenous production and will not be attracted by way of countervailing duty on imports, as, hitherto. I propose to extend a similar exemption in the case of plastics.

54. In the sphere of basic excise duties, my proposals naturally cover a

wider range and have been made with the multiple objects of rationalisation, curbing consumption, mopping up fortuitous gains and, not the least important, I must confess raising revenue. In November, 1973 following successive increases in crude oil prices and cuts in crude oil supplies, and as one of a series of measures, the basic excise duty on motor spirit was raised from Rs. 1000 per kilolitre to Rs. 2000 per kilolitre. In view of the continuing need for exercising restraint and economy in the consumption of a number of other petroleum products, and to prevent their misuse, I propose to increase substantially the basic excise duties in respect of "special boiling point" spirits, raw naphtha intended for methanol and petro-chemicals, benzene etc., use for a variety of purposes, asphalt and bitumen, mineral turpentine oil, waxes and blended or compounded lubricating oils and greases. Through these proposals, I expect to raise an additional revenue of Rs. 72.48 crores from the petroleum group.

55. The rates of excise duty on various types of motor vehicles have remained unchanged for some years now. I therefore, propose to rationalise the rates of duty by replacing the existing alternative rates by *ad valorem* rates. I intend imposing a uniform rate of 9 per cent *ad valorem* on vehicles like scooters, motor-cycles, mopeds, auto-rickshaws and other three-wheelers. Motor vehicles of not more than 16 H.P. by R.A.C. rating, which cover passenger-cars, jeeps, etc. are at present assessable at a rate of duty of 13.33 per cent *ad valorem*. I propose to increase this rate to 20 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of vehicles with body and to 25 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of others, including those cleared as drive-away chassis. Big-sized cars will pay a higher duty at 40 per cent *ad valorem*.

56. Commercial vehicles have had the benefit of concessional 'specific' rates fixed some years ago. I propose to discontinue these and impose a

uniform *ad valorem* rate of 12½ per cent. In that process certain extra-heavy vehicles, which are at present paying duty at the tariff rate, will get an incidental benefit of 2½ per cent. I do not, however, propose, to change the existing rates on tractors and trailers.

57. The proposals relating to motor vehicles are estimated to net an additional revenue of Rs. 16.25 crores.

58. As part of the socio-economic objectives of the Government, I have some proposals to restrain consumption by the more affluent section of the community. The existing rates of duty on refrigerators, air-conditioners, refrigerating and air-conditioning machinery, appliances, and parts, are being stepped up, with certain modifications in respect of a few existing exemptions. The present concessional rates in favour of public-run hospitals, cold-storage plants and factory establishments are not, however, being disturbed. These changes are expected to bring an additional revenue of Rs. 5 crores in a year.

59. Some of the manufacturers of T.V. sets have been regaling us with advertisements exhorting the public to "budget for a T.V. set" to forestall the Central Government Budget. As a compliment to these soothsayers on accuracy of their prediction, I propose to increase the duty on T.V. sets from 10 per cent *ad valorem* to 20 per cent *ad valorem*. Extended play records are also being brought within the dutiable category. While these proposals will make entertainment costlier for the wealthy. I am anxious that music, entertainment and knowledge should reach the less privileged in wider measures at lesser cost. To this end, I propose to exempt totally all radio-sets produced in the small-scale sector and sold to the consumer at a price of not more than Rs. 225 per set. These measures are estimated to bring in a net revenue of Rs. 1.20 crores.

60. I have been avoiding major changes in the rates of duties on various cotton textiles, including cotton yarn, except to the limited extent of raising resources for the States. The rates of duty are 'specific' and were fixed in 1969, at time when the industry was beset with difficulties. There is therefore, a clear need for revision, especially as the industry has since recovered. Cotton textiles being an item of mass consumption, I am quite alive to the need for forbearance in increasing the rates of duty on certain categories of yarn and fabrics. My proposals, therefore, cover only super fine, fine and medium-A fabrics, which are subjected to sophisticated processes such as, mercerising/shrink-proofing/sanforizing. In the case of cotton yarn, the escalations are confined to higher count groups. I have, however, not disturbed the existing exemptions and concessional rates in respect of yarn in straight-reeled hanks mostly consumed by the handloom sector. I have also rationalised certain exemptions and compounded levy rates. These measures relating to cotton yarn and cotton fabrics are estimated to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 22.05 crores.

61. As a measure of rationalisation, which will also earn revenue, I propose to increase the existing two rates of duty on polyester fibre to a uniform rate of Rs. 40 per kilogram. Suitable increases in the existing rates applicable to different denier groups of polyester filament yarn, sympathetic revisions in the rates of duty on staple fibre spun yarn, certain categories of blended yarn and an increase in the rate of duty on resin-bonded slagwool are also being proposed. These proposals would bring in an additional revenue yield of Rs. 13.99 crores.

62. In regard to iron or steel, I propose to rationalise certain exemptions relating to pig iron, steel ingots and products produced with the aid of

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electric furnace, and to products made out of duty-paid cut-pieces of steel ingots, which will result in an additional revenue of Rs. 7.20 crores.

63. The rates of duty for various categories of paper and board are 'specific' and require review from time to time. I propose to make suitable upward revisions in the existing rates on paper and paper board, apart from rationalising certain exemptions and classifications. The concessional rate of 15 paise per kilogram applicable to the commoner varieties of printing and writing paper falling within the grammage limit not exceeding 65 grammes per square metre, the total exemption in favour of newsprint, hand-made paper and board, as well as existing concession for smaller paper mills and newly established units will, however continue. These measures will result in an additional revenue of Rs. 10 crores.

64. As straight revenue-raising measures, I propose to increase by 5 per cent *ad valorem* the existing rates of duty on surface active agents, office machines, metal containers, rolling bearings welding electrodes, coated abrasives and grinding wheels, dry batteries, certain categories of glass and glassware, chinaware and porcelainware and thereby raise an additional revenue of Rs. 20.17 crores.

65. As a part of our efforts to mobilise resources, I propose to levy for the first time excise duties at varying rates on tooth-paste (including dental cream), electrical stampings, laminations, specified cutting tools, tape and cassette records castalloy permanent magnets and sensitised photographic paper and board. In the matter of new levies, Members will be reassured to know that suitable exemptions for smaller manufacturers have been provided wherever necessary. These new levies would bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 8.20 crores.

66. Some minor proposals for changes in the rates of duties on various

tional Rs. 3.05 crores. The proposals relating to excise duties account for a net gain in revenue of Rs. 191.97 crores in 1974-75, of which Rs. 25.92 crores will accrue to the States and Rs. 166.05 crores to the Centre.

Customs Duties

67. In the matter of customs duties, in view of the mounting world-wide shortages and unprecedented rise in international prices of a wide array of imported goods, my proposals in regard to import duties are no more than marginal. Briefly, I propose to continue for another year the auxiliary duties of customs and the exemptions relating to them, with a slight modification. At present, these duties are levied at three differential rates of 20 per cent, 10 per cent and 5 per cent. I propose to raise the rate applicable to the middle slab from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. This modification will yield an additional revenue of Rs. 16 crores in a full year.

68. The only other proposal I have to make concerns whisky, brandy, gin and certain other spirits by way of an increase in the basic duty from Rs. 60 per litre to Rs. 80 per litre. While society at higher levels may, as a result, have to pay a little more for their spirituous relaxation, it will help me in getting some revenue for the exchequer.

69. Inclusive of additional duties, consequential to the changes in excise duties, the additional revenue from import duties will amount to Rs. 20.05 crores annually.

70. Taking Customs and Central Excise duties together and exclusive of States share, the additional revenue accruing to the Centre will be of the order of Rs. 186.10 crores in a full year.

Posts and Telegraphs

71. I need now to say a word on behalf of my colleague the Minister of Communications. As the House is

aware, postal rates have not kept pace with rising costs. The frequent increases in Dearness Allowance and the heavy additional expenditure incurred on account of implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations have further pushed up the establishment cost in the Postal Branch which is highly labour oriented. On the Telecommunications side, also, the operational costs as well as the cost of equipment required for various projects have been going up steadily. The Department's developmental programme to improve the Trunk Telephone Service by provision of high grade media like Microwave and Co-axial systems, to install new Exchanges and expand existing ones for meeting the fast growing demand for telephone connections and to expand the Trunk Dialing and Teleprinter facilities, all entail heavy investments. These various factors necessitate an upward revision of tariffs in the Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Branches of the Department. A memorandum showing the proposed changes in the Posts and Telegraphs Tariffs is being circulated along with Budget papers. I shall therefore mention only the more important changes.

72. The tariff for Post Cards is proposed to be increased from 10 Paise to 15 Paise. Even after this revision, the Department will be incurring a loss of Rs. 2.43 crores per annum in running this service. It is proposed to raise the rate of Letter cards from 15 Paise to 20 Paise and that of Letters weighing upto 15 grams from 20 Paise to 25 Paise. The Registration Fee is being increased from Re. 1/- to Rs. 1.25 and the Parcel rate from Re. 1/- for every 400 grams to Rs. 1.50 for every 500 grams. The Posting Fee for Value Payable Post and the tariff for Business Reply Permits are being revised. The minimum charge for a Non-Press Telegram of 'Ordinary' category with eight words or less is being increased from Rs. 1.20 to Rs. 1.50 and for the 'Express' category from Rs. 2.40 to Rs. 3.00. The charge for each additional word will however, remain the same. It is also proposed to increase rental

for telephone connection both in the 'measured rate systems' and the 'flat rate systems'. As against this, the number of free calls allowed during a quarter will be raised from 250 to 300. The rate for each additional call after 300 will be increased from 20 Paise to 25 Paise. The Trunk Call rate structure is being rationalized. While this will involve increase in Trunk Call charges for distances between 100 and 1300 kilometres, in respect of calls between stations within 20 kilometers, only the unit fee of 25 Paise will be charged for an 'ordinary' call as against the present 50 Paise for such calls.

73. These tariff revisions are estimated to bring in additional revenue of Rs. 57.08 crores per annum. The changes would be given effect to from dates to be notified after the Finance Bill is passed by Parliament. The yield during the financial year 1974-75 will be of the order of Rs. 42.80 crores.

74. The results of these changes have been accounted for in reckoning the internal resources of Posts and Telegraphs Department.

75. So far as the Union Budget is concerned, the various proposals would imply, for 1974-75 additional revenue aggregating Rs. 186 crores. The budgetary gap of Rs. 311 crores I had indicated earlier will accordingly be now scaled down to Rs. 125 crores.

76. In conclusion, I would like once again to draw the attention of the House to the developments of last two years which have shown how certain events can greatly upset the original budgetary calculations. In the year ahead lie more sources of uncertainty than ever before, which must be tackled speedily and with flexibility. I would however, like to say that we do not propose to allow these uncertainties to blur our vision of the future. The social and economic problems that we currently face can be resolved in the long run only in the

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framework of a rapidly expanding economy with socialist objectives. I trust this budget is one more step in that direction.

17.55 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1974

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1974-75.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I have given notice to oppose it.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. You raised the same question last year also and I had mentioned to you about the convention or practice that has been followed in the past and I had requested you to stick to that. Then you agreed for something else—a division.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am a member, and I have a right to oppose it at the introduction stage. How is this different from other Bills?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Aizopore): Last time you permitted him.

MR. SPEAKER: I permitted division only.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Under the Rules of Procedure, this Bill is like any other Bill. I have every right to oppose it at the introduction stage.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to go by convention also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: After hearing the Finance Minister's speech, I am of the opinion that this is actually a reflection of the failure of their economic policy. Naturally I would

like to oppose it. Please give me an opportunity to oppose it.

MR. SPEAKER: I would request you to let the convention stand. We have been following this for years together. You can have a division on it. You may oppose it then. The question is....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point is that this is like any other Bill, and it is my right to oppose a Bill at the introduction stage. After hearing the Finance Minister, I come to the conclusion that this is absolutely necessary....

MR. SPEAKER: You will have ample opportunities for that later.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I oppose this Bill. They have not been able to unearth the black money.... (Interruptions).

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप का जल्दी फैसला करना चाहिए, अगर आप विरोध करने की अनुमति दे रहे हैं तो हम लोग विरोध करना चाहेंगे। आप इसे लम्बा चला रहे हैं। कुछ साल पहले मैं भी नोटिस दिया था...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing him.

श्री मधु लिमये: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे याद है बार पांच साल पहले फाइनेंस बिल के बार में इसी तरह का नोटिस मैंने दिया था और जहां तक मुझे पता है, स्पीकर साहब ने मुझ को बतलाया था कि नियम के अनुसार आप किस का विरोध करना चाहते हैं या नोटिस देना चाहते हैं? जब फाइनेंस बिल का कान्टेन्ट ही मालूम नहीं है तो किस बिना पर विरोध करेंगे। उस वक़्त बहस करने के लिये मुझे इजाजत नहीं दी गई थी। तो यहां तो आप नियम के अनुसार चलिये.....

MR. SPEAKER: That is the principle involved in it.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1974-75."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 2

[18.07 hrs.

AYES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Agrawal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
Alagesan, Shri O. V.
Ambesh, Shri
Arvind Netam, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Banerjee, Shrimati Mukul
Barman, Shri R. N.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barupal, Shri Panna Lal
Basappa, Shri K.
Basumatari, Shri D.
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhattacharyya, Shri Chapalendu
Bist, Shri Narendra Singh
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakleshwar Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chandrashekharaappa Veetabasappa, Shri T. V.

Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri Amar Nath
Chhuttan Lal, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dalip Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Desai, Shri D. D.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dhusia, Shri Anant Prasad
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dixit, Shri Jagdish Chandra
Dumada, Shri L. K.
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Engti, Shri Biren
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Garcha, Shri Devinder Singh
Gavit, Shri T. H.
George, Shri A. C.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gopal, Shri K.

Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
 Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
 Gowda, Shri Pampan
 Hansda, Shri Subodh
 Hanumanthaiya, Shri K.
 Hari Kishore Singh, Shri
 Hari Singh, Shri
 Hashim, Shri M. M.
 Jaggivan Ram, Shri
 Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
 Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.
 Jha, Shri Chiranjib
 Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
 Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
 Kader, Shri S. A.
 Kailas, Dr.
 Kakodkar Shri Purushottam
 Kale, Shri
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Kamala Prasad, Shri
 Kamla Kumari, Kumari
 Karan Singh, Dr.
 Kasture, Shri A. S.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kadve, Shri B. R.
 Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
 Kisku, Shri A. K.
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Kushok Bakula, Shri
 Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati T.
 Laskar, Shri Nihar
 Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Vikram
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.

Maharaj Singh, Shri
 Mahata, Shri Debendra Nath
 Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
 Malaviya, Shri K. D.
 Mandal, Shri Jagdish Narain
 Maurya, Shri B. P.
 Melkote, Dr. G. S.
 Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
 Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
 Mishra, Shri Jagannath
 Misra, Shri S. N.
 Modi, Shri Shrikishan
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh, Shri
 Munshi, Shri Priya Ranjan Das
 Murmu, Shri Yogesh Chandra
 Murthy, Shri B. S.
 Nahata, Shri Amrit
 Nanda, Shri G. L.
 Negi, Shri Pratap Singh
 Nimbalkar, Shri
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
 Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
 Pandey, Shri R. S.
 Pandit, Shri S. T.
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pant, Shri K. C.
 Paokal, Haokip, Shri
 Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
 Parikh, Shri Rasiklal
 Partap Singh, Shri
 Parthasarathy, Shri P.
 Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
 Patel, Shri Arvind M.
 Patel, Shri Natwarial

Patel, Shri Prabhudas	Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Patil, Shri Anantrao	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Patil, Shri E. V. Vikhe	Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Patil, Shri Krishnarao	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Patil, Shri S. B.	Satish Chandra, Shri
Patnaik, Shri Banamali	Savant, Shri Shankerrao
Patnaik, Shri J. B.	Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Peje, Shri S. L.	Sethi, Shri Arjun
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaif	Shafee, Shri A.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.	Shahnawaz Khan, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri	Shailani, Shri Chandra
Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Raju, Shri P. V. G.	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Ram Prakash, Shri	Sharma, Shri A. P.
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri	Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri	Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Ram Swarup, Shri	Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Ramji Ram, Shri	Sharma, Shri R. N.
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri	Sharma, Dr. Shankar Dayal
Rana, Shri M. B.	Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Rao, Dr. K. L.	Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan
Rao, Shri K. Narayana	Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi	Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Rao, Shri Nageswara	Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama	Sher Singh, Prof.
Raut, Shri Bhola	Shetty, Shri K. K.
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna	Shivnath Singh, Shri
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal	Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Reddy, Shri P. V.	Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Richariya, Dr. Govind Das	Sinha, Shri Nawal Kishore
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila	Sinha, Shri R. K.
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri	Sohan Lal, Shri T.
Sadhu Ram, Shri	Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Saksena, Prof. S. L.	Stephen, Shri C. M.

Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Sudarsanam, Shri M.
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Swaran Singh, Shri
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Thakre, Shri S. B.
 Tiwari, Shri R. G.
 Tiwari, Shri D. N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Venkatswamy, Shri G.
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Vidyalankar, Shri Amarnath
 Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

NOES

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Bhargavi Thankappan, Shrimati
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish.
 Bhaura, Shri B. S.
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Das, Shri R. P.
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
 Durairasu, Shri A.
 Gaekwad, Shri Fatesinghnao
 George, Shri Varkey
 Gopalan, Shri A. K.

Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh
 Gowder, Shri J. Matha
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Joseph, Shri M. M.
 Joshi, Shri Jagannathrao
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Karni Singh, Dr.
 Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
 Krishnan, Shri E. R.
 Lalji Bhai, Shri
 Limaye, Shri Madhu
 Manjhi, Shri Bhola
 Mavalankar, Shri P. G.
 Menon, Shri V. K. Krishna
 Mohammad Ismail, Shri
 Mukherjee, Shri Samar
 Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
 Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand
 Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad

MR. SPEAKER: The result* of the Division is: Ayes-219; Noes-41.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
 I introduce† the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, March, 1, 1974/Phalgun 10, 1895 (Saka).

*The following Members also recorded their votes for AYES: Sarvashri Genda Singh, J. P. Dube, R. K. Khadilkar and Dr. Jivraj Mehta.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.