

Fifth Series Vol. XXX-No.13

Wednesday, November 28, 1973

Agrahayana 7, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



(Vol. XXXIII contains Nos. 11—20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price | Rs. 2.00

26 (16)
26. 4. 74

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, November 28, 1973/
Agrahayana 7, 1895 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met out Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

WELCOME TO THE SPEAKER OF
NATIONAL STATE ASSEMBLY OF
SRI LANKA

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members at the outset I have to make an announcement.

On my behalf and on behalf of the Hon. Members of the House, I have great pleasure in welcoming His Excellency Mr. Stanly Tillekaratne, Speaker of the National State Assembly of Sri Lanka and Mrs. Tillekaratne who are on a visit to India as our honoured guests. They are now seated in the Special Box. We wish them a happy and fruitful stay in our country. Through them we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament, Government and the people of Sri Lanka.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Postal Department

*242. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Postal Department maintains the required percentage of representation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) the number of persons recruited in Postal Department during the past two years, zone-wise and the number out of them of those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) Yes, Sir, except in cases where qualified candidates of these two communities are not available.

(b) Recruitment to Class I Services is made on Centralised basis through the U.P.S.C. Recruitment to Class II Services is also made by the Directorate on a centralised basis. The number of posts in Class I and Class II Services filled up during the years ending 31-12-71 and 31-12-72 are given below:

	1971			1973		
	Total	S.C.	S.T.	Total	S.C.	S.T.
Class I . . .	24	2	1	22	3	
Class II . . .	2	..	..	2	..	..

A statement giving the details of vacancies filled in the two years in Class III and Class IV posts is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5824/73.]

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: The answer does not speak whether the quotas of 18 per cent has been fulfilled or not. If it is not fulfilled how is it that after such a lapse of time, it is not fulfilled?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: In most cases the quota has been fulfilled except in technical posts for which qualified candidates are not available.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: It is mentioned that suitable candidates are not available and so posts are not filled. It is a routine answer. I shall quote two instances: In Bangalore and Mysore in postal telegraphs they conducted a test on 25-2-73 as well as in November 1972 for all posts of town inspectors. All the eleven vacancies were advertised as Scheduled Castes vacancies. But no suitable candidate was available according to them. These 11 posts have not been carried over as per the rules. They have been surrendered to the general pool. So, the answer that suitable candidates are not available is not convincing.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: If qualified candidates are not available, to fill up the reserve quota in any year the reservation is carried forward for three subsequent years.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: मंत्री महोदय ने अभी उत्तर दिया है कि चूकि टेकनिकल लोग नहीं मिलते हैं, इसलिए शिड्यूल्ड कास्टस के लिए सुरक्षित स्थान खाली हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस विभाग में कितने स्थान खाली हैं। क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई है कि विभाग की ओर से लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाये और इस प्रकार खाली स्थानों को

भरा जाये? क्या यह सही है कि चूकि परीक्षा लेने वालों में शिड्यूल्ड कास्टस के लोग नहीं होते हैं, इसलिए इन वर्गों को आगे बढ़ने का मौका नहीं मिलता है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाडिया : यह बात सही नहीं है। हम ने अपने विभाग में एक स्पेशल सेल क्रीएट किया है, जो इस बात का ध्यान रखता है कि अगर शिड्यूल्ड कास्टस और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कैंडिडेट्स निर्धारित संख्या में न आये, तो उन के लिए सुरक्षित स्थानों को पूरी तरह से भरा जाये। परीक्षाओं में भी उन लोगों का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है। जैसा कि मैंने निवेदन किया है, अगर क्वालिफाइड कैंडिडेट्स नहीं मिलते हैं, तो लगातार तीन साल तक उन रिजर्वेशन को कैंडी फारवर्ड किया जाता है। इन वर्गों को एज और मार्क्स में रिलेक्ससेशन दिया जाता है और प्रमोशन में भी उन का ध्यान रखा जाता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस के बारे में एक विशेष प्रश्न नम्बर 251-आ रहा है।

SHRI DHAMANKAR: These posts are not filled on the pretext that suitable candidates are not available. Will Government review the policy and have a special cell—just as the railways tried—and see that these posts are filled with suitable Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: I have just mentioned that there is a special cell already in the Ministry.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है, उस में पता चलता है कि क्लास फोर में भी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए जो स्थान सुरक्षित हैं, वे भरे नहीं गये हैं। उदाहरण के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में 608 स्थानों में से केवल 151 स्थान भरे गये। क्लास फोर के लिए भी शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में से लोग नहीं मिलते हैं? क्या उन के लिए भी किसी विशेष योग्यता की जरूरत होती है।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : उन का परसेंटेज कोटा पूरा हो गया है। जहां तक योग्यता का सवाल है, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के जो कैंडिडेट आते हैं, उन का पूरा ध्यान रखा जाता है। जो एम्प्लायमेंट एक्वैजिशन के यू आते हैं, उन्हीं को ले सकते हैं। फिर भी इस बात का ब्याल रखा जायेगा।

Assistance to States having Limited Scope for raising additional Resources for Minimum Needs Programme.

*243. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has evolved a new pattern of assistance to the States having a weak base and limited scope for raising additional resources;

(b) whether such States will be treated differently from those of the developed States in regard to the minimum needs programme; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The decisions regarding the criteria which will govern the allocation of Central assistance to States in the Fifth Plan, including those for the National Programme of Minimum Needs, procedures and patterns of Central assistance thereto have to be taken in consulta-

tion with the National Development Council.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: The hon. Minister has been pleased to say neither "yes" nor "no". Does it mean that a scheme has been evolved which will be finalised after discussion with the National Development Council? If so, what is the line of thinking of the Planning Commission at present on the subject?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: All these matters are under consideration. So far as the minimum needs programme is concerned, the Central Government would like it to be a distinct programme. Even though it will be in the State sector, in the State plans, they would like that the amount allocated for these programmes are properly spent and the programmes are effectively implemented.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: May I know the names of the States which have failed to achieve the targets for raising additional resources in the Fourth Plan and the names of the States which have achieved their targets? May I also know whether the Planning Commission is satisfied that the States which have not achieved their targets by raising additional resources were genuinely unable to do so?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: For the information of the House, I can lay on the Table a statement regarding the resources raised State-wise. An amount of Rs. 1,098 crores was to be raised by all the State Governments and there is a shortfall of about Rs. 87 crores in raising resources in the Fourth Plan.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Is it true that in this pattern the Gadgil formula has been applied to give money to the various States for the minimum needs programme? Secondly has the Government taken into consideration the population of the State the size of the State and the

backwardness of the State while allocating funds under the minimum needs programme?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: The minimum needs programme is based on certain criteria. This programme is mainly concerned with elementary education, health, nutrition programmes and roads to villages etc. Naturally those States and areas where these programmes have not been taken up so far will be covered by this scheme irrespective of the backwardness or population of the State. This is perhaps the distinct quality of this programme. So far as the Gadgil formula is concerned, that was for the Fourth Plan. What should be the basis and procedure of Central assistance for the Fifth Plan will be decided in consultation with the National Development Council, which is to meet in Delhi on the 8th and 9th December.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: The benefits of these schemes could not go to many of the States because they could not arise the matching resources. Will the Planning Commission and the Government see that those States which cannot raise so much resources because of their backwardness and poor *per capita* income are also enabled to take advantage of these schemes?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This is the genuine concern of not only the hon. Member but of the entire country. It is from this point of view that we have taken up the minimum needs programme so that the benefit will go mainly to the backward States and areas. In the Fifth Plan all possible care will be taken to see that a major portion of the benefits will go to such States and areas which are backward and which cannot mobilise resources because of their poverty.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The hon. Minister has said that the performance of the various States in the previous

plan will be taken into consideration in evolving new criteria for giving assistance to the States which are not so developed. What steps are you going to take to see that those States which could not do so well during the Fourth Plan are enabled to do much better during the Fifth Plan?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have not said anything about the performance of States. But I can assure the hon. Member that we would like to give all encouragement to such States where the performance could be better?

Nationalisation of Indian Oxygen Limited

*244. **DR. RANEN SEN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received a memorandum submitted by the All India Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Employees Federation, Calcutta demanding *inter alia* nationalisation of the Indian Oxygen Limited;

(b) whether Government are aware that similar demands were made in a meeting of the West Bengal Parliamentary Consultative Committee; and

(c) if so, whether Government considered the demands and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Government have received Memorandum from the All-India Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Employees Federation, Calcutta wherein reference to the discussion to the meeting of the West Bengal Parliamentary Consultative Committee had been made.

(c) There is no proposal to nationalise Indian Oxygen Limited.

DR. RANEN SEN: In view of the fact that the Indian Oxygen Limited is a subsidiary of the British Company known as the British Oxygen Co. Ltd., and its production will be of the size of about 80 per cent of the total gas production in our country which is essential for our medical purposes, for defence purposes and for keeping our airlines running, may I know why the Government did not consider these special points which have been raised in the Memorandum and which were raised in the West Bengal Parliamentary Consultative Committee and more so when the production is falling all over India in their unit due to bad industrial relations? I want to know why the Government have rejected this demand.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In fact, in 1958, the Company was converted into a public limited company at the instance of the Government of India and, at present, 34 percent shareholding of the company is with the Indian people. Regarding the capacity, it is a fact that, at present, 60 per cent of the total gas produced comes from the Indian Oxygen Limited. In order to break the monopoly, it has already been decided that new units will be established. As many as 150 letters of intent have been issued; 39 units are expected to come up by 1974 and it is expected that at the end of the Fifth Plan, by 1978, when the total production of oxygen in the country will be to the extent of 120 million cubic metres, the share of the Indian Oxygen Limited will be 33.3 per cent. In view of the steps already taken to break the monopoly of the Company, the Government of India does not find it necessary to nationalise the Company.

DR. RANEN SEN: My last point has not been answered by the hon. Minister that the production is falling. Is it a fact that the production is falling due to bad industrial relations? Let him reply to that.

My second question is this. The hon. Minister said that letters of intent have been issued. It will take a long time. In the meantime, the whole production and distribution will vest in the British Company which is actually run by foreign vested interests. What is the difficulty in nationalising it? I don't understand. About the letters of intent and other things, I have understood it. But that takes a long time, say, 4 or 5 or 6 or even 10 years. May I know what prevents the Government to take over such an important industry in this country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): We cannot have that policy for the Indian Oxygen Limited alone. We have a policy with regard to foreign companies functioning in India. Recently, the Parliament was pleased to pass the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act also wherein controls will be exercised. The plea of the hon. Member that we should have a separate nationalisation policy for the Indian Oxygen Limited is not at all acceptable to the Government. As far as production aspect is concerned, as far as the figures are available, there is no fall in production. On the other hand, because of their improved efficiency, there has been an increase in production.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In view of the fact that though the estimated requirement of oxygen in our country, in 1973-74, is to the extent of 75 million cubic metres and the actual installed capacity of the Indian Oxygen Limited is 70.3 million cubic metres, and due to bad management of the Indian Oxygen Limited and also due to bad industrial relations, worsening industrial relations, the installed capacity is remaining idle, taking all these things into consideration, will the Government revise its policy and take a decision to nationalise this particular plant?

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM: As far as industrial relations in West Bengal are concerned, it is not with reference to the Indian Oxygen Limited. It is with reference to many of the projects in which case, wherever the industrial relations, deteriorate and we have to nationalise it—I wish after nationalisation at least, there will be better industrial relations—but deteriorating labour relations cannot be a reason for the purpose of nationalising anything.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have also referred to the idle installed capacity. That is a very relevant part.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If there is any fall in production because of industrial relations, that is a separate aspect altogether. As far as Indian Oxygen is concerned, I find that the production in 1968 was 19.8 million cubic metres and the production in 1972 was 35.8 million cubic metres. Therefore, his point that the production has gone down is not borne out by the figures.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What is the installed capacity and what is the idle capacity?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Due to bad industrial relations, there might be a fall.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: While it may be true that there has not been any overall fall in production, is it not a fact that there have been serious dislocations from time to time of production due to either lock-outs or strikes? Is it also not a fact that the situation became so serious recently that the Government promulgated an order under the Defence of India Rules applicable to some units of this Indian Oxygen Company, and if that is so, I would like to know whether, in the case of such a strategic industry which is supplying gases for defence purposes, for medical purposes

and for industrial purposes Government does not consider the situation sufficiently serious to intervene either to set up an inquiry or to see that it is taken over and brought under effective control or that at least the dominant non-resident holding at present in this country is reduced and some amount of Government participation is introduced.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As I have already stated, the industrial relations cannot be improved by the process of nationalisation or by the process of government participation in management. All this application of Defence of India rules, etc. is for the purpose of improving the labour relations because due to the fault of either management or labour, there is lock-out or strike. In these cases if we start applying the process of nationalisation or take-over, then we can take it for granted that everywhere a situation will be created where the Government will have to intervene and perhaps later on become a helpless agent, after having taken over, that we are not able to have any production at all.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The Minister has replied to this question relating it to some general question. My question was whether this particular concern was not a strategic concern in this sense that if production of vital gases is dislocated, then we have seen what happens: the defence requirements are restricted and hospitals cannot carry on their normal work. Therefore, why should he put it on the same plane as any other industry?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is why, the labour should take discipline into account and should not create trouble. *(Interruption)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When you have not held an inquiry, how can you blame the labour only?

Schools without Buildings in Backward and Adivasi Areas

*245. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools running without buildings in backward and Adivasi areas in the country; and

(b) the amount Central Government propose to grant to the States earmarking them for buildings for Schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Information is not readily available.

(b) There are no special earmarked grants for this purpose under the Centrally Sponsored or Central Sector Scheme. However, under the Tribal Development Block Programme, 12 per cent of the annual outlay is to be spent on educational and allied schemes which include construction of buildings. Moreover, under the scheme of providing Employment to the Educated Unemployed—Expansion of Elementary Education of the Ministry of Education, funds have been provided to the State Governments, among other things, for the construction of classrooms. This scheme will benefit the backward and tribal areas also.

श्री आर० वी० बडे: आप ने लिखा है कि There are no special ear-marked grants. क्या शासन भविष्य में ईयर-माकड ग्रान्ट्स करना चाहता है कि इतना पैसा बिल्डिंगों पर खर्च किया जायगा ? क्या इस प्रकार की कोई प्रस्तावना है ?

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा : मकानों पर पैसा कम खर्च किया जाय और दूसरी मदों पर ज्यादा खर्च किया जाय-इस प्रकार की राज्य सरकारों की नीति प्रतीत होती है । राज्य सरकारों को शिक्षा के संबन्ध में ब्लाक-

लोज़ या ग्रान्ट्स दी जाती हैं, उस में से कितना भवन के लिए खर्च करे और कितना अध्यापकों के लिए खर्च करें, वे सरकारे अपनी परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए अपनी विभिन्न नीतियां बनाती हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार प्राथमिक-शालाओं के लिये विशेष अनुदान दे ऐसी सरकार की नीति नहीं है ।

श्री आर० वी० बडे : आप ने कहा था कि 12 परसेंट हर एक स्टेट को दिया जाता है शिक्षा के लिए । क्या मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि जहां जहां 12 परसेंट पैसा दिया जाता है, वह सब टीचरों की एपाइन्टमेंट पर खर्च हो जाता है, उस धनराशि का 25 परसेंट भी भवनों के निर्माण पर खर्च नहीं होता है । जिस का परिणाम यह होता है कि बच्चे पेड़ों के नीचे बैठ कर पढ़ते हैं । क्या आप राज्य सरकारों से कहेंगे कि इस धनराशि में से इतनी धनराशि बिल्डिंगों के निर्माण पर खर्च की जाये ?

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा : राज्य सरकारों को इस बात के लिए बाध्य करना कि अमुक पैसा आप मकानों पर अवश्य खर्च करें ऐसी सरकार की नीति नहीं है । माननीय सवरय ने जो स्थिति बतलाई है, वह सही है, बहुत से स्कूल ऐसे हैं, विशेष तौर से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में, जहां पाठशालाओं के भवन नहीं हैं । लेकिन हम यह उचित समझते हैं कि राज्य सरकारें स्वयं महसूस करे कि कितना पैसा वे अध्यापकों पर खर्च करें और कितना मकानों पर खर्च करे ।

SHRI D. BASUMATARI: While replying to Mr. Bade, the hon. Minister referred to the tribal development blocks. The tribal development blocks are located in areas which are predominantly inhabited by the tribals, more than 65 per cent of the population are tribals. The Minister said that the responsibility lies with the States. I do not understand why the responsibility does not lie with the Centre because money is being spent by the Centre on these tribal blocks.

May I know whether there is any machinery with the Government to find out whether the monies sanctioned by the centre are properly utilised for the development of education in the tribal blocks because you spend large sums of money to promote the educational development?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The hon. Member has raised a such wider question of utilisation of funds on tribal development blocks by the State Governments. We have various ways of checking whether the funds have been properly spent or not and we do hope that in most cases they are properly spent and the State Governments are really keen that the tribal development blocks are successful.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या भवन निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना आप के विचाराधीन है ? क्या आप यह भी विचार करेंगे कि पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्कूलों के डवलपमेंट के लिए, बैकवर्ड एरियाज में और ट्राइबल एरियाज में अधिक से अधिक प्राइमरी स्कूल बन सकें ? खास कर जहाँ पेड़ों के नीचे या खले आसमान के नीचे बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं, उन के लिए कोई विशेष व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री रामनिवास मिर्षा : इस प्रोग्राम में जो प्रावधान है, उस में जो कार्य लिये जा सकते हैं, उन में भवन निर्माण का कार्यक्रम भी है। अब कितना भवन पर खर्च करें, कितना दूसरे कार्यक्रमों पर खर्च करें, यह राज्य सरकारों पर निर्भर करता है। इस के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय आदेश जाय मैं समझता हूँ हमारी जो योजना बनाने और कार्यान्वित करने की पद्धति है, यह उस के अनुकूल नहीं होगा।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य से यह बात साफ़ हो चुकी है कि ऐसी कोई स्कीम नहीं है जिस के जरिए राज्य सरकारों को कहा जाय कि इतना रुपया बििल्डिंग पर खर्च करो। हमें तमाम प्रान्तों

से खबर मिली है और यह सही बात है कि जितना पैसा मिलता जाता है, वह बििल्डिंगों पर खर्च नहीं होता है। इस लिए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या आप कोई ऐसी नीति बनाने जा रहे हैं जिस के जरिये आप डायरेक्शन दें कि इतना इतना फंड बििल्डिंगों के लिए रिजर्व कर दिया जाय और अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए स्कूलों की बििल्डिंग्स जरूर बनाई जाय ?

श्री रामनिवास मिर्षा : मैं पहले भी बतला चुका हूँ हम नहीं चाहते कि इस में निश्चित रूप से राज्य सरकारों का कुछ कहा जाय। वे जैसा उचित समझते हैं भवनों पर पैसा खर्च करते हैं।

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY: One of the needs in our country is education besides food. Will the Minister consider improving the lot of the schools, particularly, in the backward areas? As the Government considers beautifying the cities, environmental conditions for children should also be made conducive so that children would really like to stay in the schools and get an all-round education.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I am completely in agreement with the sentiments—expressed by the hon. Member. But the point is this. To provide buildings for all the new enrolments during the fifth plan and also to provide buildings to such of the existing schools as have no buildings of their own would cost us about Rs. 1,000 crores and with the limited resources available we have to see how much to spend on buildings, how much on teachers and how much on educational facilities.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : श्रीमान्, अर्थाभाव के कारण बििल्डिंग्स का इंतजाम पूरा नहीं हो पाता तो क्या राज्य सरकारों को यह आदेश देंगे कि ऐसी अवस्था में गर्मियों की छुट्टियाँ न रखकर बरसात में छुट्टियाँ रखी जायें और गर्मियों में पढ़ाई की जायें ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : राज्य सरकारों ने गर्मी और सर्दी की छुट्टियों के बारे में अपनी परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए विभिन्न योजनायें बनाई हैं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह मुझाव अच्छा है, आप विचार करिये ।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : यह तो कई राज्यों में ही भी रहा है । स्थानीय परिस्थिति के अनुसार राज्य सरकारें छुट्टियों की व्यवस्था करती है । माननीय सदस्य का यह मुझाव भी बहुत उचित मुझाव है और वे अवश्य इस पर विचार करेंगी ।

SHRI P. GANGADEB: In view of the fact that adivasis form an important and significant part of the population in Orissa State may I know from the Government whether Government is thinking of taking any special steps under President's rule to promote building construction in respect of schools, hospitals and other amenities and if so, what are the broad details thereof?

MR. SPEAKER: Ultimately everyone's question revolves round the first question in different form. The answer may be also given in different shapes, but the information is the same. I have no objection if the Minister wants to answer.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: In view of the fact that Orissa is under the President's rule, he wants to know about the special steps which are being taken. If he puts a specific question, I will answer it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS—rose.

MR. SPEAKER: There are certain Members who are permanently on their legs. Shri S. B. Giri.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: The hon. Minister has said that apart from the grant for construction of buildings, there are other types of grants like scholar-

ships to the students of the tribal people and the backward class people.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Giri, scholarship will arise only if the building is there.

SHRI S. B. GIRI: I am talking about those who are already studying. In view of the fact that there are more number of students among the tribal people and also backward class, may I know whether the Central Government is intending to increase the grants to these States where these tribal people and backward class people live, in respect of these States which have already sent in their demands?

MR. SPEAKER: I invite the hon. Member's attention to the fact that I must also satisfy myself about the relevancy of the question. This question has not got much relevance. But I do not mind if the Minister is ready to reply. I do not want to come in his way.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We have one important scheme for scholarships which is for post-metric scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students. The present quantum of scholarships is very inadequate and it was fixed long time back. The hon. Prime Minister herself has mentioned that it should be increased. We have taken it up with the Planning Commission that the quantum of scholarship should increase by fifty per cent at least.

SOME HON. MEMBERS—rose.

MR. SPEAKER: This question has taken so much time already and yet so many hon. Members are getting up. I am so sorry. Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार कहती है कि वह आदिवासी इलाके में विशेष विकास की व्यवस्था करना चाहती है तो फिर उनके लिए विशेष रूप से शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाये जिसमें भवन निर्माण

का भी काम हो उसमें कौन सी कठिनाई है ? अब आप विशेष सहूलियत दे रहे हैं तो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी उन्हें विशेष सहूलियत दी जाये उसके रास्ते में आपके सामने क्या कठिनाई है ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्चा : कठिनाई केवल साधनों की है इसलिये ज्यादा पैसा अध्यापकों पर खर्च किया जाये या स्कूलों के कमरे बनाने पर खर्च किया जाये यह सवाल आता है । इसलिए यह निर्णय किया जाता है कि कितना पैसा किस पर खर्च किया जाये उसका स्थानीय प्रशासन ही निर्णय करे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय के उत्तरों से इस मामले में कुछ लाचारी मालम होती है लेकिन मैं उनका ध्यान संविधान की दफा 164 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जिसकी तहत विहार, मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के लिए एक विशेष मंत्री होता है और उसी तरह से दफा 339 की तहत निदेश देने का अधिकार दिया हुआ है मेरे अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में मैं जानता हूँ कि आदिवासी गांवों में भवनों का पता नहीं है तो क्या सरकार कम से कम तीन राज्यों में जहां ट्राइबल वेलफेयर के लिए अलग मंत्री होता है उनको पत्र लिखेंगे जिससे भवनों के निर्माण के काम पर भी कुछ पूंजी लगाई जाये, कुछ ज्यादा पैसा उस पर खर्च किया जाये ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने स्पष्ट पूछा है क्या पत्र लिखेंगे ।

श्री रामनिवास मिर्चा : यह प्रश्न सरकार की संवैधानिक लाचारी का नहीं है बल्कि क्या हमें इस मामले में कोई आदेश देना चाहिए या नहीं, यह नीति का प्रश्न है । और भी बहुत सी बातें हैं जिस पर आदेश दिये जा सकते हैं, भवन भी उसमें हो सकते हैं लेकिन हमने यह उचित समझा कि जैसे

ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट ब्लाक्स हैं उसमें उनको कार्यक्रम दिया जाता है, विशेष मद हांती है जिन पर पैसा खर्च होता है और राज्य सरकारें कितना किस मद पर खर्च करें शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में यह उन पर छोड़ा जाता है और मैं समझता हूँ यह उचित ही है ।

Separatist Campaign in Tamil Nadu

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*246. SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports regarding Shri E. V. Ramaswami Naicker's Separatist Campaign in respect of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether Government of India have taken up the matter with the Tamil Nadu Government;

(c) if so, with what result; and

(d) Government of India's reaction to such a campaign?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Tamil Nadu have been requested to examine the feasibility of initiating legal action.

(c) and (d). Reply from the Government of Tamil Nadu is awaited.

श्री रामावतार शारदा : अध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश के कानून के अनुसार देश के बटवारे की बात करना देशद्रोह माना जाता है । इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आपने अभी कहा कि वहां की सरकार को लिखा गया है, तो कब लिखा गया और उसके बाद फिर तमिलनाडु सरकार से इस बात में शोधता

करने के लिए आपने अनुरोध किया है या नहीं ? अगर किया है तो सरकार ने कोई जवाब दिया है ? अगर दिया है तो क्या ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Sir, we have addressed a letter to the Tamil Nadu Government on 24-11-1973. We have not yet received the reply from the Tamil Nadu Government.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तमिलनाडू सरकार को पत्र लिखने के बाद भी क्या बंधारे का आन्दोलन वहां चलाया जा रहा है, इस बात की कोई सूचना आपको मिली है ? अगर मिली है तो फिर इस बीच में आपने कौन सा ऐक्शन लिया है ? साथ ही क्या रामस्वामी नायकर के साथ या उनके दल के साथ आप कोई बातचीत करके उन्हें इस बात के लिए राजी करना चाहते हैं कि इन तरह की बात हमारे देश के हित के खिलाफ है और इसको नहीं करना चाहिए ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने अन्त में जो हमसे सबाल किया है कि हम श्री रामस्वामी नायकर से मिलकर उनको क्यों नहीं समझाते तो उससे यह उनका आशावादी स्वभाव ही प्रकट होता है और उससे यह अवश्य जाहिर होता है कि रामस्वामी नायकर का जो ऐतिहासिक परिस्थिति है उसका भी उनको परिचय नहीं है । उनका 95 वें वर्ष का जन्म दिन मनाया गया है, वे वृद्ध हो गए हैं, उनको कुछ भय भी हो गया है भविष्य के बारे में और उन्होंने कहा है कि मुझे मालूम नहीं एक वर्ष भी मैं जिऊंगा या नहीं इसलिए मैं अपना एक सन्देश दे देना चाहता हूँ जिसमें उन्होंने कुछ तो भारतीय जाति प्रणाली के विषय लिखा है, अर्थात् उसमें साहचर्यवाद बहुत है इत्यादि । आज के सन्दर्भ में उस पर हम कोई प्रतिकूल प्रतिक्रिया प्रकट

करना नहीं चाहते । उनकी बात को इतना महत्व देना ठीक नहीं है । एक वृद्ध सज्जन जो सारी उम्र यही करते आये हैं । वह एक दैनिक पत्र भी निकालते हैं "विदुतलाई," वह दैनिक है जिसमें वे कुछ न कुछ लिखते रहते हैं और जब उनके मन में आता है तब यह भी लिख देते हैं कि तमिलनाडू को अलग हो जाना चाहिए । इससे पहले भी हमारा पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ है, एक मुकद्दमा भी वहां व्यक्तिगत रूप से चला, उस पर कोर्ट की जो राय आई, उसमें महत्व नहीं दिया गया । तमिलनाडू की सरकार की भी राय है कि इस मामले को अधिक महत्व देना उचित नहीं है ।

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी : अध्यक्ष जी, सरकार के पास कोई इस किस्म की सूचना है कि श्री कृष्णामिथ्रि और नायकर में कोई बातचीत हुई है इसी के बारे में ?

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : जी नहीं, हमारे पास कोई इस प्रकार की सूचना नहीं है ।

श्री शंकर ब्याल्ल क्षर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश के किसी भी हिस्से में अगर प्रथकतावादी आन्दोलन चले तो वह गलत बात है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है उसमें क्या किसी विदेशी शक्ति का भी हाथ है, या किसी तरह की सहायता है ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : निश्चयपूर्वक नहीं कह सकते हैं । हो भी सकता है, नहीं भी हो सकता है !

Brain Drain

*247. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts so far made by Government to control the problem of brain-drain; and

(b) the success achieved?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Government are continually considering means to check 'Brain Drain' by improving employment opportunities. Some of the measures already taken in this direction are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5825/73.*]

(b) The Scientists' Pool has helped 5,448 Scientists, Engineers, Doctors etc. to settle down in the country, of which, about 350 had not been abroad. It is expected that with the expansion of the employment opportunities in the later part of the present Plan and those envisaged in the Fifth Five Year Plan, there would be further improvement in the employment of highly qualified Indian Scientists and Technologists etc.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: In his reply, the hon. Minister has not given a clear picture of the magnitude of the problem. In order to effectively solve the problem, have Government collected facts regarding the problem of brain drain, and if so, may I know the total number of scientists and other technically qualified persons who are working abroad, whether it is a fact that the Indians who are going abroad in search of jobs are doing so because Government have failed to provide them with suitable employment opportunities and adequate remuneration, and if so, the concrete steps taken by Government in this regard?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We do not know the exact number, but a survey has been made generally of the people employed abroad, and this includes students, trainees and technologists and scientists in various categories. About 30,000 people are working abroad in various countries, and perhaps a majority of them are in the USA. Many people go there for the purpose of higher training and after getting the training they find better job opportunities there and they get employment also there. Now, it is a question of providing job opportunities in our country to attract them back to our country, and we are taking various steps, and these have been enumerated in the statement placed on the Table of the House.

In addition to that, as hon. Members are aware, we are having the Science and Technology Plan now according to which it would be possible on the scale which has been accepted by the Planning Commission to see that at least one hundred thousand new scientists and technologists and engineers could be employed in the Science and Technology Plan alone. Therefore, during the Fifth Five Year Plan, we are hoping not only to give employment to those who would be coming out of the universities and research institutions within our country but also to attract a large number of scientists and technologists working abroad, because there would be sufficient job opportunities and challenges available in the country for them to come back. I can inform the House that provided they are given the job opportunities, many of these scientists and technologists are prepared to come back, even though emolument-wise they would be losers.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Has the number of people going abroad in search of jobs been decreasing in the recent past because of the action the Minister says Government have taken? If so, can we have the relevant details? Also, how many qualified and educated people could

be attracted to India from abroad due to implementation of item 14 of the statement?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The package scheme mentioned in item 14 has been formulated only recently and we should wait at least two months more to find out the response to it. As for the actual number going abroad each year, I am afraid I should have notice.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: It is a very laudable object that we should be able to create enough job opportunities for those who have gone abroad to be attracted to come back during the Fifth Plan period. May I know what is the existing backlog of unemployed scientists in India, what would it be after five years and what is Government's plan to absorb them, before you call back those who are abroad?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The estimate of qualified scientists, as they are called, who are unemployed, that is M. Sc. and above, is roughly 16,000—20,000. As far as engineers are concerned, it is 22,000 on record as on 31 December, 1972.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There are other diploma-holders whose number is round about 50,000 or so. Apart from the diploma-holders who are in the lower category, so far as even the highly qualified engineers and scientists are concerned, this is the order of the unemployed. We are hoping that we would be able to absorb all of them and those who are working abroad and also those getting training abroad.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Has any assessment been made to find out whether the brain drain is due to lack of opportunities for research in India or lack of better employment opportunities here? If it is the former, will Government take steps to provide better research opportunities here?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That was the very answer I gave. It is due to lack of opportunities here and higher training opportunities and better prospects abroad. We should attract them back.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister has in answer to the main question given us a long statement giving various details about the opportunities of employment made available here. I want to suggest that he has slightly taken the focus off the main question. Is it not a fact that most of these young, bright and intelligent people are not coming back to India not so much because there are not enough opportunities available but because even within the limited opportunities available, there is favouritism and nepotism and they are not given conditions of freedom to experiment with the kind of things they have learnt abroad? How are Government going to control these things?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do agree that we should create better conditions, a scientific atmosphere, an atmosphere of scientific freedom for the scientists to operate here. I am sure the hon. member is aware that we have taken very many decisions to reorganise the structure of our scientific organisations. But this general statement that there is nepotism and corruption is only, again, a character assassination of the whole nation (*Interruptions*). While it might be true that there is a certain amount of corruption and nepotism, certainly the hon. Member cannot say that pervades the whole atmosphere and stands in the way of people working here. There are so many eminent scientists who are not only working but who have achieved results also in spite of all the things which the hon. Member has alleged.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How long have these policies been at work in the country and what has been the trend during the period these policies were at work? Secondly, what

was the figure at the beginning of the fourth five year Plan of these persons working abroad?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is during the last four to five years; 5,000 odd people have come back to India and they have been put in positions of employment. With regard to the actual figure at the beginning of the fourth Plan, I am sorry I do not have the figure immediately. Of course, this pool system has been in existence for quite a long time.

As far as the other things are concerned, these have been formulated as part of the science and technology plan which we have evolved. It is only during the last few months that they have been put into operation.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the hon. Minister how many scientists and technicians have been sent abroad for higher studies at the cost of the Government and how many have come back?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I would like to have a separate question.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Telephone Connections in Tamil Nadu

*248. **SHRI SEZHIYAN:**

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Telephone connections given in Tamil Nadu during the year 1972-73; and the number of pending applications;

(b) whether there is an abnormal delay in giving Telephone connections after receiving applications; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to speed up the process?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) Particulars of connections given and applications pending in Tamil Nadu P&T Circle and Madras Telephone District during 1972-73 are given below:—

Connections given	.. 10523
Applications pending	.. 15399

(b and (c). In Tamil Nadu P&T Circle most connections are given without much delay after receipt of applications, except in providing long distance connections requiring considerable quantities of stores. Arrangements are being made to provide long distance connections also pending for more than 2 years by March 1974. In Madras Telephone District only 220 applications were pending under OYT scheme on 30-9-73. Even under General category in most exchanges, no applications are pending for over a year. Only in three exchanges, General category applications are pending for longer periods. The time lag in General category is expected to be considerably reduced on expansion of Ambattur, Kellys and Mount Road exchanges in the next two years or so.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Regarding the inordinate delay caused in giving the telephone connections not only in the city of Madras but in the mofussail centres like Coimbatore, Tiruchi, Thanjavur and Madurai, we find that persons have to wait for a longer time, if the Government accepts the theory that only under the OYT system, where the persons are able to come forward, they will be given connections, and those coming under the general category will be denied. I would like to know from the Minister what arrangements have been made specifically to ease the position in the Madras Circle and also in the other parts of Tamil Nadu?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: During the current year, we have decided to increase the capacity of the Madras Telephone District itself by 6,000 lines and in the Fifth Plan we have decided that about 70,000 lines in the whole of Tamil Nadu Circle would be given.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: About the 6,000 lines, when was it planned and when do they propose to put them into operation? About the 70,000 connections in the whole of Tamil Nadu, may I know whether this will be gone through in a phased way during the Fifth Plan and what will be the yearly number in the next Plan?

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: I am sorry I could not follow.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: You said that 6,000 lines are going to be introduced as an addition in the Madras city. I would like to know when it was planned and when it will be put into effect in the city of Madras. Then, about the 10,000 connections in the whole of Tamil Nadu, during the Fifth Five Year Plan, I would like to know the yearly space-out for this addition.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): In 1974-75, as many as 4,800 lines will be added to the Kalamandapam, Adyar and Kellys exchanges. In 1975-76, as many as 3,300 lines will be given.

70,000 for the whole of Madras; out of that as many as 59,000 connections will be given; 11,000 will yet be on hand. I must say that Tamil Nadu is very much easy, compared to other States, in this matter.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Is it a fact that a number of telephone connections are not being provided for want of materials in Tamil Nadu. In my own cases, I have been informed

by the telephone department that materials are not available to provide telephone connections to my residence. If it is so, what was the quantity of material required by the Tamil Nadu circle and what was the amount allotted to Tamil Nadu circle during the current year?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: Parliament Members are generally given preference and priority. In case there is any difficulty, I shall have it looked into. About other cases, of the 1313 OYT, the 1973 list was current in 11 out of 16 exchanges. That means that all demands under OYT had been met by 30th September, 1973. In the next two months as many as 220 applications have accumulated which are now being processed and they will be met as early as possible. In non OYT general category 11,216 applications are pending. In most of the exchanges the time lag was about a year on 31st March, 1973. In the following exchanges, the Central East, Central West, Madhavaram, Poonamale, Red Hills, the general waiting list has been cleared upto 5th April, 1973, 4th June 1973, 28th February 1973 and 11th July, 1973 respectively.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is not referring to Madras city; he is referring to Madurai.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: About that also, if there is difficulty in equipment, it will be looked into.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: I asked whether the delay in connections was due to the non availability of material and if so what quantity was asked for and what quantity was supplied?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR: In certain cases there is difficulty about equipment. We shall try to make it up as early as possible.

Expenditure on Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters

*249. SHRI S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure that has been incurred on grant of pensions to the freedom fighters so far; and

(b) what will be the monthly expenditure on these pensions thereafter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The exact expenditure on the grant of pensions to freedom fighters is not known as reports from all the Accountants General have not been received. However, during 1972-73 a provision of Rs. 1 crore was made for the grant of pensions and during 1973-74 Rs. 15 crores have been provided.

Till 15th November 1973, 61,442 cases have been approved for grant of pension. The monthly expenditure on these is likely to be about Rs. 92 lakhs. This will increase further as more cases are approved. We have received information from 12 Accountants General about the expenditure on account of payment of pension to the freedom fighters. As there is no time for supplementaries I shall supply that information which might be useful to the House. The expenditure incurred in these 12 States for the year 1972-73 was Rs. 23.67 lakhs. For 1973-74, till September 1973, the expenditure incurred is Rs. 2.44 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already given the ruling that there is no time!

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: What is the total number of applications received, how many have been disposed of and by what time the rest will be disposed of?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Till 15th November, 1973, 1,72,888 applications have been received for the grant of pension under the new scheme. 1,41,798 applications have been examined. Pension has been sanctioned in 61,444 cases. 23,392 cases have been rejected. In 56,962 cases clarifications have been called for from individuals and State Governments. 31,090 cases are yet to be examined. It may not be possible to indicate the exact time by which all the applications will be disposed of, because applications continue to be received in the Ministry. It also depends on the replies and clarifications received from individuals and the information received from the State Governments.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: They must get the pension immediately; otherwise they will die.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a suggestion for action.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Enquiry into the matter of Jay Engineering Works Limited, Calcutta

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

(a) whether his Ministry has been requested to investigate the matters of Jay Engineering Works Limited, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons for having an enquiry; and

(c) the result or achievements till to this date about the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been due to strikes and lock-outs a substantial fall in the volume of production in respect of the articles manufactured in the Electrical Fans and Sewing Machines units of the undertaking at Calcutta. Having regard to the economic conditions prevailing the Government is of the opinion that there is no justification to allow this state of affairs to continue.

(c) Government have appointed an Investigation Committee in exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, on 17th October, 1973. The Committee has been asked to submit its report within a period of 12 weeks.

Research and Training Programme for Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Tribes

*251. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned any amount for research and training programme for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under any centrally sponsored scheme in view of the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population; and

(b) if so, the facts thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) A sum of Rs. 65 lakhs has been sanctioned during the Fourth Five Year Plan period for research and training programme.

(b) There are 11 Research Institutes in the country. These Institutes are engaged in research relating to the various facets of the problems of these communities.

Bifurcation of Television from All-India Radio into an Independent Unit

*252. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) by what time the Television is likely to be bifurcated from the All-India Radio into an independent unit;

(b) whether separate accommodation for the T.V. is being provided and, if so, the name of the place;

(c) the advantages or usefulness of the T.V. becoming a separate unit; and

(d) the expenditure recurring and non-recurring likely to be incurred in the process?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). It has been decided to delink Television set-up in principle from All-India Radio keeping in view the different skills and techniques involved and different approach required in the two media both in planning and production of programmes and in the technical field. The details of the proposed re-organisation have still to be finalised.

(b) It is premature to give an assessment of the likely expenditure involved.

All-India Newspapers Editors' Conference held at Jullundur

*253. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

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

(a) whether an All-India Newspapers Editors' Conference was held at Jullundur on the 1st November, 1973;

(b) the points discussed therein; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the resolutions passed by the Conference is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5826/73].

(c) The resolution urging Government to declare newspapers as 'industry', has been referred to the Ministry of Industrial Development for consideration. The other resolutions concern either the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference itself or the State Governments.

Percentage of Electronic Equipments manufactured indigenously or imported

*254. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of equipment of electronics manufactured in India and the percentage of the equipments imported; and

(b) the efforts so far made by Government to achieve self-sufficiency in this field and the results achieved?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The total value of electronic equipment used in the country in 1972-73 amounted to Rs. 200 crores; of this, Rs. 162 crores (81 per cent) was produced indigenously and the rest, imported.

(b) In the Fourth Plan period, there has been additional licensing, both in the large as well as small scale sectors, for manufacture of Radios, TV sets, Tape Recorders, Instruments, Calculators, etc. Manufacturing capacity in such areas as Microwave and Radar equipment, Telecommunication equipment, Computers, etc., has been considerably increased either through expansion of existing units or setting-up new units in the public sector. As a result of these efforts, production of electronic equipment in the country, both for civilian and defence purposes, rose from Rs. 110 crores in 1969-70 to Rs. 162 crores in 1972-73.

Shifting of Pulp Mills from Bikaner to Assam

*255. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ashoka Paper Mills Limited, a joint venture extended from Rameshwar Nagar (Darbhanga) in Bihar to Assam, has ordered a Paper Mill from abroad which will be installed at Darbhanga while the already installed Pulp and Paper Mills at Rameshwar Nagar will be dismantled and shifted to Assam and, if so, the exact schedule of the completion of these operations and starting of production;

(b) whether it is proposed to shift only the Pulp Mill from Rameshwar Nagar to Assam, leaving the already installed Paper Mills there and install another Paper Mill of equal capacity in Assam; and

(c) share of the cost to be borne by the Government of Bihar, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Ashoka Paper Mills Limited have

ordered a paper plant of 90 tonnes capacity per day from abroad which will be installed at Jogighopa (Assam). The pulp will be installed at Rameshwar Nagar (Bihar) has since been shifted to Assam and is being expanded to manufacture 120 tonnes of bamboo pulp per day, leaving behind the paper machine at Rameshwar Nagar. The completion of installation work and starting of production is scheduled from middle of 1974.

(b) While the pulp mill from Rameshwar Nagar has been shifted to Assam, the already installed paper mill will remain at Rameshwar Nagar and produce 40 tonnes of paper per day based on 10 tonnes of rag pulp produced at Rameshwar Nagar and 30 tonnes of bamboo pulp obtained from Assam unit.

(c) The Government of Bihar will be contributing Rs. 57 lakhs towards equity.

Increase in the Price of English Dailies in Bombay

*256. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of English Dailies has been increased in Bombay;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check the rise in the price of Newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The publishers of Free Press Journal and Indian Express have increased the price of their English dailies brought out from Bombay with effect from 1st November 1973 ostensibly to meet the extra expenditure on the increased cost of newsprint and rise in

prices of other essential materials and services.

(c) Government are aware of the difficulties faced by newspapers and hope that while increasing the prices, publishers will also keep in view the interests of the readers.

Indoor Switchyard in Kalpakkam, Atomic Power Plant

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

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kalpakkam Atomic Plant near Madras will have an indoor Switchyard;

(b) if so, whether indoor Switchyard will obviate the frequent trippouts as being faced by the Tarapur plant due to air pollution;

(c) whether the construction of the indoor Switchyard has been completed; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to be completed?

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

(c) and (d). The construction of the indoor Switchyard at Kalpakkam is presently under progress and is expected to be completed by October, 1974.

Shortage of Paper in Government Presses and other Departments

*258. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:

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

(a) whether the Government of India Presses and other Government

Departments are facing a paper famine;

(b) whether it has delayed the printing of important revenue earning forms of the Finance Ministry and Post and Telegraph Department; and

(c) whether the paper shortage is due to the failure of the paper mills to discharge their contractual obligations with the Directorate-General, Supplies and Disposals?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some delay in the printing of forms etc., has been reported and is partly due to shortage of paper.

(c) The failure of the paper mills to adhere to agreed schedules for supplies has contributed to the shortage of paper in Government Departments and Presses.

Review of Textile Policy for evolving a Coordinated Programme for production of Cloth

*259. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a task force set up by the Planning Commission has been engaged in a major review of the textile policy with a view to evolving a coordinated programme of cloth production during the Fifth Plan;

(b) if so, whether they have prepared a plan; and

(c) when they are likely to submit their full report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission have set up a Task Force on Textile Industries to undertake a review of

the present status of the industry and to recommend a coordinated programme of development for the Fifth Plan period. It is expected to submit its report within the next two months.

Ex-gratia payments to families of killed C.R.P. Personnel

*260. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to pay any *ex-gratia* amount to the families of the C.R.P. Personnel killed;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether families will also get pension?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). The Government of India have authorised the payment of a lump-sum grant of Rs. 10,000 in each individual case to the families of CRPF personnel (Gazetted and non-Gazetted) who are killed in the course of performance of their duties while assisting the West Bengal Administration in handling law and order situation created by the activities of Naxalities and other extremists.

Apart from this, financial assistance is provided to the extent of Rs. 5,000 (Rs. 2,500 from Benevolent Fund and Rs. 2,500 from CRPF Welfare Fund) plus a stipend of Rs. 150 per month for ten years from CRPF Welfare Fund, to the next of kin of CRPF personnel killed in action at any place and irrespective of the rank of the deceased.

(c) In addition to the above lump-sum grant, the families are entitled to the existing benefits under the relevant ordinary or extraordinary

pension gratuity rules, applicable to the Central Government employees.

Delhi Police Wireless System

*260. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police Wireless System goes off the air on holidays;

(b) if so, the facts and the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether it is a system followed by other States also?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT): (a) No, Sir.

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

Constitution of All-India Engineering, Medical and Health Services

2403. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the efforts of the Centre to constitute All-India Engineering and the Indian Medical and Health Services have failed;

(b) the reasons for the failure and the idea behind this proposal to constitute such services; and

(c) the name of the States which have not agreed to this proposal and the reasons put forward by those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIVAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5827/73].

पूर्व निगाड़ जिले में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केंद्रों की स्थापना

2404. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निगाड़ जिले के कौन कौन से गांवों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन केंद्र स्थापित करने के लिए निराकरण मांग की गई है ; और

(ख) उन सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) पूर्व निगाड़ जिले के जिन गांवों में गत पांच वर्षों से पी० सो० ग्रामों लगाने की मांग की जाती रही है, उनके नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

- (I) जावर
- (II) बेगांव
- (III) जरुवाडी
- (IV) इच्छापुर
- (V) लोतो
- (VI) कोदरोड़
- (VII) अहमदपुर
- (VIII) हनुमपुर
- (IX) बहादुरपुर
- (X) पिपलौद
- (XI) बलडी
- (XII) हंडरपुर
- (XIII) कलमुखा
- (XIV) खानपुर
- (XV) निम्बाला
- (XVI) गुडी खेडा
- (XVII) दवाना

(ख) डाक-तार विभाग ने इन मांगों पर निम्नलिखित कार्रवाई की :—

(i) मंजूर किए गए और खोले गए पी-सी-प्रो

- (1) जावर (4) जसवाडी
(2) चेगांव (5) लोनो
(3) इच्छापुर (6) कोदरोड

(ii) वे पी-सी-प्रो जिन्हें खोलने की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है किन्तु अभी खोले नहीं गए हैं :—

- (1) अहमदपुर
(2) रस्तमपुर
(3) बहादुरपुर

(iii) व प्रस्ताव जिन्हें आवश्यक शर्तें पूरी न होने के कारण मंजूर नहीं किया गया :—

- (1) पिम्लोद
(2) बालडी
(3) हैदरपुर
(4) कलमुखी

(iv) वे प्रस्ताव जिनकी जांच की जा रही है :—

- (1) खाकनार
(2) निम्वाला
(3) गुडीखेडा
(4) दवाना

पूर्व निमाड़ जिले के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन दिया जाना

2405. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले से पेंशन प्राप्त करने के लिए स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों से कुल कितने आवेदन प्राप्त हुए ;

(ख) कितने आवेदनों को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और कितने आवेदन अस्वीकार कर दिए गए हैं या अभी भी विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ग) स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों से प्राप्त सभी आवेदन कब तक निपटा दिए जायेंगे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख).

(i) प्राप्त आवेदनों की संख्या 68

(ii) अनुप्रांशित आवेदन की संख्या 31

(iii) अस्वीकृत आवेदनों की संख्या 16

(iv) उन मामलों की संख्या जो अभी तक विचाराधीन हैं 21

(ग) यह बनाना संभव नहीं है कि सभी आवेदन कब तक निपटा दिए जाएंगे। जिन आवेदनों की अभी जांच होनी है उनका निपटान इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि वे कहां तक सभी प्रकार से पूर्ण हैं और अपूरे आवेदन पत्रों के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना आवेदक कितनी जल्दी भेजते हैं।

Houses for Harijans/Backward People

2406. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI:

SHRI MARTAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of residential houses built for Harijans/Backward people in the country so far during the current Five Year Plan and the number of houses proposed to be constructed in the next plan period;

(b) the basis on which allotment has been made and is proposed to be made in future; and

(c) the estimated cost of such houses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Loss in Industrial Units in Ranchi

2407. **SHRI M.S. PURTY:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether colossal loss running into crores is being incurred by the work of Industrial Units in Ranchi, due to the vagaries of power supply;

(b) if so, the exact figures of loss sustained during last six months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). No specific data on loss of production solely on account of power shortage is available. However, the production of machine tools, transformers, steel forgings, iron and steel castings, iron steel rolls and cranes at Ranchi suffered to some extent on account of power restrictions and certain other factors like shortage of direct workers, shortage/imbalance in supplies of raw materials etc.

(c) The Ministry of Irrigation and Power have considered the problem at Regional Power Conferences, at which recommendations have been made, both for immediate measures and for taking action during the 5th Plan. These generally include acceleration of work on power projects and repairing of units which have gone out of repair, on priority basis. In some cases, attempts are being made to bridge the gap by borrowing power from neighbouring surplus

areas. This matter is also under constant review by a Cabinet Committee, constituted for this purpose. The long-term measures include setting up of new projects to be commissioned in the Fifth Plan period to meet the increasing power requirements of the State

Motor operated jack developed by employees of Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee

2408. **SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain employees of Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee have developed a motor operated jack a scientific achievement;

(b) whether the said scientists got national awards in appreciation of their research and work in this field;

(c) whether Government contemplate to promote such scientists in their jobs be fitting to the achievements made by them towards their scientific field; and

(d) if so, how many of them got promotion in the said Department and how many of them are still working in the same grade and the reasons for not giving them promotion?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) A Senior Scientific Assistant of the Structural Engineering Research Centre (SERC), Roorkee has developed a motor operated jack which is being technically evaluated.

(b) He had developed a structural design, not related to the work of the laboratory, in his personal capacity in 1964 and the Inventions Promotion Board on the recommendations of the Director, SERC reimbursed expenses incurred by him in the development of the structural design.

(c) He has been promoted to the post of Senior Scientific Assistant under the five year assessment rule of the C.S.I.R.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Issue of COB Licences to Firms

2403. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many COB Licences have been granted to various industrial units during the last three years;

(b) the names of the firms, with items, the production approved and norms adopted;

(c) how many Press Notifications and Gazettes have been issued during the recent past for diversification of industries, with broad features of each of them; and

(d) whether he will lay on the Table of the House a copy of each of these notifications?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). During the years 1970, 1971 and 1972, 550 COB licences were issued. Details of all industrial licences issued by the Government from time to time are published in the "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences", Weekly "Indian Trade Journal" and the monthly "Journal of Industry and Trade". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

Licences for carrying on business of existing industrial undertakings are issued to those undertakings which set up capacities during the period of exemption from industrial licensing but attracted the licensing provisions after withdrawal of the exemptions.

(c) and (d). In the recent past two Notifications dated 16th February, 1973 and 31st October, 1973 were issued. Notification of dated 16th February, 1973 allows exemption from the Industrial Licence for investment upto Rs. 1 crore in fixed assets in new undertakings, substantial expansion or diversification. The undertakings covered by chapter III of the MRTP Act, foreign majority companies and undertakings with fixed assets above Rs. 5 crores have been excluded. The exemption is not available in respect of items reserved for small scale sector, items reserved for public sector and the items requiring special regulation.

Notification dated 31st October, 1973 permits units in the delicensed sector as above, which need import of capital goods, to get C.G. clearance without having to obtain a prior licence. This facility, however, will not be available for specific industries, which are of low priority or in which there is adequate capacity.

Copies of these two notifications are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5828/73].

Statements made by certain Chief Ministers regarding charges of Corruption against Officers of Central Services posted in States

2410. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Chief Ministers have publicly stated that many of the senior officers belonging to the Central Administrative Services have been found indulging in corrupt practices, particularly in the State of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have obtained particular information in regard to these officers; and

(c) whether it will be left to the State Government to take appropriate action against such officers or the Centre will take up their cases as they are posted by the Centre to States; and

(d) the number of such officers against whom the State Governments have framed charges and the number of those who have already been prosecuted during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on Table of the House.

Hospitality Grant

2411. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hospitality grant for the Planning Commission runs into lakhs and, if so, the particulars thereof for the last three years, year-wise, both grant and the expenditure;

(b) whether the Prime Minister has made an appeal to all the Ministries to effect economy and whether such an appeal has also been issued to the Planning Commission; and

(c) whether despite this appeal the Commission has taken no steps to cut down expenditure under the hospitality grant head and if so, the reasons for the same and if any reduction has been effected the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) There was no specific budget grant for 'hospitality' during the last three years viz. 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73. The actual expenditure on this item during

these years was met from the normal contingencies as per details given below:—

Year	Expenditure
1970-71	Rs. 33,500
1971-72	Rs. 31,600
1972-73	Rs. 77,700

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Planning Commission has taken steps to reduce expenditure on official entertainments by restricting it as far as possible to visiting foreign dignitaries of the rank of Minister and above, limiting the number of visits of invitees to the barest minimum and making it modest. Visits of foreign dignitaries as well as official visits abroad are also being restricted.

Heat Furnaces Designs in Small Industries Service Institute, Okhla, New Delhi

2412. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) whether the personnel incharge of Heat Treatment Section of Workshop No. II of the Small Industrial Service Institute, Okhla (New Delhi) has made any designs of Heat Furnaces during the last three years;

(b) if so, how many and whether these designs have been found to be more economical and cheaper than designs already in use; and

(c) whether Government have accorded any recognition to the persons responsible for making those designs and if so, in what manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four designs for Heat Treatment Furnaces were made during the years 1970, 1971 and 1972. These designs in general have been found to be more economical and cheaper than the designs already in use.

(c) Good work done by officers is recognised in the annual Confidential Reports which are counted for advancement in their official career.

Turnover of Heat Treatment Section of Workshop No. II of SISI, Okhla, New Delhi

2413. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

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

(a) the turn over of Heat Treatment Section of Workshop No. II of the Small Industrial Service Institute, Okhla (New Delhi) from 1969-70 to 1971-72 annually, in terms of money and jobs;

(b) how does it compare with the turnover for the year 1969-70; and

(c) if there has been progressive increase, whether the personnel concerned has been given any incentive or reward and, if so, in what manner?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a)

Year	Revenue earned in terms of money	No. of jobs
	Rs.	
1969-70	16,661.00	352
1970-71	25,654.28	524
1971-72	31,786.00	652

(b) The turnover for the years 1970-71 and 1971-72 are higher in comparison with that for the year 1969-70.

(c) Good work done by officers is recognised in the annual Confidential Reports which are counted for advancement in their official career.

Employment for Jobless Educated Persons in Madhya Pradesh

2414. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been submitted by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to Central Government for the employment of jobless educated persons in the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the cost of the proposed scheme and the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme, schemes conforming to the guidelines amounting to Rs. 213.28 lakhs aimed at securing employment opportunities for 21,636 educated unemployed have been approved. A few more schemes of the value of Rs. 49.13 lakhs are under examination.

Absorption of scheduled Caste Engineering Graduates

2415. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has asked the States to furnish the schemes under the crash employment programme to absorb all the Scheduled Caste engineering graduates by March, 1974; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the State Governments and the progress made in this regard?

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

(b) The States and Union Territories have already formulated employment schemes with a view to providing jobs to all the unemployed Engineering Graduates (including scheduled caste Engineering Graduates) by the end of the current year. These schemes have been cleared by the Planning Commission and their implementation has been taken up. The exact physical progress with regard to implementation of these schemes will be available by the end of the financial year. Central Government has also asked the State Governments to absorb all the Graduates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, while providing jobs under 'Half a Million Jobs to educated' scheme.

Tribal Development Blocks in Madhya Pradesh

2416. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tribal development blocks functioning at present in the State of Madhya Pradesh together with their places of location; and

(b) the number of new blocks likely to be opened in the year 1973-74 and their location?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A statement showing the number of Tribal Development Blocks functioning at present in the State of Madhya Pradesh, together with their places of location, is laid on the table the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5829/73].

(b) It is not proposed to open any new T. D. Block during 1973-74.

Small Scale Industries in backward Districts in M.P.

2417. SHRI MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of industries in Small Scale units established in the backward districts of Madhya Pradesh (in Rewa Region) with their capital investment during Fourth Plan period; and

(b) the total amount sanctioned or loan advanced industrywise for the purpose during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) 521 small scale units from the backward districts of Rewa Region of M.P. were registered with the Director of Industries, Government of Madhya Pradesh during the period 1969-70 to 1971-72. The capital investment by these units has been of the order of Rs. 66 lakhs.

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

Safeguards for Linguistic Minorities

2418. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to make the requirements of Article 350A (provision of adequate facilities for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage) compulsory so that State Governments may put into effect the safeguards for the linguistic minorities; and

(b) what other steps are proposed for imparting education in one's own mother tongue and use of minority languages for official purposes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No such proposal is under the consideration of Government.

(b) The existing facilities in regard to imparting education in one's mother tongue and use of minority language for official purposes are based on the decisions taken at the Chief Ministers' Conference held in August, 1961 which provide, *inter-alia* extension of facilities of imparting education through the medium of mother tongue where ten students in a class and 40 students in the whole school may be desirous of receiving education through their mother tongue. Similarly, at the secondary stage of education instruction through the medium of mother tongue is provided in schools where a total of 60 students of the school and 15 students each in the last four classes demand education through their mother tongue. At the district level and below, where a linguistic minority constitutes 15-20 per cent of population, important Government notices, rules and other publications may be published in that minority language also. Further, at the district level where 60 per cent of the population in a district use of language other than the official language that language may be recognised as additional official language for that district. No other steps are proposed for the present.

Supply of Important News Transmitted by Simla-based correspondents to State Government before their publication

2419. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen newspaper reports that copies of all important news transmitted by Simla based Correspondents to their respective newspapers are supplied to the State Government by the local

Telegraph authorities before their publication; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation and redress the grievances of the authorities?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No such report has come to the notice of the P&T Department.

(b) Does not arise.

ASSSSTANCE TO INDUSTRIALISTS FROM N.S.I.C.

2420. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANFAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to complicated and cumbersome procedure small scale industrialists feel unattracted to avail of the assistance provided by the National Small Industries Corporation (N.S.I.C.) for the supply of machine on hire-purchase terms; and

(b) the reasons proposed for making the procedure simple and easy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No Sir; in fact the value of machinery supplied by the NSIC during the last five years was as follows:—

	Rs. lakh
1968-69	449.40
1969-70	456.20
1970-71	555.39
1971-72	1070.01
1972-73	915.53

(b) Does not arise.

Omission of Caste Enumeration in Census

2421 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been omission of caste enumeration in the Census which has resulted in a grave injustice to the backward classes; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The censuses of 1951, 1961 and 1971 did not collect data on castes other than SC/ST, as it was the policy of the Government after Independence not to ascertain individual castes except in regard to S.Cs. and S.Ts. which was needed to meet certain constitutional requirements.

Industrial Projects in Kerala under Central Sector

2422. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Industrial Projects in the State of Kerala which are in different stages of implementation under the Central Sector;

(b) the total investment on these projects and its unit-wise break-up together with the progress made in the construction work of each unit; and

(c) the particulars of projects Government propose to take up in the State during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information as furnished by the Bureau of Enterprises, Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the enterprise	Particulars of project under implementation	Expected total investment (in Crore)	Progress made in the construction work
1.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	IV stage expansion of Udyogmandal	6.73	Under advanced stage of completion.
2.	Fertilizers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	Cochin Fertilizers Project Phase II	38.00	Civil work is about 8% completed and plant & Equipment has started arriving.
3.	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	Printing machineries manufacturing project at Kalamassery	4.28	Under initial stage of implementation.

(c) The Kerala Newsprint project and a new unit of Instrumentation Limited Kota, to be set up at Palghat, are to be taken up in the State dur-

ing the Fifth Plan. Details of other projects which are to be taken up in Kerala during the Fifth Plan will be known after the Fifth Plan is finalised.

**Press Statement of an Office of
Ministry of Petroleum and
Chemicals at Cochin**

2423. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Information Bureau at Cochin has released any press statement of any Official of the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry during the first week of August; and

(b) if so, the full text of the press statement?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM
BIR SINHA):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Amendment in Recruitment Rules
relating to the Post of Assistant
Engineer in C.P.W.D.**

2424. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8046 on the 25th April, 1973 regarding the appointment of Graduate and Non-Graduate Junior Engineers to the grade of Assistant Engineers and state:

(a) whether the proposal for the amendment of the Recruitment Rules relating to the post of Assistant Engineers in the Central Public Works Department was discussed with the representatives of the Ministry of Works and Housing;

(b) whether the Ministry of Works and Housing has submitted its revised proposals to the Government for approval to create a separate cadre for Graduate Junior Engineers; and

(c) if so, the action so far taken to create a separate Cadre?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL**

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under examination in the Ministry of Works and Housing.

**Forwarding of Applications by Various
Departments**

2425. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of Engineering Graduates are working in the Engineering Departments like C.P.W.D. C.W. & P.C. and P. & T. Department in the posts for which minimum qualification prescribed is Diploma in Engineering due to unemployment position in the country; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to remove the ban imposed so far on them to restrict the number of applications forwarded in response to advertisement, or otherwise, outside the Department to find a suitable position; and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS
MIRDHA):** (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Information regarding the number of Engineering graduates working in the Engineering Departments in the posts for which the minimum qualification prescribed is diploma in Engineering, is not available; it is being collected from the Engineering Departments to find out the factual position. Existing instructions issued by the Government of India regarding forwarding of applications, provide that all scientific and technical personnel working in the Central Government, who are permanent and quasi-permanent, may be given four opportunities in a year to apply for outside posts. There are no restrictions on the forwarding of applications of purely temporary employees (unless

in any particular case there are compelling groups of 'public interest' for withholding the application) except in the case of a Department/Institution which is entirely temporary or where the Department/Institution employs a large number of scientific personnel in a temporary capacity, where the restrictions as in the case of permanent and quasi-permanent employees are made applicable to the holders of such temporary posts also. In the case of Government servants who have been given technical training at Government expense and who have executed a bond to serve the Government for a specified period, their applications for outside posts are allowed to be forwarded and when such a Government servant secures an appointment under the State Government/Public Sector Undertaking/Quasi-Government Organisation, the bond executed by the Government servant is not enforced against him, but a fresh bond is required to be taken from him for serving the new employer so that the cost of imparting technical training to him is not wasted. A further relaxation that has been given that, applications forwarded in response to the UPSC advertisements for competitive/departmental examinations, need not be counted against the permissible number of four opportunities in a year.

In view of the position as explained, it is not considered necessary to relax the existing limit on the number of opportunities for applying for outside posts in the case of Engineer.

Forwarding of Application in P&T Department

2426, SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Engineering Graduates are working in the P&T Department in the posts for which the minimum qualification prescribed is Diploma in Engineering due to the unemployment position in the country; and

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(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to remove the ban imposed on them to restrict the number of applications forwarded in response to advertisement or otherwise outside the Department to find a suitable position?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Some engineering graduates are working in posts for which one of the qualification prescribed is Diploma in Engineering.

(b) The P&T Department follows the general instructions issued by the Government which are applicable to all Departments of the Government of India. No separate proposal for relaxation in the P&T Department is contemplated.

Telephone Facilities in U.P. Villages

2427. DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHA-RIYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the villages in Uttar Pradesh District-wise which have been given telephone facilities and the number of those which could not be given this facility so far;

(c) the names of the villages which which are proposed to be given telephone facilities in Uttar Pradesh in the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the names of the villages which are provided with telephone facility in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and the dacoit infested districts of Agra, Etawah and Mainpuri?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) There are 11992 villages in U. P. out of which telephone facilities have been provided in 859 villages, as per statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5830/73].

(b) Fifth Five Year Plan is yet to be approved by the Government. Provisionally it is proposed to open 5000

PCOS in the country. Statewise break-up has not yet been worked out.

(c) I. Bundelkhand region comprises of four districts viz. Jhansi, Hamirpur, Jalaun & Banda. The No. of villages provided with telephone facilities in each district is given below:

(i) Jhansi District	•	12
(ii) Hamirpur Distt	•	11
(iii) Jalaun Distr.	•	8
(iv) Banda District	•	10

II. Similar details about Agra, Etawah and Mainpuri are given below:—

Agra District	•	44
Etawah District	• •	12
ain uri District	• •	14

Names of the illages mentioned above where telephone facility is provided are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5830/73].

Issue of C.O.B. Licences in Foreign Firms on the condition of Export of their products

2428. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any C.O.B. Licences have been issued to the foreign firms, that is, firms with more than 26 per cent foreign equity during last three years;

(b) if so, the names of such firms and the items covered by the licences granted to each;

(c) whether the usual conditions such as dilution of foreign equity and export of certain percentage of production have been imposed in such licences; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Foreign companies are those which have a foreign equity holding of over 50 per cent. During 1970, 1971 and 1972, 12 foreign companies were granted 13 carrying on business licences. The names of these companies are given in the Statement enclosed. These licences relate to electrical equipment, industrial machinery, commercial office and household equipment, industrial instruments, chemicals (other than fertilizers) and drugs and Pharmaceuticals items.

(c) and (d). Licences for carrying on business of existing industrial undertakings are issued to those undertakings which set up capacities during the period of exemption from industrial licensing but attracted the licensing provisions after withdrawal of the exemptions. As the grant of a COB licence amounts to the recognition of an existing capacity, conditions regarding dilution of foreign holding and export obligations are not imposed in such cases unless there are special circumstances.

1. Avery Co. of India Ltd.
2. Ingersoll Rand (I) Pvt. Ltd.
3. English Electric Co. of India.
4. KSB Pumps Ltd.
5. Atlas Copco India Ltd.
6. A. Boake, Roberts & Co. Ltd.
7. J. Stone & Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd.
8. May & Baker (India) Pvt. Ltd.
9. Eyre Smelting (P) Ltd.
10. Abbott Laboratories (India) Pvt. Ltd.
11. Roche Products Ltd.
12. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd.

Residential Accommodation for Chairman of National Textile Corporation

2429. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether part-time Chairman of the National Textile Corporation was entitled to office-cum-residence accommodation on a sanctioned rent of Rs. 1050 per month;

(b) if so, whether on the insistence of the Chairman, bigger accommodation at Rs. 2200 per month was taken on rent for him;

(c) whether the Chairman was entitled to one Stenographer and one peon and he appointed six of them; and

(d) if so, facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). According to the terms and conditions of the appointment of the part-time Chairman of the Board of Directors of National Textile Corporation, he was to be provided with free accommodation with rental ceiling of 35 per cent of the maximum of the salary schedule, in which the corresponding post of the Managing Director of the Corporation is categorised which entitled him accommodation within the rental ceiling of Rs. 1050 (i.e. 35 per cent of Rs. 3000). Further it was decided by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 31-5-1973, to provide a suitable office accommodation at the Chairman's residence appropriate to the status of the part-time Chairman of the Corporation. Accordingly, accommodation consisting of residential accommodation, office accommodation, garage and servant quarters was hired for the Chairman for Rs. 2200 per month.

(c) and (d). According to the terms and conditions of the appointment of the part-time Chairman, he was entitled to a Stenographer and a peon. But for the efficient functioning of the Chairman's office, it was decided by the Board of Directors of the Corporation to provide him with the following staff:—

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------|----|-----|
| (1) Secretary to the Chairman | .. | One |
| (2) Liaison-cum-Confidential Secretary | .. | One |
| (3) P. S. to Chairman | | One |
| (4) Peons | | Two |
| (5) Gardener | | One |
| (6) Chowkidars | .. | Two |

The gardener and the Chowkidars office-cum-residence of the part-time Chairman for looking after the lawn etc. as also the garage where Corporation vehicle was kept.

Maltreatment of a Member of Rajya Sabha in Laskar, Madhya Pradesh..

2430. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Member of Rajya Sabha was recently arrested and handcuffed and insulted in public in Laskar (Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh) by the local police;

(b) whether he was released by the Police on the intervention and bail by the elected Member of Lok Sabha from Bhind (Madhya Pradesh) constituency; and

(c) the specific charges against the Member of Parliament arrested and the reasons for which such a behaviour was meted to him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (b). According to information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh, a Member of Rajya Sabha, was arrested under sections 454/380 I.P.C. on 20th September, 1973, for allegedly breaking open the room of the complainant and removing his law books and other articles. However, he was neither handcuffed nor insulted. The State Government have also denied that he was released on the intervention of, or bail by the Member from Bhind constituency. The case is reported to be *sub-judice*.

वाइमेर, राजस्थान में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों का निर्बाध आना जाना

2431. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या वाइमेर (राजस्थान) में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों का निर्बाध आना जाना लगा है ; और यदि हाँ, तो उस पर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उममंत्रि (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) :

राज्य सरकार से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ।

Recovery of Loans Advanced to Film Producers by IMPEC

2432. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the information regarding the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation taking legal action against the film producers for recovery of loans advanced to them has been collected; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof, and if not, the time likely to be taken in collecting the required information?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5831/79].

Indian Films Exported Through S.T.C.

2433. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian films exported through the State Trading Corporation after the Export of feature films had been canalised through S.T.C. from 1st November, 1972;

(b) the names of the films so exported and the value thereof and the names of the countries to which these feature films were exported by S.T.C.; and

(c) the number of Indian film weeks organised in foreign countries since 1st November, 1972 upto 31st October, 1973 and the names of countries where such weeks were organised and the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) 588.

(b): A statement is laid in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5832/73].

(c) Six Indian film weeks were organised in the U.K. Bularia, U.S.S.R., Canada, Australia and Mongolia from 1st November, 1972 to 31st October, 1973. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 65,180.65.

Enquiry into functioning of Foreign Companies Manufacturing Baby Food, Soap, Tooth Paste and Cosmetics

2434. SHRI SAROJ MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is going to order investigation into the functioning of foreign-owned companies producing goods as baby food, soap, tooth paste and cosmetics etc.;

(b) whether the alleged fraud committed by these producers in respect of pricing and marketing will be investigated; and

(c) if so, when the investigation is expected to be stated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Department of Company Affairs is already looking into these aspects in some cases of foreign owned Companies producing such goods.

Rise in Index of Consumer Articles

2435. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Index of food articles rose to 296.7 compared to last year's 245.2.

(b) whether the all commodities wholesale prices index at the level of 249.2 for the week ended September, 1973, showed an increase of 19.8 per cent than that of last year; and

(c) if so, the index number of other than food articles compared to last year and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The revised index for the week ending 8th September, 1973, was 295.6;

(b) The revised index of wholesale prices (for all commodities) at the level of 249.3 for the week ending 8th September, 1973, showed an increase of 19.9 per cent as compared with the corresponding week of last year; and

(c) The index numbers of other Groups besides Food Articles compared to last year are given below:—

Group	Index Nos. for week ending 8-9-1973	Index Nos. for week ending 9-9-1972	Percentage rise in 1973 over 1972
Liquor & Tobacco	244.2	239.8	+1.8
Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	194.4	178.7	+8.8
Industrial Raw Materials. . . .	290.9	196.9	+47.7
Chemicals .	213.1	199.2	+7.0
Machinery & Transport Equipment. . . .	179.1	167.7	+6.8
Manufactures.	198.8	174.8	+13.7

The Government have taken various steps to promote investment in priority sectors so as to increase production and to bring down prices. Measures have also been taken to curb administrative expenditure and to moderate credit expansion in the economy with a view to moderating the inflationary impact of increased money supply.

नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन का त्याग पत्र

2436. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री मुखर्जी प्रताप वर्मा :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के चेयरमैन अपने पद से त्याग पत्र दे दिया है और सरकार ने उसे स्वीकार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के अध्यक्ष श्री के. पी. त्रिपाठी ने कारपोरेशन के निदेशक बोर्ड की 18 अगस्त, 1973 को हुई बैठक में उनके तथा नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन के सह-निदेशकों के बीच मतभेद हो जाने के कारण त्याग-पत्र दे दिया ।

Vegetable Oil Factories in India

2437. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

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

(a) the number of Vegetable Oil Factories functioning in India at present; and

(b) out of them how many are under co-operation, and how many are private?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There are 184 cotton-seed oil and solvent extraction oil factories in the Organised Sector, out of which 8 are in the cooperative sector and 176 in the private sector.

Corrosive Effects of Pollution

2438. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports in the "Hindustan Times", dated the 12th September, 1973 under the heading Study Reveals Corrosive Effects of Pollution;

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) whether Government have examined the report; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Investigations carried out reveal that pollution has caused corrosion of some metals.

(c) and (d). Government have received an interim report from the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore. Further action will be taken on receipt of the final report.

Taking over the management of Panipat Woollen and General Mills Co. Limited, Kharar.

2439. SHRI P. GANGADEB;
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

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

(a) whether Panipat Woollen and General Mills Company Limited has been declared to be a Sick Company; and

(b) if so, whether the management of the Company has been taken over by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The management of Kharar Textile Mills, Kharar, near Chandigarh and Panipat Woollen Mills, Kharar, near Chandigarh belonging to the Panipat Woollen and General Mills Company Limited, Kharar, near Chandigarh has vested in the Central Government under section 4(1) of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1972. The physical possession of these undertakings has, however, not yet been taken due to a stay order granted by the Supreme Court.

Demand for Release of Naxalites

2440. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand is being made from some quarters to release the Naxalites;

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

(c) whether the Prime Minister has received a Memorandum from some

individuals and organisations in this connection; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (d). Attention is invited to answer furnished to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 492 on 14th November, 1973.

Association of Workers in Raising Production and productivity on National Scale

2441. SHRI P. M. MEHTA;
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

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

(a) whether a Steering Group consisting of one representative each of nine national trade unions and the Executive Director of the National Productivity Council has been constituted to suggest measures to actively associate workers in raising production and productivity on a national scale;

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

(c) the main points on which the group will make a study?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

A Steering Group comprising one representative each of the nine Central Trade Union organisations, besides Chairman and Executive Director of NPC, has been constituted for examining some of the issues arising from the National Seminar on Productivity and Trade Union Movement.

held in New Delhi, in August, 1973. A copy of the Record of statement adopted by the Seminar is laid in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5833/73].

The Steering Group has so far held two meetings on 30th September, 1973 and 30th October, 1973 respectively. In the first meeting, it discussed the issues concerning pricing policy for foodgrains and essential consumer items and maximising production and productivity in industries manufacturing fertiliser and other industrial inputs for agriculture. In the second meeting, the Steering Group discussed the problems of raising production and productivity in the public sector enterprises.

बिहार में पंजीकृत बेरोजगारी व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार

2442. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार के विभिन्न रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कौन से प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृतों सहित, बेरोजगारों को रोजगार प्रदान करने के लिए सरकार ने 1971-72 से अनेक विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रम आरम्भ किए हैं। चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान चालू और नये विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रमों के लिए बिहार सरकार को

22.66 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी गई है। कार्यक्रम-वार आवंटन निम्न प्रकार से है:—

	(करोड़ रुपये)
1. शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए 1971-72 में आरंभ किए गए कार्यक्रम	6.88
2. 1972-73 में आरंभ किए गए विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रम	2.75
3. 1971-72 में ग्रामीण रोजगार के लिए आरंभ की गई त्वरित रक्रीम	4.53
4. 1972-73 में आरंभ किया गया पांच लाख रोजगार का कार्यक्रम	8.50
	22.66

इसके अलावा, पूर्णकालिक और अर्धकालिक रोजगार उपलब्ध देने के लिए नव्य कृषक विकास अभिकरण, नाममात्र के किसान और कृषि श्रमिक अभिकरण, सूखा प्रवृत्त कार्यक्रम आदि आरंभ किए गए हैं।

विदेशी अतिथ्य ग्रहण करने के बारे में नीति में परिवर्तन

2443. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार, विदेशी अतिथ्य ग्रहण करने की अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करने के बारे में चालू सत्र में एक विधेयक लाने का है;

(ख) क्या इस विदेशी अतिथ्य ग्रहण करने पर रोक लगाने के बारे में किसी पार्टी अथवा वर्ग ने अपील की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ०एच० मोहसिन) : (क) कुछ व्यक्तियों या समितियों द्वारा विदेशी सहायता अथवा आतिथ्य की स्वीकृति तथा उपयोग और उससे संबंधित मामलों अथवा प्रांशिक मामलों को विनियमित करने के लिए विधायी प्रस्तावों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है और इस संबंध में एक विधेयक शीघ्र ही संसद में पेश किया जायेगा।

(ख) और (ग) : सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है।

Strike by Workers in Indian Explosives Factory, Gomia

2444. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

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

(a) whether the workers in the Indian Explosives Factory at Gomia went for a strike recently; and

(b) if so, the outlines of their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Workers in the Indian Explosives Ltd., Factory at Gomia went on partial strike, as the siren was not blown when a minor explosion took place in the factory on 25th September 1973. The main demands of the workers were:—

- (i) An apology from the Management for not blowing the Factory siren.
- (ii) Immediate suspension of the concerned Foreman.

(iii) Inquiry with equal participation of Management and Workers.

(iv) Pay for the strike period.

On the intervention of the Minister of Labour, Government of Bihar, these demands were withdrawn and all workers resumed duties on 15th October, 1973.

Stagnation in National income growth

2445. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the national income growth remained stagnant during 1972-73;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what was the national income growth during 1970-71 and 1971-72?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) the estimates of national income (at 1960-61 prices) during the year 1972-73 showed only a marginal increase of 0.6 per cent over the previous year.

(b) the major reason for slow rate of growth of national income during the year 1972-73 is decline in the agricultural production on account of drought conditions.

(c) measured at constant (1960-61) prices the national income increased by 4.2 and 1.7 per cent respectively in the years 1970-71 and 1971-72.

Inquiry against Shri Kalyan Basu for violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

2446. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR MAHAPATRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inquiry against Shri Kalyan Basu on alleged violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations has now been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Natural History Museum in West Bengal

2447. **SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up a Natural History Museum in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the advantages likely to be derived from the museum?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Hostel for Harijans at Kirtinagar, Delhi

2448. **PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration's Hostel for Harijans at Kirti Nagar, Delhi has failed to provide the promised relief to the Harijans and other weaker sections resulting in the refusal of Harijans to occupy the hostel;

(b) whether the Administration has spent huge amounts on furniture and publicity neglecting the real requirements of the hostel inmates; and

(c) whether any investigation has been made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The building for starting hostel for Harijan girls was hired in Kirti Nagar on 7-6-1973. Applications were invited through local newspapers. About 30

candidates responded. The rules pertaining to the working of the hostel have been finalised and efforts are being made to start the hostel at an early date.

Purchases worth about Rs. 22,000/- have been made for the items of furniture and utensils required for running the hostel.

(c) The question of investigation does not, therefore, arise.

उचित दर दुकान पर सीमेंट की उपलब्धता

2449. **श्री नाथ राम ग्रहिरवार :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि सीमेंट व्यापारियों के पास सीमेंट होते हुए भी लोगों को उचित मूल्य पर सीमेंट नहीं मिल रहा है बल्कि इयोडे अथवा दुगने मूल्य देने पर जितना चाहें सीमेंट खरीदा जा सकता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी)

(क) समाचार पत्रों में समय समय पर इस प्रकार की खबरें प्रकाशित होतीं रहीं हैं कि लोगों को उचित मूल्य पर सीमेंट नहीं मिलता है तथा उन्हें सरकार द्वारा नियत मूल्य से ऊंची कीमत देनी पड़ती है ।

(ख) अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम के प्रयोजन के लिये सीमेंट अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं में सम्मिलित है । सभी राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे सीमेंट के वितरण का विनियमन करने के लिए परमिट / लाइसेंस आदि द्वारा आदेश जारी करें । राज्य सरकारों को अत्यावश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम

के अधीन जारी किए गए आदेशों का उलंघन करने के दोषो पाए गए व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाही करने के लिए पर्याप्त शक्ति मिली हुई है।

Financial Assistance to States for Welfare of Denotified Tribes

2451. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total population of Denotified Tribes in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total amount allotted by the Central Government for their welfare and for educational concessions, State-wise; and

(c) the norms and criteria laid down by the Government of India to allot the funds to the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The total population of the Denotified Tribes is not known as it is not enumerated separately in the census. The present population of the Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes is broadly estimated to be 60 lakhs.

(b) A statement giving the Fourth Plan allocations for the Denotified Tribes is enclosed.

(c) The criteria adopted generally are the population of the Denotified Tribes in the States, the level of development achieved by them and the State Government's capacity to utilise the allocation.

Statement

Fourth Plan Outlay on Denotified Tribes

States	Fourth Plan Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	30.00
2. Assam	..
3. Bihar	10.00
4. Gujarat	70.00
5. Kerala	..
6. Jammu and Kashmir	22.00
7. Haryana	1.75
8. Himachal Pradesh	5.00
9. Madhya Pradesh	35.00
10. Maharashtra	45.00
11. Karnataka	20.00
12. Manipur	..
13. Nagaland	..
14. Orissa	15.00
15. Punjab	2.00
16. Rajasthan	4.75
17. Tamil Nadu	90.00
18. Tripura	..
19. Uttar Pradesh	75.00
20. West Bengal	13.50
21. Meghalaya	..
Total:-	439.00

Cement Lords against Puzzolana

2452. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news-item 'Cement Lords against Puzzolana' in the "Hindustan Times" dated the 25th September, 1973; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

The processes of manufacture of burnt clay puzzolana (reactive Surkhi) and lime-burnt clay puzzolana (lime-reactive surkhi) mixture were patented by the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi in 1964 and 1963 respectively. The National Building Organisation, in collaboration with Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research developed an economical process for manufacture of clay puzzolana and set up a pilot plant of 2 tonnes per day capacity. The reactive surkhi produced there was test evaluated in an experimental construction of residential quarters of Hindustan Housing Factory. Based on the results of this use, the National Building Organisation prepared a note indicating techno-economic advantages of using lime-puzzolana mortars and plasters and circulated the same to the State Governments, the Central construction Departments and Housing Boards. On receipt of comments from number of States, the NBO prepared a project proposal for a plant of 20 tonnes per day capacity and sent the same to some of the interested parties.

The Cement Corporation of India had submitted a proposal in 1967 for the manufacture of masonry cement at Mehrauli, Delhi envisaging a capacity of 150 tonnes per day at a cost of Rs. 66 lakhs. The proposal was considered by the Government and was not found techno-economically feasible. At present, the Corporation has no proposal to produce burnt clay puzzolana and lime puzzolana.

President's Assent to West Bengal Co-operative Societies Bill, 1973

2453. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of West-Bengal Urban Credit Societies Limited, 24, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta-1 had forwarded to the Central Government a Resolution dated 9th May, 1973 adopted by the Shibpur Co-operative Bank Limited Howrah, requesting the President not to give assent to the West Bengal Co-operative Societies Bill, 1973, passed by West Bengal Legislature; and

(b) if so, the Government reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) While no resolution as stated in the question was forwarded, a letter had been received from the said federation on 4th May, 1973 which *inter-alia* protested against barring of appeals to a court of law and suggested return of the bill by the President for further consideration by State Legislature.

(b) The representation was examined with reference to the provisions of the Bill and comments of State Government were obtained. It was noticed that while jurisdiction of Courts against the orders of Registrar Co-operative Societies was barred, appeal against his orders have been provided to a cooperative tribunal to be set up under the provisions of the Bill. Further the writ jurisdiction of the High Court will still be available. In view of this it was felt that there is no merit in the representation and Bill was accordingly assented to on 16-9-73 by President.

Unsatisfactory Conditions in Central Jail, Tihar Delhi

2454. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the living conditions in the Central Jail, Tihar often creates problems;

(b) whether the place is also small to handle the convicts; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Delhi being the capital, various political parties and organisations organise demonstrations, agitations etc., on various issues, especially during the Parliament Session. This sometimes leads to overcrowding in the Central Jail, Tihar.

(c) (i) Prisoners are sent to the Jails in the neighbouring States when the number of prisoners reaches unmanageable proportions.

(ii) Possibilities are being explored to set up two more Jails in Delhi.

संयुक्त क्षेत्र में विदेशी फर्मों द्वारा उद्योगों की स्थापना

2455. श्री धनशह प्रधान : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संयुक्त क्षेत्र में कितनी विदेशी कम्पनियों को उद्योग चलाने के लिए कहा गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कम्पनियों कौन-कौन सी हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रगव कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) और (ख) : सरकारी क्षेत्र (केन्द्रीय सरकार) की विदेशी इक्विटी सहभागिता वाली कम्पनियों के नाम और संख्या, वित्त मंत्रालय के सरकारी उद्यम न्यूरो (वित्त डिविजन) के केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक उद्यमों के कार्यों के 1971-72 के प्रतिवेदन के परिशिष्ट 2 और अर्थात् 27 में दी गई है। यह प्रकाशन संसद् के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है।

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना में विलम्ब

2456. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मध्य प्रदेश में उन उद्योगों की स्थापना में गत तीन वर्षों में असाधारण विलम्ब हो रहा है जिन के लिये आशय-पत्र तथा लाइसेंस जारी कर दिये गये थे ;

(ख) उन उद्योगों के नाम क्या हैं और वे कहां-कहां पर स्थित हैं ?

(ग) इस विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन उद्योगों की शीघ्र स्थापना सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रगव कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये जो आशयपत्र तथा औद्योगिक लाइसेंस स्वीकृत किए गए वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

वर्ष	आशय पत्र	लाइसेंस
1970	9	2
1971	31	20
1972	28	12

ये निम्नलिखित उद्योगों से संबंधित थे : धातु शोधन, ईंधन, विद्युत उपकरण, विविध मशीनरी तथा इंजीनियरी, उद्योग, रसायन शोधन तथा भेषजों, सूती कपड़ा व लुग्दी तथा कागज से निर्मित वस्तुएं, खाद्य परिष्करण, बनसति तेल और घी, सीमेंट तथा जिप्सम उत्पाद, परिवहन, मशीनी औजार, शीशा, औद्योगिक उपकरण, सिगरेट, रबड़ की वस्तुएं और खमीर (फर्मेंटेशन)।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा समय समय पर जारी किए गए आशयपत्रों तथा औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों का ब्योरा "बीकली बुलेटिन आफ इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग, इम्पोर्ट, लाइसेंसिंग एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिंग, साप्ताहिक "इंडियन ट्रेड जर्नल और मासिक "जर्नल आफ इण्डस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रेड" में प्रकाशित किए जाते रहते हैं। संसद् के पुस्तकालय में इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतियां उपलब्ध हैं।

(ग) और (घ) व्यवहारिक तौर पर एक औद्योगिक उपक्रम की स्थापना तथा उसमें उत्पादन शुरू होने में लगभग तीन साल लग जाते हैं। विविध वर्गों के आशयपत्रों व औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के धारकों द्वारा की गयी प्रगति की समय समय पर संवीक्षा की जाती रहती है। इन संवीक्षाओं के परिणामस्वरूप उन कुछ एक सामान्य रकाबटों का पता लग जाता है जो शीघ्र क्रियान्वयन के रास्ते में उपस्थित होती हैं और स्थिति को यथासम्भव सुधारने के लिए कदम उठाये जाते हैं। औद्योगिक सर्वाकृति विधायक सचिवालय की स्थापना हो जाने से औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के क्रियान्वयन में प्रगति की संवीक्षा और व्यवस्थित रूप से की जा सकेगी।

Freedom Fighters

2457. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any precise study has been made regarding the number of freedom fighters in the course of the freedom movement; and

(b) whether Government have taken initiative on its own to find out and contact those freedom fighters or their dependents who had not chosen to apply for any pension?

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

(b) No, Sir. More than 1.70 lakh applications have been received from the freedom fighters and their dependents. It is expected that all of them who are eligible have applied for pension already.

Issue of Licences to Indian Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta

2458. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 21st February, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 268 regarding the diversification and expansion of the Indian Oxygen and state:

(a) the various projects for which licences have been sought for;

(b) whether any licences have been issued to the Company in this connection; and

(c) if so, the number of such licences and the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The projects (referred to in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 203 on 21st February.

1973) for which licences were sought for are as under:—

S. No.	Item of manufacture.	Type of licence.	Location.
1.	Liquid Nitrogen	(New Undertaking)	Kerala.
2.	Oxygen, dissolved acetylene and nitrogen	(Carry on Business)	Andhra Pradesh.
3.	Filler Wire for TIG and MIG Welding	(New Articles)	West Bengal.
4.	Submerged Arc Welding Fluxes.	(New Articles)	West Bengal.
5.	Iron Powder.	(New Undertaking)	Orissa.
6.	Oxygen, Argon	(New Undertaking)	West Bengal
7.	Hydrogen	(New Articles)	Mysore.

(b) and (c) A Carrying On Business licence has been granted for manufacture of Oxygen, Dissolved Acetylene and Nitrogen for capacities mentioned below:

- (i) Oxygen... 3,10,000 cu. metres
- (ii) Dissolved Acetylene..... 1,12,000 cu. metres
- (iii) Nitrogen..... 53,000 cu. metres

5 applications for the manufacture of

- (i) Liquid Nitrogen
- (ii) Filler Wire for TIG and MIG Welding
- (iii) Submerged Arc Welding Fluxes
- (iv) Iron Powder, and
- (v) Oxygen, Argon

have been rejected. The 7th application for manufacture of Hydrogen is being processed.

Use of New Irrigated Areas for growing oil seeds and cotton

2459. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is of the view that new irrigated areas should be used to grow oil seeds and cotton;

(b) if so, whether the views have been incorporated in the draft Fifth Plan;

(c) whether discussions have taken place with the Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation and Power; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Planning Commission is of the view that a part of the area to be brought newly under irrigation should be used to grow oilseeds and cotton, which will to the best crops for the soil condition, rainfall pattern and total irrigation availability.

(b) This view has been reflected in the Draft Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d). This has been discussed with the Ministry of Agriculture and they are also of the same opinion. The matter is being further discussed with other concerned Ministries and the State Governments.

Employment for Scientists

2460. SHRI SEZHIAN:
SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan for creating employment for scientists; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Besides the normal plan programmes which provide bulk of employment opportunities to different sections including scientists, several special employment schemes have been initiated with a view to provide employment opportunities to the scientists. These are described below:

1. *Programme for Educated Unemployed initiated in 1971-72:*

Under this programme, substantial employment opportunities would be provided to the scientists through the schemes of Natural Resources Surveys, such as, Survey of Forest Resources, Mineral Resources, Ground Water Resources, and Land & Soil. Besides, Survey of India have been called Rs. 25 lakhs for setting up one Regional Circle 6 Survey Parties and one Drawing Office. This scheme will provide additional jobs for scientists and technologists in the fields of Survey of Water Resources and Flood Control.

2. *The Half Million Jobs Programme for Educated Unemployed:*

The Half a Million Jobs Programme for Educated Unemployed has been initiated during the current year. Under this programme, schemes formulated for providing employment opportunities to scientists, engineers and technologists are given below:

(1) *Self-employment Schemes*

Scientists, engineers and technologists are encouraged to set up their own enterprises. Public sector banks make the total capital needed for such ventures available upto Rs. 2 lakhs in the case of individuals and Rs. 3 lakhs in the case of partnerships. Where higher amounts are involved financing in-

stitutions would need margin money to be provided by entrepreneurs. In such cases Government assistance would be available to the entrepreneurs to the extent of ten per cent of the total capital requirements as assessed by the financing institution.

The above arrangements would ensure that an intending entrepreneur who has a viable scheme will not suffer for want of funds. Margin money is made available as soft loans, interest rate normally not exceeding 2½ per cent and recovery coming only after the entrepreneur's obligations to the lending Bank/Financing institution have been discharged.

Industrial cooperatives

Industrial cooperatives formed by scientists, engineers, technologists, etc. with specific projects in view would be entitled to a Government contribution to the equity capital of the society to the extent of three times the capital subscribed to by the participants. This will enable the cooperatives to secure adequate institutional finance.

State Governments would also provide the following facilities in addition:

- (a) Consultancy/Counselling services to assist the entrepreneurs in choosing appropriate projects, processes, equipment, etc.
- (b) Financial assistance to the extent of 50 per cent in the preparation of feasibility reports.
- (c) Infrastructure including developed plots, industrial sheds, common facilities.
- (d) Rent subsidy in deserving cases.
- (e) Other incentives like exemption for a period from sales-tax, octroi, electricity duty, etc. are provided by different State Government. These incentives differ from State to State.

- (f) Training of entrepreneurs and technicians according to the requirements of the project.

The public sector banks have to play a major role in the development of such business ventures by providing most of the finance required for them. On the basis of discussions held with the representatives of banks, Government of India have issued guidelines to the banks to ensure smooth flow of bank finance for the growth of small ventures.

(ii) *Training Schemes*

A number of schemes are in operation under which scientists, engineers and diploma-holders are given training to equip them for the regular jobs arising in the various departments from year to year. Example of such training are:

Training in public works, rural engineering works, etc.

Training in Electricity Boards in operation, maintenance and distribution.

Training in public sector enterprises in operation, maintenance, design, etc.

(iii) *Incentive Schemes for employment*

Based on a scheme successfully worked in Punjab, incentives have been offered to employers in the private and cooperative sectors to employ scientists, engineers, diploma holders, educated persons from among Scheduled Castes/Tribes, war widows and disabled persons. Under this scheme, Government would provide incentives to the extent of 50 per cent of the salary subject to a ceiling as given below for a period of one year to employers who offer jobs to scientists, engineers, diploma-holders, etc.

Category	Salary	Rupees Ceiling Government subsidy
1. Engineering degree holders.	400	200
2. Engineering diploma holders.	250	125
3. Post-Graduates in Science	250	125
4. Architects	400	200
5. Agricultural Graduates.	300	150
6. Veterinary Graduates.	300	150
7. Qualified Commercial Artists	250	125
8. Graduates of Scheduled Castes/Tribes.	200	100
9. Matriculates of Scavenger Community/Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	150	75
10. I.T.I. certificate holders.	150	75

In the normal course, the employee if found useful would get absorbed in the unit employing him. At the same time he would have gained adequate background and experience to provide the necessary self-confidence to set up his own venture. The State Governments are implementing this scheme on an extensive scale.

In addition, under this programme, Rs. 40 lakhs have been allocated to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for awarding fellowships to 1,800 scientists during the current year.

In the Fifth Plan, programmes of scientific surveys and National Re-

search Development Corporation under the Departments of Science & Technology, Space & Atomic Energy (Research & Development) and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have been oriented towards creating job opportunities and maintaining the trend of employment to the scientists.

Phonogram Service in Delhi

2461. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether in spite of repeated complaints to him, the phonogram service in the capital is most inefficient and no phonogram can be booked without at least an hour of waiting even during day time and no phonogram man lifts the receiver at night time?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): The phonograms are cleared right round the clock. Normally the phonogram message is taken down as soon as the party rings up and his telephone number is verified. Whenever, due to marriages or other reasons the flow of traffic is heavy, the caller's number is noted and he is rung up subsequently according to his turn. Even so, every effort is being continuously made to improve the service.

Setting up of Cement Plant at Rajban, Himachal Pradesh

2462. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government have decided to locate a cement Plant at Rajban in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure on plant?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes Sir; the Cement Corporation of India is setting up a cement plant with a capacity of 2 lakh tonnes per annum at Rajban (Paonta) Himachal Pradesh at an estimated cost of Rs. 1178 lakhs.

Recasting of Plan priorities

2465. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Jan Sangh had demanded recasting of Plan priorities in the Fifth Plan;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission had consultations with representatives, of political parties, Members of Parliament, technical experts, specialists, etc. In the discussions with the Jana Sangh Party, the representatives of the party made a number of suggestions mainly on the following lines:—

1. The reduction in consumption of the highest 30 per cent of the population and the increase in consumption of the lowest 30 per cent of the people envisaged in the Approach Paper has not been spelt out in detail.
2. The concept of net zero aid to be achieved by the end of the Fifth Plan is not correct.
3. The rate of growth of 5.5 per cent per annum assumed is on the lower side.
4. The rate of domestic savings is low.

5. The employment target of providing 5 lakhs jobs per year is insufficient.
6. The scope for improving labour productivity has not been adequately taken into consideration.

The issues have been taken into consideration while preparing the Draft Fifth Plan. Besides some of the issues were clarified at the meeting itself.

Employment to Educated among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2464. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the States in the country have chalked out plans for providing employment to the educated candidates of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme, the State Governments have been directed by the Centre to give due representation to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes in the employment programmes. Some of the States have also taken up special employment schemes for the educated Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

A number of States have taken up programmes for training educated Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in professions like typing, stenography etc.

Price of Raw Silk in Mysore

2465. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Silk Board had announced on the 9th October, 1973 the floor and ceiling prices for raw silk in Mysore;

(b) if so, the date from which the prices will come into effect in the State; and

(c) the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). The Central Silk Board announced on the 9th October, 1973, the Floor and Ceiling prices for popular qualities of raw silk produced in Mysore State as under:—

	Floor price]	Ceiling price
	(Rs. per K.G.)	
1. Government Filature Raw Silk 20/22 Denier (Cauvery Chop) .	245	280
2. Cottage Basin Raw Silk Medium—Kolar 18/22 Denier.	200	230
3. Charkha Raw Silk Medium—Chamarajanagar	165	190

The prices came into effect from the 9th October, 1973.

**Dispute between N.D.M.C. and DMC
over payment of Electricity Tax
Arrears**

2466. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a dispute between the New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Municipal Corporation about payment of electricity tax arrears by the former to the latter; and

(b) whether the Centre would intervene between the New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Municipal Corporation to solve the dispute as laid down in the Corporation Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) and (b). There is a long outstanding dispute between the NDMC and the MCD about the payment of electricity tax arrears by the NDMC. The MCD and the NDMC had obtained legal advice separately. The advice tendered differed. The Lt. Governor to whom powers of the Central Government have been delegated, has advised the President, NDMC to make payment of the electricity tax to the MCD in instalments to clear the arrears.

**Grade Chemical Pulp from Groundnut
Shells**

2467. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware of the researches of an Indian Technologist in West Germany evolving a process to develop a top grade chemical pulp from groundnut shells; and

(b) whether Government would further examine this innovative process as a way of solving the newsprint problem in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Extension of Microwave Net
Work**

2468. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plans for extension of the microwave network as an alternative telecommunication link to the co-axial system which often goes away will be curtailed;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether the Ministry is making efforts with the Planning Commission to get the requisite allocations for pushing through the schemes of microwave; and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR RAJ BAHADUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. Suitable provision has been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan for Telecommunications for the expansion of microwave system which is awaiting approval of Planning Commission.

**Economic Development of North
Eastern Region**

2470. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-level meeting presided over by the Prime Minister was held on the 13th September, 1973 to discuss measures to step up the economic development of the North-Eastern Region to enable it to catch up with the rest of the country;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed therein; and

(c) the decisions taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b): The Chairman and members of the North Eastern Council met the Prime Minister on the 13th September, 1973 and presented a Memorandum emphasising the need for development of railways in the N.E. Region with a view to economic development of the region. The Home Minister, the Finance Minister, the Minister of Planning, the Railway Minister were among others, present in that meeting.

(c) It was decided that a detailed and complete survey of the railway and communication needs of the region should be conducted in the north east region under the aegis of the North Eastern Council with a team of technical officers from the Ministry of Railways.

Shifting of Capital of Arunachal Pradesh

2471. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the Capital of Arunachal will be shifted from Shillong to its new site inside the State; and

(b) the progress of work so far achieved in construction of the Capital of Arunachal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The Capital of Arunachal Pradesh is likely to be shifted from Shillong to Itanagar in two phases. In phase I bulk of the Secretariat is proposed to be shifted to a temporary site in proximity of the permanent site area

by the middle of 1974. Phase II envisages construction of the permanent Capital. The whole project is likely to be completed within about 5 years.

(b) The work in the temporary capital area is in full swing. Approach road linking the temporary capital with the North Trunk Road is nearing completion and internal roads are under construction. Civic facilities like water and electric supply are being taken up simultaneously and about 500 quarters with Hill type specifications are expected to be ready by the middle of 1974. Detailed survey on the permanent site has been taken in hand with a view to finalise the plans for the permanent capital.

Development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2472. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would make special studies on the development of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of Government but development of the Islands is kept under constant review.

(b) Does not arise.

Who's Who of Freedom Fighters by Delhi Administration

2473. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Freedom fighters Who's Who" the prestigious publication of Delhi Administration was to be released on the 15th August, 1973; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The volume on Who's Who of Left Freedom Fighters' is in the press and is likely to be published shortly.

मूल्य वृद्धि और चौरबाजारी के विरोध में दिल्ली बन्द

2475. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
श्री वाई० ईश्वर रेड्डी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कार्मिक-मंघो ने मूल्य वृद्धि और चौर-बाजारी के विरोध में 5 और 6 नवम्बर, 1973 को दिल्ली बंद का आह्वान किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन राजनीतिक दलों और अन्य संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने 'बन्द' का आह्वान किया;

(ग) इस बंद से जान-माल की कितनी हानि हुई है तथा इसमें प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को सरकार ने कितना मुआवजा दिया है अथवा देगी; और

(घ) क्या इस स्थिति का सामना करने के लिए सरकार ने भारत रक्षा नियम लागू किया था और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार ए०आई०टी०यू०सी०, सी०आई०टी०यू०, यू०टी०यू०सी०, एच० एम० पी०, बैंक कर्मचारी संघ, समाचारपत्र कर्मचारी संघ, अखिल भारतीय भवन निर्माण मजदूर संघ और अखिल भारतीय जीवन

बीमा निगम कर्मचारी संस्था समेत दिल्ली के अनेक कार्मिक संघों और भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट मार्क्सवादी, आर०एस०पी०आई०, संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी तथा जन संघ के सदस्यों ने ऐसा आह्वान किया था ।

(ग) जब कि कोई जन हानि नहीं हुई, 40 पुलिस कर्मचारियों समेत 41 व्यक्ति घायल हुए थे । प्रदर्शनकारियों ने एक जेल बाह्य, एक ट्रैफिक बूथ और एक ट्रैफिक स्टैंड जलाये। उन्होंने पथराव भी किया और कुछ सरकारी तथा निजी सम्पत्ति को क्षति पहुंचाई । जहां तक बन्द से प्रभावित लोगों को मुआवजा देने का सम्बन्ध है, दिल्ली प्रशासन में सूचना की प्रतीक्षा है ।

(घ) जबकि भारत रक्षा नियम के अन्तर्गत कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गई थी, दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 144 के अन्तर्गत निशेधाज्ञा का उल्लंघन करने पर 266 व्यक्तियों को हिरासत में लिया गया था । भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 324/34 के अन्तर्गत भी तीन व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये थे ।

देश में टेलीफोन उपकरणों का निर्माण

2476. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

श्री क० कोंडडारापी रेड्डी :

क्या प्रचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन की मांग बहुत बढ़ गई है तथा देश में टेलीफोन के उपकरण बहुत कम बनते हैं ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में मांग की तुलना में टेलीफोन के उपकरणों का निर्माण कितना प्रतिशत है; और

(ग) इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). चौथी योजना की समाप्ति पर मांग की तुलना में देश में टेलीफोन उपकरणों (यंत्रों) का निर्माण की दर 20 प्रतिशत कम होगी । टेलीफोन उपकरणों के निर्माण के लिए इंडियन टेलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज की एक नई यूनिट नैनी में स्थापित की गई है । पांचवी योजना के अंत तक इस यूनिट की उत्पादन क्षमता में वृद्धि की जा रही है ताकि हर वर्ष 5 लाख टेलीफोन उपकरणों का निर्माण हो सके । पांचवी योजना में टेलीफोन उपकरणों के लिए एक तीसरी फैक्टरी की स्थापना का भी प्रस्ताव है ।

आर०एम०एस०सी० डिवीजन, गया के कर्मचारियों के लिए विभागीय परीक्षा

2477. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आर०एम०एस०सी० डिवीजन गया के कर्मचारियों की विभागीय परीक्षा वर्ष 1970 में हुई थी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सभी सफल उम्मीदवारों को अब तक प्रशिक्षण के लिए न भेजे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर). (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यह एक प्रतियोगी परीक्षा है । खाली जगहें डिवीजनवार भरी जाती हैं ।

जिस डिवीजन में जितनी जगहें खाली होती हैं, उस डिवीजन के अर्हताप्राप्त उम्मीदवारों से ही वे जगहें भरी जाती हैं । किसी डिवीजन के अर्हताप्राप्त फालतू उम्मीदवारों को दूसरे डिवीजनों में तभी खपाया जा सकता है जबकि उन डिवीजनों में उनके अपने अर्हताप्राप्त उम्मीदवार उपलब्ध न हों । इस कारण किसी डिवीजन के सभी अर्हताप्राप्त फालतू उम्मीदवारों को अन्य डिवीजनों में खपाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Outflow of Foreign Exchange due to Production of Tooth Paste

2478. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state-

(a) the total annual outflow of foreign exchange over the production of tooth-paste in India;

(b) the firms with foreign capital producing tooth-paste in India and the share of foreign capital in each firm;

(c) the rate of dividend declared by these firms during the last three years; and

(d) whether any of these firms have exceeded the licensed capacity and if so action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The total outflow of foreign exchange for imported raw material for the production of tooth-paste in the Organised Sector for the

past three years is given below:--

Year	Value (Rs. in lakh)
1970	40.66
1971	53.72
1972	62.00

(b) Information in regard to the firms borne on the list of D.G.T.D. is given below:—

Name of Firm	% of Foreign Capital
1	2
1. M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay	85%

	1	2
2. M/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay		100%
3. M/s. Beecham (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay		100%
4. M/s. Geoffery Manners & Ao., Ltd., Bombay		45%
5. M/s. EIBA of India Ltd., Bombay		65%
6. M/s. Duphar Interfran Ltd., Bombay		50%

(c) Information in respect of five such firms is given below:—

	1970	1971	1972
	(In percentage)		
1. M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd., Bombay	8	8	9
2. M/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	5333.33	Nil.	4666.66
3. M/s. Beecham (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	130	145	123
4. M/s. Geoffery Manners & Co. Ltd., Bombay	22½	25	27½
5. M/s. CIBA of India Ltd., Bombay	7½	7½	10

Information in respect of M/s. Duphar Interfran Ltd. is not readily available.

(d) Three firms have exceeded their licensed Registered capacity for the manufacture of Tooth-paste. The entire issue regarding foreign companies is under examination.

Production of Tyres in excess of Licensed Capacity in Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. of India

2479. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the installed capacity and the licensed capacity of the Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India;

(b) whether the Company is producing tyres far in excess of the licensed capacity without rendering proper account of the same; and

(c) whether any unauthorised machinery has been installed by the company and if so, the facts of this machinery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The present licensed installed capacity of M/s. Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India is of the order of 11 lakhs Nos. each for automobile tyres and tubes per annum.

(b) The production of the Company has been within the above licensed capacity.

(c) Government have no such information.

Subsidy for setting up of Industries in Backward Areas

2480. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of subsidy given by the Government of India so

far to the industries established in the backward regions of the country; and

(b) the beneficiaries of this subsidy and the amount received by each one of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

Statement

Total Amount of 10% / 15% Central Outright Grant or Subsidy granted upto 31st October, 1973 and the Beneficiaries of the Amount received.

Amount of Subsidy Beneficiaries

S. No.	State/Union Territories	Amount of Subsidy Beneficiaries	
		Amount Sanctioned	Amount Disbursed
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,60,963	
2.	Assam	..	
3.	Bihar	1,00,000	
4.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4,48,440	..
5.	Gujarat	14,89,627	1,63,835
6.	Kerala	10,19,928	..
7.	Maharashtra	1,26,12,670	29,97,918
8.	Madhya Pradesh	10,20,963	..
9.	Manipur	23,069	18,397
10.	Meghalaya	21,942	..
11.	Mysore	10,25,230	10,25,230
12.	Nagaland	1,34,000	
13.	Orissa	4,00,000	..
14.	Pondicherry	98,057	8,098
15.	Punjab	59,643	58,943
16.	Rajasthan	2,24,529	1,33,017
17.	Tamil Nadu	29,94,440	4,57,163

1	2	3	4
18.	Uttar Pradesh.	3,74,796	
19.	West Bengal	12,282	
20.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands.		
21.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli.		
22.	Tripura.	26,275	
	TOTAL	2,25,46,854	48,62,601

Enquiry into the Affairs of Hind Cycles

2481. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN;
SHRI B. S. BHAURA:

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

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to investigate into the affairs of the Birla-managed Hind Cycles Ltd.;

(b) if so, the matters referred to the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee have submitted their report; and

(d) if so, the main features of the report and the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government had appointed separate Investigation Committees under section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to make a full and complete investigation into the affairs of the Bombay and Ghaziabad units of Messrs. Hind Cycles Limited Bombay.

(c) and (d). The Committees have submitted their reports on the 19th November, 1973. They have stated that with proper restructuring of the

capital base, fuller utilisation of installed capacity, improvement of production technique and material control, and dynamic sales policy, it should be possible to run both the units with economic viability. They have added that the present management has proved itself to be totally ineffective to carry out the task of reconstruction, and that Government should take over both the units. Comments of the various concerned authorities have been invited, and a decision in the matter will be taken after receipt of the same.

Enquiry against Secretary of Coir Board

2482. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigations enquiry against the Secretary of the Coir Board has been completed;

(b) if not, what steps Government had taken against the accused; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The inquiry report received from the Central Bureau of Investigation is under examination.

News Item captioned "Revolt of Priests and Nuns against Church in Kerala"

2483. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the article which appeared in the 'Blitz' dated the 28th April, 1973 with the title "Revolt of Priests and Nuns against Church in Kerala";

(b) whether Government have made any investigation about the flow of foreign money and other kinds of foreign exchange rackets mentioned in that article; and

(c) if so, what are the findings thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Facts are being ascertained.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters of 'Moplah' Rebellion

2484. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 466 on 25th July, 1973 regarding the grant of pension to freedom fighters of 'Moplah' rebellion and state:

(a) which are the documents, writings or authors the Government have consulted and which are the incidents referred to by the Government to arrive at its conclusions about the Moplah rebellion that it was not part of the freedom struggle;

(b) whether Government have sought the opinion of the Kerala Government on this matter; and

(c) if so, what was their opinion and if not, the reasons for not seeking the opinion of the State Government in such an important matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The decision was taken after considering the reports of the Provincial Government available in the old files obtained from National Archives of India, statements, resolutions, etc. passed by political bodies, speeches made by National leaders and the views expressed by historians like Shri R. C. Majumdar about their rebellion.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The persons who took part in the Moplah rebellion have been treated as freedom fighters by the Kerala Government.

Improving Telephone Facilities in North Wynad

2485. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received various representations regarding the need to improve the Telephone facilities in North Wynad and to provide a direct trunk connection from Mannanthody to Tellichury and Cannanore;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). We have received a request from the Hon. Member himself for opening a telephone exchange at Tharuvanna.

(c) A long-distance public call office has been opened at Tharuvanna. As regards a direct trunk circuit from Mannanthody to Tellichury and Cannanore, it may be mentioned that Mannanthody exchange is connected to Kalpetta. It is not feasible to connect Mannanthody to Tellichery and Cannanore. However, there is a proposal to instal an 8-channel carrier system

between Kalpetta and Kozhikode. Thereafter a direct circuit from Kalpetta to Tellichery can be provided.

red during the year 1973 upto 31st October, 1973 in Delhi for misbehaviour and unruly conduct; and

Suspensions, Transfer of Policemen and Police Officers in Delhi

2486. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Policemen and Police Officers suspended or transfer-

(b) whether their cases have been finalised and, if not, the stages at which they are at present and when a final decision is likely to be taken on their cases?

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

	Inspector	Sub-Inspector	Assistant Sub-Inspector	Head Constable	Constable	Total
Suspended .	1	5	1	4	3	14
Transferred.		2	..	..	3	5

(b) Proceedings against 10 have been finalised. Departmental proceedings against 9 are in progress. At this stage it will not be possible to indicate by when these 9 departmental proceedings will be completed.

in the Telecommunication Research Centre, New Delhi, to conduct a series of tests and laboratory experiments over the next few months.

Electronic Phone Exchange in New Delhi

2487. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Electronic Phone Exchange has recently been opened in the Telecommunication Research Centre, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATIONS (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Yes. A small experimental Electronic Telephone Exchange was put into operation on 2nd November, 1973

(b) This experimental electronic telephone exchange employs the technology of "Stored Program Control (SPC)" in telephone switching i.e. calls in this exchange are put through by a specially designed computer. The results of this laboratory trials will be used in the design of a larger exchange for commercial trials scheduled for by the end of 1976.

Electronic exchanges of this type are expected to give considerable advantages in quicker manufacture and installations, reduced maintenance and accommodation requirements. They also provide great flexibility, compared to the conventional electromechanical exchanges used in the country, in modifying as well as in provision of new services to both subscribers and administration. The electronic exchange of this type are at present relatively costlier than electromechanical systems, but are expected to be competitive in the course of the next

few years with the falling prices of electronic components.

Agreement for Purchase Goods of Companies in India by Indian Oxygen Limited

2488. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Monopolies Commission in the United Kingdom has charged the principals of the Indian Oxygen Limited in U.K., the British Oxygen Company for ostensibly concealing the ownership of three companies in U.K.;

(b) whether the Indian Oxygen Limited had concluded various agreements with some Companies in India purchasing their products in the trade and utilise the same in their own interest; and

(c) if so, the facts of such transactions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHR PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Government have no information.

(b) and (c). No such cases have come to the notice of the Government.

Hindi speaking Population

2489. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Census of 1971, the Hindi-speaking population has decreased in the country and general population in the country has increased;

(b) whether the languages which have not been provided in the Constitution of India, have been indicated as the languages of the population deli-

berately, to decrease the number of Hindi speaking population; and

(c) if so, the persons responsible for this gross conspiracy and anti-Hindi attitude and the action being taken against the defaulters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The language figures of the 1971 Census are yet to be finalised. Figures so far released are provisional and based on the same classification as of the 1961 Census, and these figures show that the Hindi-speaking population has not decreased.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Telephone Connections during Fifth Plan

2490. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards a recent news-item appearing in the *Indian Express* that by the end of Fifth Plan there will be a long waiting list of 3.64 lakhs new connections; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to provide telephone connections to the maximum persons by the end of Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Yes Sir. The waiting list by the end of Fourth Plan (and not by the end of Fifth Plan) is expected to be 3.64 lakhs.

(b) About 7 lakh new telephone connections are proposed to be given in the 5th Plan period. The waiting list is expected to be reduced to 2.65 lakhs by the end of the Fifth Plan (even after meeting the new demand that

would arise during the course of the Plan period.)

Sources through which the Directorate of Enforcement ascertains Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act

2491. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1430 on 1st August, 1973 regarding violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Messrs Kores India, Limited, and state:

(a) the sources through which the Directorate of Enforcement ascertains any violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act;

(b) whether the firms themselves bring it to the notice of the Government;

(c) whether the Government have no machinery to see that the cost of the goods exported should come to the country in foreign exchange or whatever the agreement; and

(d) if there is any machinery what is their report about M/s. Kores India, Limited and where the money in foreign exchange is going or being deposited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Directorate of Enforcement has various sources for gathering information and collecting intelligence, which it would not be in the public interest to disclose.

(c) Under the F.E.R. Act, 1947, the primary responsibility for ensuring that the full export value of the goods exported from India is repatriated, in the prescribed manner, within the prescribed period is that of the Reserve Bank; and the Reserve Bank

keeps a watch through the authorised dealers, over the repatriation of the export-proceeds with reference to the GR I forms submitted by the exporters at the time of export.

(d) According to the information furnished by the Reserve Bank, M/s Kores India Ltd. as per their Banker's return to the R.B.I. for the period ending 30th June, 1973, had an export-outstanding of over Rs. 5 lakhs, with respect to which the matter is being pursued by the Reserve Bank.

Sick Industrial Units in West Bengal

2492. SHRI D. K. PANDA:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

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

(a) whether a special group had gone to see the affairs of the sick industrial units in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the findings of the group; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A special group was set up to go into the problems affecting sick engineering units including those in West Bengal. The Special Group has submitted its Report, in which they have analysed the basic causes underlying sickness, the effect thereof and suggested certain remedial measures. The Report is under examination.

Telephone Connections at Indore in Nurgpur Tehsil (Himachal Pradesh)

2493. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 16 applications were submitted for Telephone connection at Indore in Nurgpur Tehsil of Kangra District (Himachal-Pradesh) so as to enable the Department to set up a Telephone Exchange at this place,

(b) if so, the date/dates on which these applications were received by the S.D.O. Pathankot;

(c) whether the Telephone Exchange has been sanctioned at this place since then; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and the likely date by which the exchange will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 19th Feb., 1973.

(c) Not yet.

(d) Project estimate for installation of 25-lines small automatic exchange at Indore is being examined by P.M.G., Ambala and an exchange will be sanctioned if found technically and financially feasible. If approved it is expected to be commissioned only in 1974-75 due to earlier commitments and general shortage of materials.

Exploration of Space

2494. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state the brief outlines of the steps taken, if any, by the Indian Scientists to explore space during the last three years?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): The programmes of activity in the field of peaceful uses of space during the current decade are contained in the publication entitled "Atomic Energy and Space Research—A profile for the decade 1970-80", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. The progress achieved in the various programmes in the last three years is set out in the Annual Reports of the Department of Atomic Energy for 1970-71 and 1971-72 and in the Annual Report of the Department of Space for 1972-73, copies of which are also available in the Parliament Library.

Central Assistance for Providing Employment in Madhya Pradesh

2495. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have offered an assistance of Rs. 5.30 crores to Madhya Pradesh to give employment to 30,000 persons in different projects to be launched with this allotment;

(b) whether any Central Team on its visit in May had reached the conclusion regarding plenty of scope to provide jobs; and

(c) if so, the reaction of State of Madhya Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, A sum of Rs. 5.30 crores was tentatively allocated.

(c) In the light of the discussions the Central Team had with the State Officials in May, 1973, the State Government formulated and submitted various schemes under Half-a-Million Jobs Programme. Schemes conforming to the guidelines and amounting

to Rs. 2.13 crores aimed at securing gainful employment for 21,636 educated unemployed which have since been approved by the Planning Commission. A few more schemes have been received and are under examination.

Pricing Policy for Core Sector Industries

2496. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of a new pricing policy for Core Sector industries has been discussed by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The price policy in the context of the Fifth Five Plan has been considered in the Planning Commission and will be set out in the Draft Fifth Plan document.

Closing Down of P&T Offices

2497. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of assurance on the floor of the Lok Sabha not to close down any Post and Telegraph offices for their failure to receive the minimum revenue prescribed, some of the post offices are being closed down; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). To commemorate the Sil-

ver Jubilee of Independence it was decided not to close down any experimental post office opened in general interest, even if the loss incurred exceeded the prescribed limits during the 25th year of Independence (14th August, 1972 to 15th August, 1973). The concession did not cover post offices opened (under Limited Interest) at the request of individuals and undertakings on an assurance of payment of the full cost of Post Office as non-returnable contribution. A few such limited interest post offices for which the required contribution was not credited by the parties had to be closed.

Candidates from States Selected in I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S.

2498. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise, number of I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S.; candidates selected during the last three years;

(b) whether the written tests and interviews for these services were conducted in English only; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not conducting these tests in Hindi or other languages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Three statements giving the information are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5834/73].

(b) No, Sir, Candidates appearing in the Combined Competitive Examination on the results of which recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service is made, were given an option, with effect from the examination held in 1969, to answer two papers on compulsory subjects, namely, "Essay" and "General Knowledge", in any of the language mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to

the Constitution besides English. The optional papers on the regional languages including Hindi can be answered in the respective language. Other optional papers in the Combined Competitive Examination are permitted to be answered in English only. As regards the Indian Forest Service Examination, Written Tests are being conducted at present in English only. However, the question of allowing the candidates to answer compulsory papers in 'General Knowledge' and part of 'General English' relating to 'Essay' in any of the languages mentioned in the Light Schedule to the Constitution, is under consideration of the Government, in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. The interviews in the Combined Competitive Examination and also in the Indian Forest Service Examination are conducted in English alone.

(c) The question regarding the extension of the use of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the constitution for answering the other optional papers of the Combined Competitive Examination and the Indian Forest Service Examination is under consideration of the Government.

Having regard to the need for the maintenance of uniformity of standards in the evaluation of the performance of candidates at the interviews and to the non-availability of persons of appropriate eminence and status knowing all the Indian languages for appointment as members of the interview boards and to all other relevant considerations, it has not been possible to permit the use of Hindi and other languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution as optional media for the purpose of interview.

Memorandum submitted by Representatives of Mazdoor Sudhar Sabha

2499. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

2393 L.S.—5

(a) whether he received a memorandum on the 2nd September, 1973 in Chandigarh from representatives of Mazdoor Sudhar Sabha;

(b) if so whether the memorandum contained changes of corrupt practices indulged in by some officers etc.; and

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has got the memo examined and whether any action is being taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (b). A memorandum dated the 2nd September, 1973 was received from the ex-Chairman, Mazdoor Sudhar Sabha, Labour Colony, Sector 28, Chandigarh. The memorandum was critical about the working of the Government departments and alleged corruption but did not contain any specific instance of corruption. As such it was not possible to take further action.

Remittances made by Indian Oxygen Limited

2500. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the remittances abroad of the Indian Oxygen Limited by way of dividends and technical know-how, during 1971 and 1972;

(b) whether the repatriation on account of technical know-how of Indian Oxygen Limited during the period 1968 to 1970 was increased out of proportion; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard to check such repatriation abroad.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) (Figures in '000 omitted)

Year	Dividend	Technical know-how
1971	32,26	..
1972	32,26	4,9*

(b) An amount of 14,34 564 was remitted in 1972 on account of Research fees as per details given below:—

Period	Amount
1-10-1965 to 30-9-1966	£26,320
1-10-1966 to 30-9-1967	£24,758
1-10-1967 to 30-9-1968	£28,120
	<u>£79,798</u>

Rs. 14,34,564

(c) Some of the measures taken by the Government to lessen the remittances of such companies are as under:—

- (i) Under Section 18A of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, which came into force on 1st April 1965, foreign branches and foreign majority companies are prohibited from acting as technical and management advisers or as agents in the trading or commercial fields except with the general or special permission of the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India.
- (ii) The industrial licensing policy has been tightened in the case of foreign majority companies, so that further expansions will be restricted to those lines which are considered essential for the economic and industrial development of the country. Such expansions are generally allowed on the condition that

the companies will issue additional equity to Indian nationals so as to dilute the foreign shareholdings.

- (iii) Period of royalty agreements is now of shorter duration and the rate of royalty allowed is also lower.
- (iv) The new Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 has recently been enacted and in terms of that Act, branches of foreign companies as well as Indian companies having more than 40 per cent foreign shareholding will have to seek the Reserve Bank of India's approval for carrying on their existing business activities.

Additional areas in A.P. for Subsidy

2501. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un-Starred Question No. 1351 on the 22nd November, 1972 regarding the benefit of 10 per cent subsidy to Rayalaseema in A.P. and state whether Government propose to include whole of Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh for eligibility in this regard in view of its peculiarly difficult economic conditions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): The proposal is still under consideration.

Licence to open an Electronic Manufacturing Unit at Chittoor (A.P.)

2502. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Letter of Intent or Licence has been issued to the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development

*The amount represents Research fees for the year ended 30th September, 1968 in terms of Joint Research Agreement with M/s. British Oxygen Limited, U.K., for a period of 10 years with effect from 1st October, 1959. This agreement was terminated on 30th September, 1969.

corporation to establish an Electronic Manufacturing Unit at Chittoor in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the manufacturing programme;

(c) the progress in implementing his project; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite and assist this project?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, Hyderabad has been issued a letter of intent on June 15, 1970 for the manufacture of Styroflex Capacitors (10 million nos. per annum) Electrolytic Capacitors (5 million nos. per annum) and Ceramic Trimmers (5 million nos. per annum).

(c) and (d). The Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation proposes to implement the Project in the joint sector at Chittoor which is a backward region of the State. According to the information furnished by the Corporation, steps are now being taken for the formation of a new company and also for finalising the promotional agreement with a private party in the State. Negotiations for suitable know-how, both from within the country and abroad, are also being conducted. The validity of the letter of intent has been extended from time to time and is currently valid upto March 12, 1974.

Grant of Scholarship to wards of P&T Employees

2503. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Bihar Circle, cases relating to grant of scholarships to the wards of the P&T Employees are generally processed and finalised

very late—sometimes after more than 6 months or so;

(b) whether the procedure followed by the P.M.G., Bihar for verification from educational institutions is also very time-taking and halting as well; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for timely and early payment of the scholarships by re-orienting the procedure and ensuring completion of all formalities within a month or so?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Applications for scholarships are received by the Scholarship Award Committee (in the circle) by 15th September, and the awards are to be finalised by the Award Committee by 31st October. At times these dates have to be extended due to some delays in finalisation of admissions of the students by the educational institutions.

The award declined by the recipients if any, is awarded to the next eligible candidate by the Circle Scholarship Award Committee by the 20th December.

(b) The procedure regarding verification has been laid down by the Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs for all the circles. It is working quite satisfactorily in all the Circles. Verifications wherever possible are being got done through the employees themselves.

(c) The existing procedure is working satisfactorily. It is not possible to complete the formalities within a month. Heads of Circles etc., have been instructed to take expeditious action to complete all the formalities and to make payments of scholarships as quickly as possible to avoid hardship to the employees.

Aid to Projects in under-developed areas by F.C.I.

2504. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has liberalised its aid for projects in under-developed areas; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry does not give financial aid to projects in under-developed areas

(b) Does not arise.

चोरी छिपे टेलीफोन काल किया जाना

2505. श्री मलचान्द डागा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा चोरी छिपे हजारों की संख्या में टेलीफोन काल की जाती हैं और इस कारण सरकार को लाखों रुपये की हर साल क्षति उठानी पड़ती है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1972-73 में क्रमशः कितने कर्मचारियों को रंग हाथों पकड़ा गया और सरकार ने उनके बिह्व क्या कार्यवाही की ;

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री

(श्री राजवहाबुर) : (क) और (ख) यदि सदस्य महोदय टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज चलाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बारे में कह रहे हों तो स्थिति यह है कि पहले प्रत्येक ट्रंक काल कम से कम दो टेलीफोन आपरेटरों की मदद से लगाया जाता है । पहला आपरेटर काल के मूल स्थान पर और दूसरा आपरेटर गन्तव्य स्थान पर काम करता था । कभी-कभी जब ट्रंककाल बीच के किसी स्टेशन के जरिए होकर जाते थे तब दो से अधिक आपरेटरों की आवश्यकता होती थी । ट्रंक काल लगाने की तकनीक के आधुनिकीकरण के कारण अब अधिकतर भागों पर काल के मूल स्टेशन से एक आपरेटर ही ट्रंक काल सीधे डायल कर लेता है । तथापि, ऐसे मामले भी होते हैं जबकि आपरेटर ट्रंक कालें बगैर बुक किए ही लगा लेते हैं हालांकि इनकी तादाद अधिक नहीं होती ।

इस प्रकार के अपराधों का पता लगाने के लिए ट्रंक सकिटों पर व्यवस्थित रूप से निगरानी रखी जाती है और दोषी कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ अनुशासनात्मक कार्रवाई की जाती है । वर्ष 1972 और 1973 के दौरान बिना बुक किए ट्रंक काल लगाने के अपराध में जिन कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की गई है उनकी संख्या एकल की जा रही है ।

Memorandum submitted by District Congress Committee and President, Municipality of Uttarkashi

2506. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a joint memorandum dated 15th September, 1973 from the District Congress Committee, Uttarkashi (U.P.) President Municipality Uttarkashi; and

(b) if so, their demands and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Government had received a copy of the joint telegram dated 15th September, 1973 from Shri Kundan Singh of District Congress Committee; Shri Kamla Ram Nautiyal President, Uttarakashi Municipality and Shri Nemchand to the Governor of Uttar Pradesh and others. It *Inter-alia* demanded immediate transfer of the officers connected with the Tilot incident and withdrawal of cases against the farmers. The State Government, have been requested to provide facts.

Proposal to take up the Newsprint Issue with UNESCO

2508. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

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

(a) whether Government propose to take the newsprint issue to UNESCO; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). It is proposed to address the UNESCO drawing their attention to the need for ensuring a rational distribution of the world newsprint production so that, in the matter of free flow of information through the medium of the Press, countries in the Asian region are not placed at a greater disadvantage than those in other parts of the world.

पांचवी योजना के लिये विदेशी सहायता

2509. श्री सिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए 3700 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी सहायता की परिकल्पना की गई है;

क्या तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दस्तावेज में इस बात का उल्लेख किया गया था कि भारत को पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए किसी विदेशी सहायता की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त न कर सकने के क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, नहीं। संशोधित अनुमान पांचवीं योजना के प्रारूप में दिए जायेंगे। दस्तावेज की प्रति यथासमय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) तीसरी योजना दस्तावेज में परिकल्पना की गई थी कि "अर्थ व्यवस्था को अधिकाधिक आत्मनिर्भर बनाना चाहिए ताकि 10 या 12 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान अपने उत्पादन तथा बचतों से 10 या 12 वर्षों में पर्याप्त मात्रा में विनियोजन सुलभ कर सके। पूंजी सामान्य रूप से उपलब्ध होती रहेगी परन्तु विशेष प्रकार की विदेशी सहायता पर निर्भरता उत्तरोत्तर घटा कर समाप्त करनी होगी।"

(ग) सरकार आत्म निर्भरता के उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति की ओर अग्रसर है।

रहेगी। ऋद्ध सहायता बटाकर योजना-पूर्व स्तर के आधे के बराबर लाने का उद्देश्य प्राप्त होने की आशा है। आयातित तेल, इस्पात, अलीहीय धातुओं, अखबारी कागज इत्यादि मूल्य में हाल में जो तेजी से वृद्धि हुई है उसने नई कठिनाइयां पैदा कर दी हैं। हमारे व्यापार के अनुसार इस विपरीत प्रवृत्ति को निष्प्रभाव करने के लिए पांचवीं योजना में कारगर उपाय अपनाने की परिकल्पना की गई है। इस प्रकार भुगतान संतुलन में काफी सुधार हो जायेगा जिससे ऋण सेवा के खर्चों को छोड़कर 1978-79 तक विदेशी मुद्रा की अधिकतम राशि अपने संसाधनों से प्राप्त हो जायेगी।

Training of District Officers to Implement Government Programmes

2510. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan for the proper training of District Officers to implement Government programmes vigorously; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). It has been recognised that proper training of District Officers as also other technical, administrative and managerial personnel is a precondition for effective implementation of development programmes. A beginning had been made in the earlier plans towards the development of training capabilities by setting up Institutes of Management, Public and Economic Administration and of Technical training. In addition, departmental agencies in the Central as well

as State Governments took up programmes of institutional as well as on-the-job training for different types of functionaries working at various levels including the district level. Some of the areas of training covered were development administration, project formulation, performance budgeting, budgetary and financial control, economic decision-making, modern aids to management, social policy and administration etc. Seminars on subjects such as district planning, execution of agricultural programmes in the districts were also organised.

Efforts towards reinforcing of training activity are proposed to be stepped up to meet the identified needs of the Fifth Plan programmes. The planned participation of departmental agencies, universities, research organisations and public as well as private institutions will be secured in this behalf. Some of the areas which will be given specific attention are agriculture, land reforms, family planning, education, village and small industry, district planning, and other programmes which are intrinsically linked with the objectives set forth in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Suspension of Police Officers in Delhi

2511. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Police Officers were suspended for misconduct in the Capital on 2nd November, 1973; and

(b) if so the facts thereof and the action taken against those officials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a). Yes Sir, Three Sub-Inspectors were placed under suspension.

(b) A Sub-Inspector was found drunk and disorderly in a public place. The police reached the spot and took the Sub-Inspector to the

Police Station. On the way, he managed to slip away. The Sub-Inspector found drunk and disorderly and the other Sub-Inspector suspected to be guilty of negligence for letting him slip away. Both were placed under suspension. Departmental proceedings are in progress against the Sub-Inspector found drunk and disorderly. The Sub-Inspector suspected to be guilty of negligence has been reinstated after an inquiry.

In another case a Sub-Inspector tried to outrage the modesty of a woman under the influence of liquor. He was overpowered on the spot by the public in course of which he fired a shot from his revolver. A criminal case has been registered in this matter and the Sub-Inspector has been arrested in this case. He has also been placed under suspension. The criminal case is under investigation and departmental proceedings are in progress.

Setting up of Titanium Factories in Public Sector in Kerala

2512. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have not given any reply to Kerala Government on their request to reserve titanium factories for the public sector only; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The request made by the Government of Kerala to reserve titanium factories for the public sector only is under consideration.

अमृतसर के टेलीविजन केन्द्र की 'रेंज'

2514. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सितम्बर, 1973 के अन्तिम सप्ताह में अमृतसर में टेलीविजन केन्द्र खोला गया था;

(ख) इस टेलीविजन स्टेशन के प्रसारण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितना क्षेत्र आयेगा और इससे कितने लोग लाभान्वित होंगे; और

(ग) इस टेलीविजन केन्द्र के निर्माण पर सरकार ने कितना रुपया व्यय किया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बभंजीर सिंह): (क) जी, हाँ। अमृतसर में टेलीविजन ट्रांसमिटिंग केन्द्र 29 सितम्बर, 1973 को चालू हो गया था।

(ख) इस टेलीविजन केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत आने वाला क्षेत्र—लगभग 13,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर।

इससे लाभान्वित होने वाले व्यक्तियों की संभावित संख्या—लगभग 30 लाख।

(ग) सितम्बर, 1973 तक दुम्मा व्यय—लगभग 79 लाख रुपए।

समयीपरि भस्मे की प्रवायवी

2515. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संघार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1970-71 और 1971-72 के मुकाबले वर्ष 1972-73

में उनके मंत्रालय में काम करने वाले कर्म-
चारियों के समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि
में काफी वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त वित्तीय
वर्षों के दौरान समयोपरि भत्ते पर वर्ष-वार
कितनी कितनी राशि व्यय हुई ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर
विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) :

(क) और (ख) कुछ वृद्धि हुई है
इन वर्षों में दिये समयोपरि भत्ते का रकम
नीचे दी गई है :

(लाख रुपये)

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
885.40	1046.30	1207.39

दिल्ली में जनसंघ द्वारा प्रदर्शन

2516. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 4 नवम्बर, 1973 को
दिल्ली प्रदेश जन संघ ने दिल्ली के विभिन्न
भागों में प्रदर्शन किया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ०
एच० मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली
प्रशासन से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार दिल्ली
प्रदेश जनसंघ ने बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों के विरुद्ध
4 नवम्बर से 19 नवम्बर, 1973 तक के
अपने आन्दोलन के भाग के रूप में 4 नवम्बर,
1973 को ऐसे प्रदर्शनों का आयोजन किया
था ।

डाक-तार विभाग में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2517. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या ईस्टर्न कोर्ट, दिल्ली में
स्थित डाक-तार विभाग की वाणिज्यिक
शाखा के कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी भाषा में
कार्य करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सरकार की इस घोषित
नीति के विरुद्ध नहीं है कि सरकारी काम
हिन्दी भाषा में किया जा सकता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस
बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार
है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन
मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) : (क) जहां
तक पता चला है इस प्रकार की कोई शिकायत
नहीं की गई है । ईस्टर्न कोर्ट, नई दिल्ली
स्थित दिल्ली दूर संचार को कर्मशायल या
किसी दूसरी शाखा में किसी कर्मचारी
दफ्तर के रोजमर्रा के काम में हिन्दी का
प्रयोग करने से नहीं रोका गया है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं
उठता ।

परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

2518. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :
क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में काम करने
वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है; और

(ख) इनमें कितने कर्मचारी अस्थायी
हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रो-निक्स मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी) : (क) और (ख) 15 नवम्बर, 1973 को परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग तथा इसके संघटक यूनिटों में काम करने वाले नियमित कर्मचारियों की संख्या 14081 थी, जिन में से 9048 कर्मचारी अस्थायी थे। इन आंकड़ों में उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या शामिल नहीं है जो ऐसी परियोजनाओं में काम कर रहे हैं जो निर्माणाधीन हैं तथा जहाँ कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Pakistani Spies Arrested in the Country

2519. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Pakistani Spies have been arrested in different parts of the country with possession of important secrets about Navy ships and defence installations in India;

(b) whether some Pakistani Spies were also arrested in Jammu and Kashmir State handing over secrets to the Pakistani agents; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to tighten the security?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). All the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations except the Governments of Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal have reported that no such arrests have been made. Information from the Governments of Assam, Jammu and

Kashmir, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal is awaited.

Loss of initiative in lower officers due to over centralisation of power

2522. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the views expressed at a seminar held at the Indian International Centre in November, 1973 (*vide* 'Indian Express' dated 4th November, 1973) by eminent retired administrators of the Government that due to over centralisation of power, officials at the lower echelons have lost much of their initiative and commitment to work;

(b) if so, whether the action so far taken in making Secretariat work more attractive than field work has created the whole controversy between the Specialists and the Generalists;

(c) whether meddling by politicians in administrative affairs and declining morale of the police force has worsened the law and order situation in the country; and

(d) if so, what is Government's reaction to each of these views and the steps Government propose to take to improve the situation under each count?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Third Pay Commission has, however, made certain recommendations regarding raising the value of the field posts and about the pay-scales of the various technical and

non-technical Services. These are under examination of the Government.

(c) and (d). No analytical study has been made on the interference by the politicians in administrative affairs and its impact on the morale of the police force. Factors like urbanisation, population increase, industrialisation and stresses and strains which a developing society is subjected to during the process of development have contributed to the increase in crime situation in the country.

Committees of Representatives of Censor Board and Film Producers in regard to censoring of film

2523. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up Committees comprising of representatives of the Censor Board and also the film producers so that the script and the production of films go in conformity with the policy of the Censor Board and the chances of huge losses suffered owing to outright rejection by the Censor Board after the film is produced is avoided;

(b) if so, the number of such Committees formed and the places where they are functioning;

(c) whether the Chairman of the Board of the Film Censors recently visited Bombay to find out the utility of such bodies, and if so, the reaction in this regard; and

(d) whether the industry has responded adequately in this matter, and if so, the reasons for their hesitancy, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Changes in composition of I.M.P.E.C.

2524. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since made changes in the composition of the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and whether change in its duties have also been made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): (a) and (b). No, The Board of Directors of the Corporation has, however, been reconstituted recently.

Censorship of Messages sent by Press Correspondents

2525. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the India Telegraphs Act there is any provision for censorship of the messages sent by the press correspondents by the Central or State Governments;

(b) if so, the precise provisions of this Act; and

(c) whether Government are aware that such censorship has since been imposed by some State Governments, and if so, the names of the State Governments and the reaction of the Central Government in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (as modified under Act No. 38 of 1972) reads:

5. POWER FOR GOVT. TO TAKE POSSESSION OF LICENSED TELEGRAPHS AND TO ORDER INTERCEPTION OF MESSAGES:

(1) * * *

(2) "On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interests of the public safety, the Central Government or a State Government or any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or a State Government may, if satisfied that it is necessary or expedient so to do in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of an offence, for reasons to be recorded in writing, by order, direct that any message or class of messages to or from any person or class of persons, or relating to any particular subject, brought for transmission by or transmitted or received by any telegraph, shall be intercepted or detained, or shall be disclosed to the Government making the order or an officer thereof mentioned in the order:

Provided that press messages intended to be published in India of correspondents accredited to the Central Government or a State Government shall not be intercepted or detained, unless their transmission has been prohibited under this sub-section."

(c) No., Sir.

Postponement of the Plan of Kashmir Zamindar Association for self-immolation in Delhi

2526. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press report of the *Hindustan Times* dated 25th August, 1973 under the heading that Kashmir Zamindar Association

has postponed its plan for self-immolation in Delhi on the intervention of the Prime Minister;

(b) what are their demands; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Government have seen this press report. However, no assurance was given by the Prime Minister.

(b) The main demands of the landowners of Jammu and Kashmir State are that they should be allowed to resume their land for self-cultivation without any pre-conditions within the ceiling limit, that a minimum of 2 standard acres should be provided for landowners and that the expropriated owners should be compensated and rehabilitated.

(c) Since the subject of agrarian reforms is a State matter, the demands of the landowners have been referred to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for appropriate action.

Allocation of Aluminium to Small Scale Cable Manufacturers

2527. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether short supply of electrolytic aluminium to small scale cable manufacturers will considerably effect the Government purchase programme of cables;

(b) if so, whether the Chairman of the Wire and Cables Panel of the Federation of Association of Small Industries in India has urged Government to raise aluminium allocation to cable units;

(c) whether he has also urged Government to appoint a high level committee to study the allocation system and arrange for adequate supplies for those units having Government orders on hand; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) Efforts are being made continuously to enhance the allocation of raw material for small scale units depending upon their availability. It is not considered necessary to appoint a high level committee to study the allocation system as the overall availability is expected to improve with the restoration of power supply.

Applications for new telephone connections in Gaya, Nawadha and Jehanabad

2528. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications on the Waiting List for new telephone connections in the Districts of Gaya, Nawadha and Jehanabad of Bihar State, as on 1st October, 1973;

(b) the total number on the list likely to be covered at the end of the year; and

(c) the measures Government are taking to bring down the waiting list for telephone connections in these districts in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) 181 applicants were on the waiting list as on 1-10-1973 for new

telephone connections in District of Gaya, Nawadha and (Jehanabad) requiring a sub-division of Gaya District.

(b) The two demands pending at Sherghati and the one pending at Tokara are expected to be covered by the end of the year.

(c) The remaining 178 demands, all pending at Gaya are likely to be covered only on expansion of this exchange which is planned for 1974-75; at present no spare capacity is available in this exchange.

Shortage of Copper Wires

2529. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the shortage of power in the country, the copper wires of electric motor pumping sets are burnt and become unserviceable;

(b) whether copper wires are not available at the controlled price from the open market; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are taking to supply the copper wires at controlled rate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Copper wires are freely available in the open market. here is no control price fixed for copper wires.

(c) Does not arise.

Housing facilities for Postal employees

2530. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that housing facilities for Postal employees are far inadequate as compared to the other Central Government employees; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Larger allocation of funds for the construction of staff quarters has been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan which is awaiting the approval of Planning Commission.

Assessment of Raw Material in Industries Service Institute, Ludhiana

2531. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Small Industries Service Institute, Ludhiana functioning under the control of his Ministry, has made any assessment of small scale industrial units consuming ferrous materials;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Punjab gets only 5 per cent of its needs of iron and steel materials as compared to other States which get far above their requirements; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). There is a general shortage of steel raw materials in the country including Punjab. No fixed percentages for the purpose of distribution of steel are being followed by the Joint Plant Committee (J.P.C.). Only emergent demands from the sponsoring authorities are being met.

Allocation of Tyres to Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab

2533. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have made special allocation of tyres to Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir States;

(b) if so, whether the same allocation has not been made to Punjab; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The automotive tyre industry of India was requested to make special allocation of tyres to Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir States;

(b) The industry was also requested to make a similar special allocation in the case of Punjab State also.

(c) Does not arise.

Educating the Indian masses about the measures taken by Government in advance

2534. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Radio has completely failed to educate the Indian masses about the measures taken by Government in advance;

(b) if not, the period taken or total time consumed on the item "the wheat wholesale trade take over";

(c) whether the speakers selected to speak on different aspects of agriculture are generally non-agriculturists belonging to big urban cities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Besides the coverage given in the news bulletins broadcast from Delhi and other Stations in various languages, the News Service Division's programmes devoted 13 hours to the subject. Forty-one Stations of AIR devoted 104 hours and 42 minutes to this subject.

(c) Generally, specialists in various subjects are engaged to broadcast in these programmes. The Regional Stations bring on the mike a substantial number of speakers from rural areas to participate in these programmes.

Philatelic Exhibition in New Delhi

2536. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the postal Administration from 126 countries participated in an exhibition of their collection of stamps held in New Delhi in the month of November, 1978;

(b) if so, the estimated amounts spent on the said exhibition; and

(c) the purpose served by hosting this exhibition?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Even though 126 Postal Administrations originally signified their willingness to participate in the Exhibition, 113 Postal Administrations of different countries and territories including the host country India actually participated in this Exhibition with their official collections of stamps.

(b) The estimated amount of expenditure on the the said Exhibition is of the order of Rs. 28.00 lakhs while the revenue estimated is expected to be not less than Rs. 30 lakhs.

(c) The exhibition was held with the objectives of fostering growing interest in Philately among the younger generation and with a view to offer to the philatelists at home and abroad a forum for a fruitful exchange of ideas and establishment of contracts of durable nature. It was also aimed at promoting interest in Indian stamps and in Indian Philately among foreign collectors and putting India on the Philatelic map of the World.

Financial Assistance to Kerala for Free Education to Harijans and Adivasis

2537. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have urged the Central Government to increase the amount of financial assistance to the State of Kerala for providing facilities in regard to free education to Harijans and Adivasis during the current year; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No such request has been received from the Government of Kerala, in this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Rent paid for Housing P & T Office in Kerala

2538. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of rent paid per year during the last three years

to house owners by the P&T Department in Kerala Circle for housing Post Offices, Telegraph Office, Telephone Exchange and for other purposes of the Department;

(b) the total amount of rent as aforesaid paid in various Districts, separately; and

(c) whether Government will consider the question of constructing their own buildings instead of paying such huge amount of rent and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
(a) Post Offices	9,15,093	10,00,781	10,89,382
Telegraph Offices	42,936	61,775	59,704
Telephone exchanges}	3,34,668	3,39,395	4,16,151
Other purposes	94,436	1,30,586	1,91,897
(b) Cannanore	1,31,357	1,22,108	1,19,304
Calicut	96,092	1,10,786	1,31,909
Malepuram	1,01,555	1,03,545	1,15,622
Palghat	1,51,334	1,85,178	1,79,501
Trichur	1,82,136	1,84,933	2,06,470
Ernakulam	2,75,257	2,61,557	3,26,279
Kottayam	1,60,760	1,70,623	1,80,905
Idikki . . . . .	..	1,858	25,564
Alleppery	93,503	1,05,895	1,16,775
Quilon	85,667	96,569	1,31,691
Trivandrum	1,00,072	1,79,610	2,16,214
Coimbatore	6,600	6,600	6,600
Tinneveli . . . . .	..	900	825
Mangalore	1,800	2,450	300

(c) Proposals for acquiring land for 136 telephone exchanges and construction of buildings for 102 exchanges during the Fifth Plan are under consideration. 13 buildings for post offices are under construction and proposals for construction of 22 buildings are under consideration. Subject to availability of funds, construction of buildings for other services would also be considered during the Fifth Plan period.

Grant of Foreign Exchange for Electronics Research Units . .

2539. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any proposal to grant foreign exchange for electronics research units; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). In the current import policy, special facilities are offered for import of capital goods and raw materials to all research organisations, which are applicable to electronic units also. Broadly, organisations or individuals who have registered themselves with the Ministry of Science and Technology are eligible for import of capital goods of a specialised nature for research and development purposes. Such equipment, after scrutiny by a Committee duly constituted for this purpose, is exempted from advertisement procedures normally applicable in such cases. In regard to raw materials, recognised R&D institutions are permitted to import items allowed to actual users or established importers upto ceiling of Rs. 25,000 per annum.

Temporary Telephone connections in Bombay

2540. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the alleged irregularities and charges of corruption levelled against the top Telephone authorities for giving temporary telephone connections in Bombay;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). The Chairman, Telephone Subscribers' Association, Bombay has recently complained to Government about the alleged irregularities in giving temporary telephone connections in Bombay. The Chairman of the Association has been requested to quote specific instances where such irregular telephone connections have been given in order to enable the Government to initiate purposeful enquiry. The Chairman's reply is awaited.

Preparation of Programmes for Satellite Instructional Television Experiment proposed to be conducted during 1975 and 1976

2541. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether preparation of programmes for the satellite instructional television experiment proposed to be conducted during 1975 and 1976 was reviewed at a high level meeting of Ministers concerned with the Prime

Minister on 11th September, 1973; and

(b) if so, the decisions arrived at?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The role of Mass Communication, including Satellite television, in national development was generally reviewed at this meeting. It was *inter alia* agreed that television should be used as a medium of Mass Communication to convey the developmental message in rural areas and a hybrid system combining satellite-based and terrestrial TV transmissions, would be the most appropriate system for India in this context. It was also agreed that keeping in view the complexity of the tasks involved, a suitable television organisation under the aegis of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should be created to achieve the objectives of this national endeavour.

Jobs during Fifth Plan

2542. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the job potential of the Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether there will be less of unemployment at the end of the plan than at the beginning;

(c) whether there will be any attempt to make petty jobs attractive

to the educated and the elite e.g., Shop Assistants, peons etc.; and

(d) is there any scheme to start work camps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (d). The matter is yet under consideration.

Grant of pension to Freedom Fighters from Akola and Buldana Districts

2543. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters' pension cases processed, approved and sanctioned, conveyed, rejected or under query till the 31st August, 1973 in respect of Akola and Buldana Districts;

(b) how many pension cases from Akola and Buldana Districts have been processed during September, 1973 to mid of November, 1973 and with what results; and

(c) how many pension cases from the above District are yet to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). statement is attached.

(c) 40 cases from Akola and 30 cases from Buldana are yet to be scrutinised.

STATEMENT

	Processed	Approved and sanctioned	Sanction order issued	Rejected	Under consideration
Upto 31-8-73	600	320	320	190	90
From 1-9-73 to 15-11-73	76	18	17*	35	23

*The order in remaining one case will issue shortly.
2393 LS—6.

Forging to Signature of P.M. by Shri N.B. Shah

2544. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3928 on the 22nd August, 1973 regarding the prosecution of persons in Bombay for forging Prime Minister's Signature and state:

(a) whether both the accounts (referred to in the Annual Report of the CBI for 1972) with the Swiss Banking Corporation, Geneva, are fictitious accounts or only one of them is fictitious and the other is genuine;

(b) if both the accounts are fictitious, what was the point in "forging the signature of the Prime Minister and trying to furnish her image".

(c) what are the antecedents of Shri N. B. Shah of Bombay who forged the letter to the Swiss Banking Corporation, Geneva; and

(d) whether he was ever treated as a lunatic or a mentally deranged person?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). None of the accounts, i.e., neither No. 403216 nor No. 551197 exists in the name of the Prime Minister with the Swiss Banking Corporation of Geneva. The publication of the letter purporting to bear the signature of the Prime Minister was likely to give a wrong impression to those who did not know that the letter was forged.

(c) Shri N. B. Shah was tried and convicted in several cases under Bombay Rent Control Act for collection of unlawful charges from landlords and was arrested in one case for trying to take forcible possession of land of another party.

(d) The Government have no information whether he was ever treated as a lunatic or mentally deranged person.

Indo-Bangladesh Agreement on Peaceful use of Atomic Energy

2545. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bangladesh have jointly worked out a bilateral agreement in regard to the peaceful use of atomic energy; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). An agreement between Bangladesh and India on cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy was signed in Dacca on 27th August, 1973. Its salient features are given below:

(a) Planning and execution of collaborative programmes as mutually agreed upon.

(b) Application of radio-isotopes and radiation sources in medicine, agriculture and industry, engineering and in general scientific research.

(c) Development of nuclear electronics and instrumentation for basic research.

(d) Research and Development work connected with the setting up of Atomic Power Reactors.

(e) Other areas of mutual interest that may be identified and agreed upon from time to time by the competent organs of the contracting parties.

- (f) Exchange of scientific workers and experts, exchange of scientific and technical publications, exchange of technical documentation and of apparatus and equipment and participation in training programmes.

This agreement will continue to be in force for a period of five years, which can be extended by mutual agreement.

Appraisal of Crash Plan for Jobs

2546. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether working of the crash plan for jobs during the past two years has shown that it failed make any substantial headway and that the number of unemployed in the country shot up by 21 to 25 per cent during the last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken during the current year to make the plan a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

According to the latest information available with the Planning Commission, the various employment schemes initiated since 1971-72 have generated substantial employment opportunities. As will be seen from the Statement 'A' attached, 39,827 job opportunities and 80 million man-days of employment were created in 1971-72 and 437,808 job opportunities and 131.15 million man-days of employment in 1972-73 as a result of these employment schemes.

The exact number of unemployed in the country is not available. The only information available in this connection are the figures of the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges which indicate the number of job-seek-

ers in the country. The number of job-seekers on the Live Registers on 30-6-1972 was 56,87,978 and the corresponding figure for 31-12-1972 was 68,96,238 which shows an increase by 21.24 per cent in the second half of 1972. The figures of jobseekers on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges are not an accurate indication of the extent of unemployment.

As can be seen from the table annexed, substantial employment opportunities have been created from 1971 onwards under various employment schemes initiated by the Government. The Government is fully alive to the gravity of the problem of unemployment in the country and have initiated several steps during the current year to increase employment opportunities. The schemes for employment generation shown in the annexure are being continued in this year also; in addition, a scheme for creation of half a million jobs for educated unemployed has been initiated during the current year. Institutional and organisational arrangements for effective implementation of these employment programme are also being streamlined at the Centre and in the States. Problem of providing jobs is very much linked up with economic growth and all possible emphasis is being laid in the Fifth Plan in that direction. A statement indicating the outlays under various employment programmes during the current year is attached.

In addition to the employment programmes mentioned above certain other schemes have also been taken up by the Government to generate employment in the rural areas. These are described below:

Programme for Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers

This scheme was introduced in 1969-70. The scheme is intended for economic development of vulnerable rural classes by suitably strengthening the infrastructure base of Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers consistent with

the prevailing thin employment in the rural areas. Till the end of December 1972, about 3 million beneficiaries were identified. Of these, about 1.3 million have been enrolled as members of cooperatives. Up to the end of 1972-73, an expenditure of Rs. 17.32 crores was incurred. For 1973-74, a provision of Rs. 20.00 crores was made for this programme.

Drought Prone Area Programme

This programme is intended for the economic development of certain vulnerable areas of low resources

endowment. The programme aims at mitigating the severity of scarcity conditions by organising productive and labour intensive programmes like medium/minor irrigation and, soil conservation, afforestation and construction of roads. During 1970-71 and 1971-72, a total expenditure of Rs. 30.80 crores was incurred. During 1972-73, State Governments reported an expenditure of Rs. 36.38 crores. It is estimated that from the beginning of this scheme upto the end of 1972-73 about 70 million man-days of employment was generated. For the year 1973-74 a sum of Rs. 22.00 crores has been made for this programme.

STATEMENT

A. Allocations, expenditure and estimated employment generated under different employment scheme implemented in 1971-72 and 1972-73.

Scheme	1971-72			1972-73		
	Allocation	Expenditure	Estimated employment	Allocation	Expenditure	Estimated employment
	(Rs. crores)			(Rs. crores)		
1. Crash Scheme for Rural Employment started in 1971-72.	50.00	31.22	80 million man-days	50.40	53.01	131.15 million man-days
2. Employment Programme for Educated Unemployed initiated in 1971-72.	25.00	9.81	39,800	63.00	49.40	6,800
3. Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories started in 1972-73.	Scheme not in operation			27.00	26.18	370,000
TOTAL	75.00	41.03	39,800 jobs & 80 million man-days of employment	140.40	128.59	437,800 jobs and 131.15 million man-days of employment.

Allocations made in 1973-74 for various Special Employment Scheme

Scheme	Allocations made (Rs. crores)
1. Crash scheme for rural Employment started in 1971-72	44.88
2. Employment Programmes for Educated Unemployed started in 1971-72	48.26
3. Special Employment Programme for States and Union Territories Started in 1972-73	23.00
4. Half-a-Million jobs Programme for Educated Unemployed started in 1973-74	100.00

**Despatch of a Parcel from Nanakpura
(Delhi Post Office to Serampore)**

2547. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nanakpura (Delhi) Post Office received a parcel bearing No. 110 dated the 17th September, 1973 for sending to 81, Mullickpara Lane, Serampore;

(b) whether Government have received complaints that the contents of parcel were tampered with and certain things removed before delivery; and

(c) if so, the action taken on complaint?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The claim of the sender is being settled.

बन्दा वीर बैरागी की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी करना

2549. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बन्दा वीर बैरागी की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी करने के सम्बन्ध में अनुरोध प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) बन्दा वीर बैरागी की स्मृति में डाक टिकट जारी करने के प्रस्ताव पर डाक

टिकट सलाह कार समिति को बैंक में बिचार किया गया था परन्तु फिलहाल यह प्रस्ताव मंजूर करना व्यवहार्य नहीं पाया गया ।

Flag Hoisting in Simla

2550. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that some officers insulted the national flag at the time of hoisting the flag in Simla on 15th August, 1973; and

(b) the full facts in this regard and the action taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State Government, a single member Commission of inquiry has been appointed to inquire into the incident. The report of the Commission of Inquiry is awaited.

कागज मिल द्वारा कागज की चोरबाजारी

2551. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन में प्रयुक्त होने वाले कागज की अनियंत्रित मूल्य वृद्धि और चोरबाजारी से स्थिति दिन प्रतिदिन बिगड़ती जा रही है ।

(ख) क्या कागज मिलें सस्ती दर के लेबल लगा कर मुनाफाखोरी कर रही हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार प्रारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या उपाय किये गये हैं

श्रीछोटागिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुञ्जर्जी) : (क) कागज के मूल्यों में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है जो निविष्टि (इनपुट) आदि के बढ़ने हुए मूल्यों के कारण है। उत्पादन गिरने से भी बाजार में कुछ कमी हो गई है।

(ख) ऐसी कोई घांघलो सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं लायी गयी है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा आयोजित सभी परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी की परीक्षा का माध्यम बनाना

2552. श्री एम० एस० पुरती : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा आयोजित सभी परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी की परीक्षा का माध्यम बनाने के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्जा) : (क) और (ख) . संघ की राजभाषा के प्रश्न पर दिसम्बर, 1967 में संसद् के दोनों सदनों द्वारा पारित संकल्प में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित व्यवस्था की गई है :—

“परीक्षाओं की भावी योजना, कार्य-विधि सम्बन्धी पहलुओं तथा समय आदि के बारे में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के विचार मालूम करने

के बाद, अखिल भारतीय और उच्चतर केन्द्रीय सेवाओं की परीक्षाओं के लिए वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में संविधान की भाठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित सभी भाषाएं और अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग करने की अनुमति दी जायेगी।”

तदनुसार, 1959 में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में शुरुआत की गई जब कि भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा आदि की भर्ती के लिए सम्मिलित प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों को दो अनिवार्य विषयों—निबन्ध और सामान्य ज्ञान के लिए अपने उत्तर लिखने के लिए, अंग्रेजी के अलावा संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भाषाओं में से किसी का भी प्रयोग करने का विकल्प दिया गया है। ऐसे विकल्प को और अधिक विषयों पर लागू करने का प्रश्न, अब तक प्राप्त अनुभव के आधार पर संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के विचाराधीन है।

2. इसके अतिरिक्त, सन् 1964 से संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली सहायक ग्रेड की परीक्षा में निबन्ध और सामान्य ज्ञान के प्रश्न-पत्रों के उत्तर देने के लिए अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी का प्रयोग वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में करने की अनुमति दी गई है। वर्ष, 1971 से, आशुलिपिक परीक्षण में बैठने वाले उम्मीदवारों को भी सामान्य ज्ञान के उत्तर लिखने और आशुलिपिक परीक्षा देने के लिए हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग का विकल्प दिया गया है। सिद्धान्त रूप से, यह भी मान लिया गया है कि सहायक ग्रेड परीक्षा में, “अंकगणित” के प्रश्न पत्र के लिए वैकल्पिक माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी के प्रयोग की भी अनुमति दी जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग वर्ष 1974 से, अनुभाग अधिकारी ग्रेड सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा

भारतीय विदेश सेवा (बी) सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा, तथा रेलवे बोर्ड सचिवालय सेवा अनुभाग अधिकारी ग्रेड सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा की योजना में शामिल कुछ विषयों के सम्बन्ध में अंग्रेजी के अलावा हिन्दी को भी परीक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में शुरू करने के बारे में सहमत हो गया है ।

3. अन्य विषयों तथा अन्य परीक्षाओं में हिन्दी को विकल्प के रूप में अपनाये जाने के प्रश्न पर उपरोक्त परीक्षाओं से प्राप्त अनुभव की दृष्टि में रखते हुए विचार करना होगा ।

राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् को पुनः जीवित करना

2553. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् को पुनर्जीवित किया गया है और इसकी पहली बैठक भी हो चुकी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बैठक में क्या निर्णय किये गये ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कर्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामनिवास मिश्रा) : (क) और (ख). प्रधान मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में एक संचालन समिति का गठन किया गया है जिसके सदस्य मुख्यतः केन्द्रीय मंत्री परिषद् मुख्य मंत्रियों, संसद् के राजनैतिक दलों तथा अन्य विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों में से लिये गये हैं । यह समिति राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की भविष्य की भूमिका तथा कार्यों और इसके पुनर्गठन की रूपरेखा के विषय में सिफारिश

तथा निम्नलिखित मामलों की समीक्षा करेंगी :—

- (1) साम्प्रदायिक स्थिति ,
- (2) अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों को प्रभावित करने वाली घटनाओं से उत्पन्न स्थिति ;
- (3) क्षेत्रीय तनावों की समस्याएं; और
- (4) राष्ट्रीय एकता परिषद् की सिफारिशों पर की गई कार्यवाही ।

प्रधान मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में 24 अगस्त, 1973 को संचालन समिति की बैठक हुई । उपरोक्त मदों पर सामान्य विचार विमर्श हुआ । समिति के सदस्य परिषद् द्वारा पहले की गई सिफारिशों के कार्यन्वयन के बारे में राज्य सरकारों से अधिक विस्तृत सूचना जानना चाहते थे । यह भी निश्चय किया गया कि समिति के सदस्यों को उपरोक्त मदों पर अपने मुद्दाव तथा सिफारिशें देनी चाहिए । उत्तर प्राप्त होते ही समिति की बैठक निकट भविष्य में पुनः होने की सम्भावना है ।

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देने के लिए आवेदन पत्रों की जांच

2554. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देने के लिए आवेदनपत्रों की जांच के दौरान कुछ अनुपयुक्त मामलों की सरकार के ध्यान में आये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्यवार उनकी संख्या क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपबंधी : (बी एक० एक० मोहसिम) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) उन आवेदकों के आवेदन अस्वीकृत किए गये हैं जो पात्र नहीं हैं । पेंशन स्वीकृति के विरुद्ध भी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं । ऐसे मामलों की राज्यवार संख्या का विवरण संलग्न है ।

बिहार

राज्य	अस्वीकृत मामलों की संख्या	उन मामलों की संख्या जिनमें शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ।
1	2	3
अण्डमान और निकोबार	—	—
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1519	4
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	—	—
असम	552	—
बिहार	2918	10
चण्डीगढ़	12	1
दिल्ली	211	52
गोवा	399	—
गुजरात	1614	—
हरियाणा	209	8
हिमाचल प्रदेश	56	—
जम्मू और काश्मीर	157	1
कर्नाटक	802	—
केरल	1652	—
मध्य प्रदेश	2526	2
महाराष्ट्र	2928	1

1	2	3
मणिपुर	2	—
मेघालय	9	—
मिज़ोराम	—	—
नागालैण्ड	—	—
उड़ीसा	1683	16
पांडिचेरी	194	—
पंजाब	681	12
राजस्थान	293	3
तमिल नाडु	1313	—
त्रिपुरा	3	—
उत्तर प्रदेश	2729	43
पश्चिमी बंगाल	900	21
आजाद हिन्द फौज के भूतपूर्व कर्म-चारी	32	—
	23394	174

नोट : 13 मामलों में पेंशन रोक दी गई है जिनमें जांच होनी है । बिहार से 12 मामलों में जिनमें पेंशन रोक दी गई थी, जांच के पश्चात् फिर शुरू कर दी गई है ।

Issue of Licence for setting up Tyre Factory in Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu

2555. SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Letter of Intent has been issued to a private party for a new tyre factory near Tirupakkur in Ramanathapuram District of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether the necessary machinery have been imported by the party and erected; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation was granted a letter of intent on 12-12-1970 for setting up a new industrial undertaking for the manufacture of tyre and tubes in a backward area like Ramanathapuram District of the State of Tamil Nadu. The exact location of the unit is not known. At the request of TIDCO, the letter of intent has been transferred in the name of Tamil Nadu Rubber Ltd., a company specially set up by the TIDCO for implementing the letter of intent.

(b) The C. G. application of Tamil Nadu Rubber Ltd., for import of machinery has recently been cleared and the import licence has not yet issued.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Newsprint Plant by West Coast Paper Mills, Dandeli

2556. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Coast Paper Mills, Dandeli, has been asked to work out a scheme for setting up a newsprint plant; and

(b) if so the likely capacity of the newsprint plant to be set up and its approximate cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) West Coast Paper Mills have however, indicated to Government that they propose to manufacture 30,000 tonnes of newsprint per annum pro-

vided Government are willing to extend some facilities regarding import of equipment, reduction of import duty, re-fixation of selling price of newsprint, etc. Formal application from them has so far not been received.

Number of Gazetted Officers prosecuted by Central Bureau of Investigation

2557. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Gazetted Officers prosecuted by Central Bureau of Investigation during January to September, 1973;

(b) the nature of the Cases; and

(c) the action taken against those officers on the basis of the Central Bureau of Investigation report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The Central Bureau of Investigation prosecuted 48 public servants of Gazetted/comparable status during January to September, 1973.

(b) The cases against the above mentioned officers relate to abuse of official position, obtaining undue pecuniary gains to themselves and/or others, misappropriation of funds, cheating, forgery, demand and receipt of illegal gratification and possession of disproportionate assets, etc.

(c) All the cases are pending trial in various courts.

Vacation of Regal Building Shop by Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi of the requisitioned building after March, 1974.

2558. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:

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

(a) whether he is aware that the Ministry of Works and Housing has asked the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan housed in the Regal Building, Connaught Circus, New Delhi to vacate the premises by March, 1974; and

(b) whether he is aware that owing to the central location, the Bhawan's turnover of more than Rs. 1 crore a year, apart from the foreign exchange earned by it, would be considerably affected by this shifting;

(c) whether the alternative accommodation being offered to the Bhawan at Kharak Singh Road Emporium Building is too small to house the Bhawan and its establishment in a compact form; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by his Ministry in saving the Bhawan from ruination as a result of the impending shifting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, has been asked to negotiate with the owner of the building for terms for retention of premises, on rental basis, beyond 31st March, 1974, the date on which it is proposed to de-requisition the said premises. The Commission have informed that they are pursuing the matter with the Ministry of Works and Housing for continuation

Harassment to innocent persons by Police Officials in Fatehpuri Area Delhi who are against Illegal Forward Trade in Agricultural Commodities

2559. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the local police Officers, even at the senior rank of Deputy Superintendent, are unnecessarily harassing such innocent persons in Old Delhi; Fatehpuri area who are against the illegal forward trade in agricultural commodities, which is going on in a well-organised manner in Delhi;

(b) whether these Officers have called names to certain Members of the Parliament, who have written against illegal forward trade to Government;

(c) whether the persons who are being harassed at the hands of these Police Officers have written to Government; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

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

(c) Letters in this regard have been received from a Member of Parliament and from the Vice-Chairman, Om Oils and Oilseeds Exchange Limited.

(d) The facts were ascertained from the Delhi Police, who have denied the allegations.

विविध भारतीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत प्रसारित एक टेलीविजन के विज्ञापन से 'दहेज प्रथा' को प्रोत्साहन

2560. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विविध भारती से प्रसारित एक टेलीविजन के बारे में एक विज्ञापन 'दहेज प्रथा' को प्रोत्साहन देने वाला है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे विज्ञापनों के प्रसारण का क्या औचित्य है ; और

(ग) क्या विज्ञापन स्वीकार करने के बारे में सरकार की कोई विशेष नीति या मापदंड निर्धारित है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, हां । विज्ञापन सरकार द्वारा वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण के लिए निर्धारित संहिता के अनुरूप होने चाहिए । संहिता की मुख्य बातें हैं:—

(1) विज्ञापन देश के कानूनों के अनुरूप होने चाहिए और नैतिकता, शालीनता तथा लोगों की धार्मिक भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचाने वाले नहीं होने चाहिए ।

(2) ऐसे किसी भी विज्ञापन को अनुमति न दी जाए जो :—

(1) किसी देश, जाति, रंग, पन्थ, राष्ट्रियता का उपहास करता हो, सिवाए वहां जहां ऐसा प्रयोग प्रभावी नाटकीयकरण के

विशिष्ट प्रयोजन या इंध से संघर्ष के लिए हो ;

(2) भारतीय संविधान के किसीके उद्देश्य, सिद्धान्त या उपबन्ध विरुद्ध ;

(3) लोगों को अपराध करने या अव्यवस्था, हिंसा या कानून भंग करने के लिए उकसाता हो ;

(4) अपराध वृत्ति को बांछनीय रूप में प्रस्तुत करता हो या अपराध का विवरण या उसकी नकल प्रस्तुत करता हो ;

(5) विदेशों के साथ मंत्री सम्बन्धों पर बुरा असर डालता हो ;

(6) राष्ट्रीय झण्डे या संविधान के किसी भाग या किसी व्यक्ति या व्यक्तित्व या राष्ट्रीय नेता या राज्य के उच्च पदाधिकारी का अनुचित लाभ उठाता हो ;

(7) तम्बाखू, तम्बाखू से बनी वस्तुओं या शराब पीने की वकालत करता हो ।

Issue of Cement Permits to Maruti Concern

2561. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the quantity of cement permit issued so far in favour of Maruti concern by the Cement Controller, Government of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Permits for a quantity of 15,600 tonnes of cement were issued by the Cement Controller against the demand of 22,700 tonnes

received from the Maruti concern for the period 1st October, 1972 to date.

Re-Arrest of Released Prisoners in West Bengal

2562. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4794 on the 29th August, 1973 and state:

(a) how many released prisoners in West Bengal have been re-arrested;

(b) under what provisions of which Act or Acts they have been re-arrested;

(c) how many M.I.S.A., detenus in West Bengal are still in jail, with their political affiliation; and

(d) what are the specific charges against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Till 5th November, 1973 fresh orders of detention were made under the provisions of the M. I. S. Act in respect of 981 of the detenus released following the relevant Supreme Court judgement.

(c) 2463 persons were under detention in West Bengal as on 31st October, 1973. The political affiliations of the detenus, so far as could be ascertained, are as follows:

CPI-M	134
Indian National Congress	32
Samyukta Socialist Party	1

The political affiliations, if any, of the other detenus are not known.

(d) These persons have been detained with a view to prevent them from acting in a manner prejudicial to the considerations specified in section 3 of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971.

Paper recommending the Lifting of Curbs on Foreign Investment

2563. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the paper jointly prepared by the former Governor of R. B. I., Shri L. K. Jha, High Commissioner designate to the U. K., Shri B. K. Nehru and Principal Secretary of the P. M., Shri P. N. Dhar, they have recommended a big inflow of Private foreign capital from the multi-national corporations like General Motors;

(b) whether the said paper has also urged lifting of many other curbs on investment, on the ground that this hampered industrial production; and

(c) if so, the text of the said paper and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). No such paper has been prepared and submitted to Government.

Products of Hindustan Lever Company

2564. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the products manufactured and marketed by Hindustan Lever Company, a subsidiary of the Uni Lever, London;

(b) the total production of each product by the company as in 1965-66, 1971-72 and 1972-73; and the total turnover, gross profits and dividend distributed by this company during the same period;

(c) on how many products of this company there is price control;

(d) in how many products, the company holds a monopoly position with regard to production as well as distribution; and

(e) how many new licences of each category have been received by this company during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Issue of Licences on the Feasibility Report of Maruti Consultancy Services

2565. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued where Feasibility/Project reports have been prepared/forwarded/examined by Maruti Consultancy Services of which Shri Sanjay Gandhi is one of the owners; and

(b) the full facts since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Maruti Technical Services Private Limited was incorporated on the 16th November, 1970 and stands registered with the Registrar of Companies, Delhi and Haryana. This firm is not enlisted as a Consultancy Engineering firm with the Ministry of Industrial Development. So far we have not been able to find any case where licence has been issued on the basis of feasibility/project reports prepared by this firm. We are pursuing the matter with other Ministries also to find out whether there are any such cases and if there are they will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

All India Conference of Inspectors General

2566. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he advised the Inspectors-General of Police, whom he met in New Delhi at an All-India Conference recently, that it would be wrong for the police to side with forces which stood for the status-quo; and

(b) if so, the precise details of the said speech?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. F. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). At a conference of the Inspectors General of Police held on October 18, 1973, the Home Minister referred among other things, to the multi-process of change through which our society was going and emphasised the need for all of us including policemen to develop awareness of the revolutionary processes of change.

Political Activities by Government Servants

2567. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee appointed by the Government of Kerala has recommended the repeal of the rule prohibiting political activity by Government servants for all employees in lower grades and its partial modification for employees in the middle grades; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) It is understood from the Government of Kerala that a Committee appointed by the State

Government for the revision of Service Rules have submitted Reports to the Government on various matters including a Report on the Kerala Government Servants' Conduct Rules, 1960 suggesting various amendments to those Rules. The Report is being examined by the State Government.

(b) The Central Government have had no occasion to consider the Report.

Application from a Private Citizen for establishing a Medium Wave Transmitter

2568. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private citizen has submitted a formal application to Government for establishing a Medium Wave Transmitter for broadcasting of news, views and entertainment programmes; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the said application?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not been found possible to permit establishment of a broadcast transmitter by the applicant.

Curbing of offences of Adulteration, Blackmarketing and Corruption under D.I.R.

2569. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the obstacles in the way of Government to declare the offence of adulteration, black-marketing and corruption a national offence and curb it under the D.I.R.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Offences relating to blackmarketing come already within the purview of the Defence of

India Rules. Adulteration, wherever necessary, can also be brought within the purview of the Defence of India Rules. Provisions exist in the ordinary laws to deal adequately with offences of corruption.

Taking over of Sri Ram Institute of Industrial Research, New Delhi

2570. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

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

(a) whether Government have looked into the various developments in the Sri Ram Institute of Industrial Research;

(b) whether there was a proposal under consideration of Government to take over the management of this Institute and the management was also prepared to hand over the Institute to the Government; and

(c) the decision taken on the proposals and in case no decision has since been taken the reasons for delay and when a final decision is expected in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Sri Ram Institute for Industrial Research is a private institution. However, Government has been receiving a number of representations regarding the working of this Institute.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) A proposal was included in the IV Five Year Plan proposals of the CSIR. The Committee which was constituted by the Vice-President, CSIR to consider the Plan proposals of the CSIR recommended *inter-alia* as under:—

.....It was noted that the intention of the founder of this Institute was that it should function

on the lines of the Mellon Institute and similar institutions abroad. The Committee felt that if the CSIR took over the Institute the character of the Institute would in all probability undergo a change. The best manner in which the CSIR could assist this Institute was to give financial and other support on 'project' basis as hitherto.

The recommendations of the 4th Plan Committee were accepted by the Governing Body of the CSIR at its meeting held on 25th November, 1967.

Communications System in Orissa

2571. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the specific steps taken by the Government to improve communication systems of Orissa State in comparison with other States in the country;

(b) whether in some of the Districts in Orissa, telegrams are being delivered by Post; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) Communications in Orissa, as well as in other parts of the country existed mostly on open wire systems. These systems were not performing well due to large-scale Copper wire thefts. Action has already been initiated for replacing the copper wire with other types of wire to improve system performance.

The maintenance of small exchanges which are in far-flung areas have also been taken up for improvement by strengthening the staff and the training facilities.

A network of high grade reliable transmission systems of coaxial and microwave has been planned touching

important cities of Orissa. The Coaxial cable Scheme linking Calcutta to Madras is currently under execution and will link Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Balasore stations in Orissa to Calcutta and Madras and through these centres to the major communication Network in the country. A narrow-band microwave link is already in operation in Cuttack-Bhubaneswar since August 1972. This Scheme is proposed to be extended to Sambalpur and further on to Jamshedpur and Kharagpur for linking these stations on to the National network.

(b) Telegrams can be forwarded by post where delivery limit is over an extended area or where delivery limit is over an extended area or where there is reason to believe that there will be difficulty in collecting delivery charges. This method is also adopted if delay is anticipated due to circuit failures.

(c) Every endeavour is being taken to open more and more telegraph offices, even if loss of upto Rs. 1500/- is anticipated. Circuits interruptions are being reduced through installation of more modern communication system.

Labour troubles in P.M.G's Office Bhubaneswar

2572. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been labour troubles in the P.M.G's office at Bhubaneswar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):

(a) and (b). There have been no labour troubles as such in the P.M.G's Office, Bhubaneswar. The All India (P & T) Administrative Offices' Employees Union had, however, submitted a memorandum listing certain

grievances and had also not been attending monthly meetings with the P.M.G. The grievances of the Union have since been looked into and a suitable reply sent to them. The P.M.G. has also called the Circle Branch of the Union for a meeting on the 30th November, 1973.

Facilities to self-employed Technocrats for Import of Materials

2574. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the self-employed technocrats have lots of difficulties in the import of raw materials/capital goods for their industries; and

(b) whether Government propose to liberalise conditions/procedures for the benefit of self-employed technocrats?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) As and when difficulties are brought to the notice of Government, efforts are made to provide necessary assistance in consultation with the concerned agencies.

(b) Import Trade Control Policy for the year 1973-74 has been liberalised to assist among others, engineering graduates in matters relating to import of capital goods, and raw materials. The relevant provisions are reproduced below:—

- (i) Applications for import of machinery will be considered on a liberal basis from engineering graduates and ex-service personnel who intend to set up small scale industries.
- (ii) Applications for import of raw materials and components from units referred to above will be considered on a comparatively liberal basis.

The procedure for import of raw materials, components and spares applicable to such units is given in Appendix 65 of Import Trade Control Policy 1973-74.

New policy for import of Raw Materials and Capital Goods for greater production

2575. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how far the new policy for clearance of industrial licences announced by Government recently is helpful in procuring raw materials and capital goods by 100 per cent Indian units; and

(b) whether there is no indication of a dynamic change in industrial policy viz-a-viz greater production even for 100 per cent Indian units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The new policy for clearance of industrial licences aims at speedier grant of industrial approvals to all entrepreneurs including 100 per cent Indian units. The streamlining of industrial licensing procedures will expedite investment decisions and result in greater production. There is no separate policy for clearance of industrial licences for 100 per cent Indian units.

Procedure for import of Raw Materials of Capital Goods by Indian units

2576. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure for the import of raw materials and capital goods by 100 per cent Indian units under the

new industrial procedure announced recently; and

(b) the conditions of registration with D.G.T.D. for new units and how for these conditions are helpful in the growth of industries and in the interest of Indian units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The procedure for the import of raw materials and capital goods has been set out in detail in the publication on the Annual Import Trade Control Policy (Red Book) for 1973-74. A copy of the publication is available in the Library of Parliament. The procedure has been further liberalised in the delicensed sector under certain specific conditions in the Press Note of October 31, 1973, issued by Government. A copy of this Press Note is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5835|73].

(b) The conditions for registration with the DGTD and the procedures that are applicable and furnished in the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertaking Rules, 1952, a copy of which is available in the Library of Parliament. The registration facilities (involving exemption from licensing) will permit the growth of new units by small, medium and new entrepreneurs, in industries which do not involve significant dependence on import of capital goods or raw materials and which are in priority areas.

Attack on Harijans in Kunnathur Village North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu

2577. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

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(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the attack on Harijans of North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu on 12th October, 1973;

(b) if so, the facts, thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Effect of non-availability of Railway Wagon on Cement Output

2579. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a survey in the *Economic Times* of the 14th September, 1973 stating that non-availability of the Railway wagons has seriously affected cement output in 1972; and

(b) the extent to which cement industry was affected consequently?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per reports submitted by the Cement factories, the loss of production suffered by the Cement Industry in 1972 due to short supply of wagons was about 11.8 lakh tonnes.

खादी प्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता सूची

2580. श्री फूजबन्द वर्मा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी प्रामोद्योग भवन के कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता सूची को अभी तक अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब तक अंतिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा ;

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नतियां वरिष्ठता सूची के कारण रुकी पड़ी हैं और क्या रिक्त पदों को वरिष्ठता सूची की अंतिम रूप दिए जाने के बाद ही भरा जाएगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां तो परीक्षा निति संबंधी क्या नियम तथा विनियम हैं और क्या इसी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ज़िप्राउर रहमान प. रो) :
(क) और (ख) खादी प्रामोद्योग भवन के कर्मचारियों की वरिष्ठता-सूची को अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है ।

(ग) और (घ) रिक्त पदों को भरने का प्रशासनिक कार्य चल रहा है और उनको शीघ्र ही भरने की संभावना है ।

आकाशवाणी के एक इंजीनियर व उसकी पत्नी द्वारा चलते स्फूटर से छत्रांग लगाने का कथित समाचार

2581. श्री फूजबन्द वर्मा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ माह पूर्व दिल्ली में आकाशवाणी के एक इंजीनियर व उसकी पत्नी ने चलते स्फूटर से छत्रांग लगा दी थी जिसके कारण पत्नी का देहान्त हो गया और इंजीनियर घायल हो गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस घटना की जांच करवाई गई थी; और

(ग) अब तक कितने लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया अथवा हिरासत में लिया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मिन) : (क) जी हां श्रीमान ।

(ख) तुगलक रोड पुलिस थाने में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 392/304 के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया गया था और जांच पड़ताल की गई थी ।

(ग) पुलिस के भरसक प्रयत्न के बावजूद भी कोई सुराग नहीं मिला और कोई गिरफ्तारी नहीं की गई । मामले का पता न लगने की रिपोर्ट 20-9-73 को भेज दी गई थी ।

Effect of increase in cement price on House Building Activities

2582. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the extent to which increase in prices of cement will depress house building activities in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The recent increase of Rs. 10/- per tonne in the retention price of cement has not depressed the house building activities in the country.

**योजना आयोग के सदस्यों को उपलब्ध
सुविधाएँ**

उन्होंने पीछा विज्ञानों में काफी काम किया है ।

2583. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या
बौद्धिक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

गया काटन मिल में नियुक्तियों

(क) योजना आयोग के सदस्यों को कितना वेतन दिया जाता है तथा उन्हें प्रदान की जाने वाली अन्य सुविधाएँ क्या हैं; और

2584. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ख) क्या अब तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से किसी विशेषज्ञ की नियुक्त योजना आयोग में की गई है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

(क) गया काटन मिल में उत्पादन कब से प्रारम्भ होगा ; और

(ख) उक्त काटन मिल में अब तक कितने कर्मचारियों की नियुक्तियाँ हुई हैं और काम शुरू होने के काल तक कितने और लोगों को नियुक्ति करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीमन् श्री धारिया) : (क) योजना आयोग के सदस्यों को दिया जाने वाला वेतन तथा उन्हें प्रदान की जाने वाली अन्य सुविधाएँ निम्न प्रकार से हैं :—

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रवीण कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) गया काटन एण्ड जूट मिल, गया (बिहार) में दिसम्बर, 1973 के प्रथम सप्ताह से उत्पादन शुरू हो जाने की आशा है ।

वेतन 2250 रुपये प्रति मास ।

आवास : नई दिल्ली में बिना किराये का सुसज्जित आवास, जिसका रख-रखाव सरकारी खर्च पर किया जाता है । रख-रखाव में स्थानीय उपशुल्क और कर, जल और बिजली की व्यवस्था शामिल है ।

(ख) मिल में अब तक कामगारों और कर्मचारियों समेत 299 कर्मचारी नियुक्त किए गए हैं । दिसम्बर, 1973 के अन्त तक मिल द्वारा 500 और कामगारों एवं कर्मचारियों को काम में लगाए जाने की संभावना है । पूर्ण रूप से उत्पादन होने पर, लगभग मिल द्वारा 1445 व्यक्तियों को मिल द्वारा रोजगार दिए जाने की सम्भावना है ।

बिक्रिया : यात्रा और दैनिक भत्ता वही सुविधाएँ जो कि एक मंत्री को दी जाती हैं ।

छुट्टी : जो कि श्रेणी-1 के सरकारी कर्मचारी को दी जाती हैं ।

Shortage of Raw Materials in Industries

(ख) डा० बी० एस० मिन्हास, सदस्य, योजना आयोग पंजाब के जिला जालन्धर के एक कृषि परिवार से सम्बन्धित हैं । वे कृषि विज्ञानों के विशेषज्ञ हैं और प्रयत्नशास्त्र तथा सांख्यिकी में आने से पहले

2585. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of raw material for various industrial units in the country:

(b) whether Government have decided to meet the full raw material requirements of priority industries;

(c) whether there is likely to be any change in foreign exchange allocations for import of essential raw materials; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof and how does Government propose to meet full requirements of basic raw material?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes Sir, for some industries.

(b) It is Government's endeavour to meet the requirements of imported raw materials of priority industries, to the fullest extent possible, but this is subject to the over-all constraint of foreign exchange availability in the context of steep increases in prices of most imported raw materials, and also to the constraint of availability of the required raw materials in international markets.

(c) Additional allocations of foreign exchange have been made for the import of essential raw materials.

(d) Government is endeavouring to increase the availability of basic raw materials by increased production in the country and by encouraging substitution of imported raw materials by indigenous ones to the extent possible.

Census of Small Scale Industries

2586. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made for the preparation of inventory of small scale industries (region-wise) and (Industry-wise);

(b) whether census of small scale industries has also been made; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof and the quantity of raw material required by the small scale industries during the next three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). Action to organise a census of small scale industrial units coming under the purview of the Small Scale Industries Board has been initiated on 1st September, 1973. The training of the field staff for census work is at present in progress. Details will be worked out after completion of census.

Scheme for National Information System as Infra-structure for Scientific and Technological Development

2587. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme for National Information System as an infra-structure for scientific and technological development in the country; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The National Committee on Science and Technology has prepared a draft plan for National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT), which is under consideration.

(b) This system is envisaged as a national information grid for scientific, technical and economic information and would involve a number of agencies in the country. The national grid would collect and collate scientific and technical information from various sources and it will render information

services in such fields as natural resources, meteorology, atmospheric sciences, rural and urban systems, chemical and metallurgical industries, engineering, patents and technology transfer.

This information grid would function through a Central Agency, the National Information System for Science and Technology (NISSAT) under the Department of Science and Technology.

Survey for Collecting Data on Employment, Unemployment and Under-Employment in Urban and Rural Areas

2588. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the survey undertaken by the National Sample Survey Organisation for collecting data on employment, unemployment and under-employment in urban and rural areas of the country has been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). A sample survey was carried out by National Sample Survey Organisation during 1972-73 in the 27th round of the National Sample Survey with the main objective of collecting data on employment and under-employment in the rural and urban parts of the country. The field work of the survey which began in October 1972 was completed in September 1973. The processing of the data has been started and efforts are being made to bring out certain important results as soon as possible, on the basis of which further action will be considered.

Vigilance Commissions in States

2589. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of State Governments who have set up Vigilance Commissions;

(b) whether any directions have been issued by the Centre to other States also to set up such Commissions; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). No directions have been issued by the Central Government to the State Govts. to set up Vigilance Commissions. However, at a Conference of Chief Ministers and some Home Ministers of States held on 28th December, 1963, the then Home Minister had explained the scheme of the Central Vigilance Commission and commended the setting up of similar bodies in the States also. The information received from the State Governments regarding Vigilance Commissions/Organisations set up by them is given below:—

(i) *States which have set up Vigilance Commissions on the pattern of the Central Vigilance Commission:*

- Andhra Pradesh.
- Assam.
- Gujarat.
- Madhya Pradesh.
- Karnataka.
- Orissa.
- West Bengal.
- Tamil Nadu.

In Orissa, the post of Vigilance Commissioner has been lying vacant since 1967. Orissa has, however, enacted legislation to appoint the functionaries

of Lokpal/Lokayukta but they are yet to be appointed.

(ii) *States where Vigilance Commissions set up earlier have since been abolished:*

Haryana
Kerala
Maharashtra
Punjab
Rajasthan

In Maharashtra, the Vigilance Commission has been replaced by the Lokayukta appointed under the Maharashtra Lokayukta and Upa-Lokayuktas Act, 1971. In Rajasthan, the Vigilance Commission has been replaced by the Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas appointed under the Rajasthan Lokayukta and Up-Lokayuktas Act, 1973. In Haryana, Kerala and Punjab, Government Departments are in charge of Vigilance work.

(iii) *States which have Vigilance Commissions/Organisations different from the pattern of the Central Vigilance Commission:*

Bihar
Jammu & Kashmir
Uttar Pradesh

In Bihar, a Lokayukta is also functioning.

(iv) *States where Vigilance Commissions have not been set up:*

Himachal Pradesh
Manipur
Nagaland
Tripura
Meghalaya

In Himachal Pradesh and Manipur, there are Directorates of Vigilance to look after vigilance work. In Nagaland, the Anti-Corruption work is being done by the Special Branch of State Police. In Tripura, at the request of the State Government, the Central Vigilance Commission is temporarily advising the State Government in vigilance matters. The Vigi-

lance Commissioner of Assam is looking after the cases of Meghalaya also, for the present.

Nominations to N.D.M.C.

2590. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government nominate Members from the Government employees as well as from the public as the Members of the New Delhi Municipal Committee (N.D.M.C.); and

(b) if so, the criteria and the policy for the selection of the Members?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the provisions of Section 24 of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1911, as in force in the limits of the NDMC and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 12 of the said Act, the Lieut. Governor, Delhi nominates Members on the New Delhi Municipal Committee. These nominations are made after a careful consideration of all aspects.

Interception of a motor van of Haryana by Delhi Police

2591. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Police has intercepted a motor van of Haryana Police in the first week of November, 1973, which is said to be used for smuggling of wines etc;

(b) if so, the number of wine bottles and other confiscated goods and materials seized from the said van; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop such illegal activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir. A car belonging to Haryana Police was intercepted carrying liquor.

(b) 72 bottles of Haryana country liquor were seized.

(c) In this instance a case was registered under the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, and the occupants and driver of the vehicle were arrested. The Delhi Police carries out raids whenever information in this regard is received.

Use of buggy by the Prime Minister while coming to office

2592. **SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether she had gone to office in a horse-driven carriage (Buggy) in the first week of November, 1973, if so, the reasons to use the same;

(b) whether she proposes to advise all the Chief Ministers, V.I.Ps. and other high ranking officers to use such vehicles for the purpose of economy;

(c) the extent to which expenditure is likely to be reduced; and

(d) the opinion of the security department in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (d). The Prime Minister has been using an imported Dodge Polara car and an Ambassador car alternatively. Two years ago she switched over to an Ambassador car but because of frequent breakdowns she reverted to the use of the imported car. For some months past because of her concern regarding air pollution, as well as of economising on petrol, the Prime Minister was giving thought to some other mode of transport. A horse-

driven buggy, borrowed from the President's Body Guard was tried to see whether this mode of transport would be feasible. However, it was given up because it is only a two-seater, and on considerations of security. The Prime Minister is again using an Ambassador car now. The Chief Ministers have already been asked to conserve petrol to the extent possible. However it is not proposed to advise them or others on the lines of part (b) of the Question. The Prime Minister hopes that everyone will take such steps as may be feasible to ensure that there is maximum economy possible in the use of petrol.

Rationalisation of the procedures of sanctioning loans of production of Films

2593. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the films financed by the Film Finance Corporation generally result in financial losses; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to rationalise the procedures of sanctioning loans to films?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) As in the case of films everywhere, not all productions succeed at the box office. However, in spite of the failure at the box office of some of the Film Finance Corporation financed films, the Corporation's initiative has blazed a new trail in contemporary Indian cinema.

(b) Side by side with serving a primary promotional role, the Film Finance Corporation is taking suitable steps to safe-guard against losses.

Financial assistance given by Film Finance Corporation

2594. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money due to the Film Finance Corporation

from the producers of different films and its film-wise break-up as on 31st November, 1973; and

(b) the reasons for these abnormal delay in the repayment of loans by these producers and the steps taken by Government to collect the dues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) A statement is laid in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5836/73].

(b) Failure at the box-office and restricted exhibition facilities are the main reasons for the delay in repayment of loans. Besides taking recourse to legal remedy wherever necessary, the Film Finance Corporation is considering several other steps to hasten the recovery of outstanding dues.

Calcutta Telephone System

2595. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government gave assurance to improve and make various development of Calcutta Telephone system during the course of a half-an-hour discussion on Calcutta Telephone held on the 18th April, 1973; and

(b) if so, the steps taken and the steps proposed, with the time-schedule for their completion, to improve and strengthen Calcutta Telephones?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following special steps have been taken for the improvement of Telephone services in Calcutta:—

1. Additional equipment has been installed which has reduced dial tone delays and has improved grade of service. In '46' exchange, 41 Directors and 162 1st code selectors have been added. In '24' exchange, 52 Directors and

132 1st code selectors have been put into service Traffic relief work in '67', '44' and '55' exchanges, is also in progress.

2. The required spare parts have been arranged and the worn out parts being replaced at a fast rate. Arrangements for recruitment and training of additional technical personnel have been made.
3. More operators have been trained and made available for handling, service. Time to answer in 180, 181, 199 etc. has been appreciably reduced. There has also been considerable improvement in the disposal of trunk traffic.
4. Coordination meetings are being held with different agencies to minimise cable breakdowns, cable thefts and consequent disruption to telephone service due to random digging by various agencies like CESC, Calcutta Corporation and CMDA contractors. Vigilance has been increased. A special police intelligence Cell is being set up by the West Bengal Police to detect and track down the people responsible for such thefts.
5. Calcutta Trunk Automatic Exchange is programmed to be commissioned with STD facilities with Asansol and Kharagpur in 1974. With the additional availability of channels after completion of broad and microwave system Calcutta-Delhi and other transmission projects STD facility will be gradually extended to other cities.
6. Programme for installation of 50,000 lines of equipment during the next five year has been drawn up.
7. Additional positions for special services are being progressively added.

**Statue of Netaji Subhash Chandra
Bose at Port Blair**

2596. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to implement the assurance given by the Government to set up a Statue of Netaji at Port Blair and preserve the memories of the revolutionaries kept inside the Andaman Cellular Jail;

(b) whether during his recent visit to Andaman, Shri K. C. Pant, finalised the plan for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). A model of the statue to be installed at suitable place in Port Blair, prepared by the well known artist Shri R. P. Kamat has since been approved by the selection committee. The members of the committee and the artist are due to visit the Islands shortly for finalising the exact location of the proposed statue in bronze. The final order for the statue will be placed thereafter.

It has already been decided to preserve the central tower and the existing three wings of the Cellular Jail at Port Blair as a national monument. The Andaman and Nicobar Administration have drawn up a programme for carrying out repairs to the Cellular Jail buildings at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs.

During his recent visit to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Shri K. C. Pant visited the Cellular Jail and was apprised of the future plan.

Promotion of Officers of P.C.S. Cadre to I.A.S. Cadre

2597. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the prescribed percentage upto which persons belonging to P.C.S. Cadre can be promoted to I.A.S. Cadre;

(b) whether the Government have made any evaluation of the comparative performance of I.A.S. Cadre directly recruited and of those inducted by promotion; and

(c) whether induction of P.C.S. Cadre into I.A.S. Cadre has eroded the efficiency of I.A.S. Cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Each State or group of States and the Union Territories Administration have their own I.A.S. Cadre. The Cadre Schedule of each such Cadre includes, among others, a specified number of senior posts under the State Government or the Union Territories Administration and the Central Deputation Reserve calculated at 40 per cent of such posts. The number of persons appointed to the I.A.S. by promotion from the State Civil Service and by selection from amongst persons serving in connection with the affairs of the State or the Union Territories not belonging to the State Civil Service, is limited to 25 per cent of the aggregate of the number of posts under the State Government or Union Territories Administration and the Central Deputation Reserve indicated above. The number of persons not belonging to the State Civil Services and appointed to the I.A.S.

by selection as mentioned above, cannot exceed 15 per cent of the posts covered by the limit of 25 per cent indicated above.

(b) and (c). No comparative or other studies regarding the effect of the performance of the State Civil Service Officers promoted or inducted into the I.A.S. on the efficiency of the I.A.S. Cadre have been made.

Effect of Cut on Programmes for Drought Prone Areas, Backward Areas and Tribals

2598. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cut has been imposed on certain development Schemes; and

(b) if so, whether as a consequence, the special programmes for the drought prone areas, backward classes and tribals have been adversely affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). In view of the present difficult economic situation, it was decided to take certain steps which are expected to bring about an aggregate reduction of about Rs. 400 crores in the expenditure (Plan and non-Plan) of the Central and State Governments in the current year. While imposing this reduction, sufficient care is being taken that development programmes benefiting the poorer sections of the community do not get affected.

Post Office in Backward and Hilly Areas

2599. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices opened in backward and hilly areas in 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) whether the consideration of remuneration has been waived in these special cases?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The number of post offices opened in very backward and Hilly areas is as follows:

1971-72—377

1972-73—522

(b) The condition of minimum revenue has been relaxed from 25 per cent of the cost in case of normal areas to 15 per cent of the cost in case of very backward areas and 10 per cent of the cost in case of Hilly areas in November, 1971.

The maximum limit of loss to be borne by the department in these cases is also raised to Rs. 1,000 per annum against Rs. 500 and Rs. 750 in case of normal rural areas. In very special cases this limit is further increased to Rs. 2,500 per annum.

Manufacture of Telephone Instruments

2600. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Telephone instruments manufactured in the country in 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) the demand for the Telephones in the country in 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The matter of telephone instruments manufactured and the demand for telephone instruments in

the country in 1971-72 and 1972-73 are indicated below:

	1971-72	1972-73
(i) Telephone instruments manufactured	243697	244079
(ii) Demand for Telephone instruments	309196	353625

Capital Goods Committee to deal with Applications to Small Entrepreneurs

2601. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to make the Capital Goods Committee the principal authority to deal with the applications of small entrepreneurs whose proposed investment in plant, machinery or fixed assets is Rs. one crore or less; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment of Local People in Various Establishments in States

2602. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government had strongly represented to the Central Government against the tendency among the States to employ local people only in various establishments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Integration Council took note in 1968 of the existence of discontent in the States arising from inadequate share of the local people in employment opportunities in both private and public sectors. The Council emphasised that the Constitution recognises one citizenship and it is vital for Indian unity that this should be respected and preserved. The Council recommended at the same time that in order that adequate employment opportunities are available to local people and they do not suffer from a sense of injustice, where qualified local persons are available from amongst the people of the State, they should be given a major share of the employment and employers should be requested to give effect to this objective as a matter of policy. The recommendation was brought to the notice of the concerned Ministries as well as the State Governments for taking appropriate action. Accordingly instructions were issued that vacancies in Public Sector Undertakings in grades carrying a basic salary of less than Rs. 500 may be filled through the Employment Exchanges and that such vacancies may be notified to local Employment Exchanges so that they can sponsor suitable candidates out of those registered with such Exchanges.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ No. 1582 DATED 1-8-1973 RE. GRANT OF PENSION TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS AMONGST MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): In answer to part (a) of Unstarred Question No.

1582 replied on 1st August, 1973, it was *inter-alia* stated that a statement showing the names of Members of Parliament and State Legislatures who had applied for freedom fighters' pension till 30th June, 1973, was placed on the Table of the House. It has now been found on re-checking that the name of Shri S. Kumaran. M.P., (Rajya Sabha), from Kerala was not included in the statement by mistake. The same may please be included now as shown below:—

S. No.	Name	State
6 (a)	Shri S. Kumaran M.P. (Rajya Sabha)	Kerala.

2. The reason for delay in making this correction is the time taken in re-checking the records.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED COLLISION BETWEEN POLICE TRUCK AND PASSENGER TRAIN AT AN UNMANNED LEVEL CROSSING NEAR SULTANPUR

श्री आर० के० सिन्हा (फैजाबाद) : मैं अखिलभारतीय लोक महत्व के निम्न लिखित विषय की ओर रेल मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“सुलतानपुर में द्वारकागंज के निकट बिना चौकीदार वाले एक रेल फाटक पर पुलिस के एक ट्रक और यात्री गाड़ी की टक्कर और उसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रांतीय सशस्त्र पुलिस के 8 कर्मचारियों की मृत्यु और 20 अन्य व्यक्तियों के घायल होने का समाचार।”

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): On 26-11-1973 at about 05.00 hours, 2 AF Faizabad-Allahabad Passenger train collided with a truck belonging to the U.P. Provincial Armed Constabulary at a manned level crossing between Dwarakaganj and Sultanpur stations on the Faizabad-Allahabad section of the Northern Railway.

As a result of this accident, seven men of the Uttar Pradesh Provincial Armed Constabulary, including the Platoon Commander, who were travelling in the truck, were killed on the spot, and another 19 were injured. The injured were removed to the Civil Hospital, Sultanpur, where one of them succumbed to his injuries, bringing the total death toll to 8. Of the remaining 18 injured persons, four are reported to have sustained grievous injuries and the condition of one of them is stated to be critical.

An *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 6,200 has so far been made to the injured and to the next of kin of the dead.

The District Magistrate, Sultanpur has ordered a Magisterial inquiry to be conducted into this accident by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Sultanpur.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : About this collision, there are two versions. Because this area is very near my constituency, I have made my own enquiries. The collision occurred at 9 O'clock in the morning. The version of the railway authorities is that the gate was closed. Two trucks carrying police constables and the DIG, Mr. Bhatnagar, had gone ahead and the manned gate was asked to be opened. The version of the police authorities is that the headlights were not on and the collision occurred because of the negligence of the railway authorities.

This is the train which starts early in the morning from Faizabad and goes to Allahabad.

There are two different versions about the accident. After the accident the police authorities tried to arrest the guard and the driver. The Station Master said that unless the Divisional Superintendent allows them to be handed over to the police, these people will not be allowed to be handed over. There was also a two hour strike by the railwaymen at Faizabad. Therefore, this magisterial enquiry is something which will not satisfy the people of Sultanpur and Faizabad. It has to be found out whether the railway authorities were to blame or the police authorities.

Here I must say that the police authorities in the Faizabad Division have been doing a very fine work. The much-hated team of dacoit Barsati has been terrorising the people of that area and because of terror the people of that area could not sleep in the night for 15 years. There used to be night vigilance. There are 200 recorded cases of rape in which the team of dacoit Barsati specialised. The very vigilant and brave DIG, Shri Bhatnagar has been dealing with

this menace since September, ably assisted by Shri Johri, the Superintendent of Police of that area. They were responsible for killing four dacoits in an encounter recently.

There are thousands of families which are living in that area in an atmosphere of terror. There are some corrupt politicians who have been in collusion with Barsati. When the news spread that Shri Johri is out to liquidate the gang of Barsati, the corrupt politicians made an attempt to see that Shri Johri, the Superintendent of Police was transferred. Here I want to say that Shri Johri was a freedom-fighter, who was in jail along with Shri Bahuguna, and it is only recently that he has become the Superintendent of Police. This transfer was stopped only on the 26th and on the 28th Sept. this year there was a first fight between the dacoits and the police authorities in which four dacoits were killed. One commandant and another constable was killed but Barsati was not apprehended.

MR. SPEAKER : The question of Barsati or anybody else is not relevant for this discussion.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : I am giving the background. When 20,000 people in that area were terror-stricken and were always living under fear the PAC did some good work. The police in this case do deserve our tribute, because they have laid down their lives. The *ex gratia* payment of Rs. 2,000 or 1,000 to the policemen is pitiable. These are people who have laid down their lives for the country. They must given much more. That is why I wanted to give the background of this incident.

It must be said to the credit of the police authorities that they rushed to catch the dacoits with a sense of responsibility without caring even for their lives. So, the dependents of those who have been killed should be given greater relief. While we all

[Shri R. K. Sinha]

condemn the PAC revolt and any sense of irresponsibility on the part of the policemen, we must also praise them when they lay down their lives for the sake of the people of this country. Since the *ex gratia* payment now granted is pitiable, it should be raised. Also, a judicial inquiry is called for to find out who is responsible for this collision.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : There can be many possibilities and it will be difficult to say at this stage categorically how and why this accident took place. Our experience so far whenever accidents take place at level crossing has been that 50 per cent of the accidents are due to negligence on the part of the road users and 50 per cent because of negligence on the part of the railwaymen. Therefore, it is difficult to say at this stage who is responsible. The magisterial inquiry is there. In addition, the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety is looking into the matter. As and when facts come to us, we will come and inform the House.

श्री मधुलिमये (बांका) : समाचारपत्रों में छत्रा था कि जहाँ दुर्घटना हुई है वह अनमैंड रेलवे क्रॉसिंग था यानी पहरेदार वहाँ नहीं था। मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि वह मैंड क्रॉसिंग है। जो जांच आपने कहा है कि हांगी, उसका तो निष्कर्ष निकलेगा ही लेकिन कूठ चीजों की सफाई होनी चाहिए।

अगर वह रैंड क्रॉसिंग था तो किस श्रेणी का रेलवे क्रॉसिंग था? चार किस्म के रेलवे क्रॉसिंग होते हैं। एक कटेगरी का होता है जहाँ शायद तीन कर्मचारी होते हैं घाठ घाठ घंटे की इयूटी देते हैं, बी वाले पर एक ही कर्मचारी रहता है, सी वाला अनमैंड होता है और डी वाला जानवर आदि के लिए होता है। यह किस कटेगरी का था यह आप बताएं। कितने कर्मचारी इयूटी पर थे? जब दुर्घटना हुई?

उस वक़्त फाटक बन्द था या खुला था? फाटक बन्द होता तो यह दुर्घटना होती ही नहीं। एंड तो इन तथ्यों के बारे में आप जानकारी दें।

12.11 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADAR in the Chair]

दूसरे मैं एक बुनियादी सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। ये जो दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं इनकी जांच करने के लिए एक रेलवे सेफ्टी प्रायोरिटी होती है और एक अर्सा पहले यह रेलवे सेफ्टी प्रायोरिटी रेलवे बोर्ड और रेल मंत्रालय से अलग कर दी गई। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार 1939 में अंग्रेजों के ज़माने में इसकी जांच हुई थी और चीफ रेलवे इंस्पेक्टर ने सिफारिश की थी जिस में उन्होंने कहा था :

"We understand that under the Government of India Act, 1935, it is contemplated that the Inspectorate will be separated from the control of the Railway Board. This is very desirable in so far as it will eradicate the present anomaly of the Board being the Inspecting as well as the Executive Authority."

उसके बाद इस पर अमल किया गया। शुरू में डाकू तार विभाग के पास यह रेलवे सेफ्टी प्रायोरिटी थी लेकिन 1967 के बाद इसको ट्रस्टिज्म और सिविल एविएशन विभाग में दे दिया गया। यह बिना मां बाप वाला बच्चा है, इसकी न कोई मां है और न बाप। आश्चर्य है कि लाइब्रेरी में तीन दिन से मैं तलाश कर रहा हूँ और अध्यक्ष महोदय आप से भी मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि मुझे उसकी ताज़ा रिपोर्ट—नहीं मिली। एक ही रिपोर्ट दी गई वह 1967-68 की है। उसके बाद पता नहीं कि कोई रिपोर्ट आई है या नहीं और अगर आई है तो उसको सभा पटल पर रखा गया है या नहीं। यह किस की जिम्मेदारी है? सिविल एविएशन की है या रेल मंत्रालय की? इसकी भी सफाई नहीं है।

में सुझाव देता हूँ। हर साल रेलवे बजट पर जब बहस हो तो उसके पहले सदस्यों को कम से कम पिछले साल की रेलवे सेफ्टी रियपोर्ट की रपट जरूर दी जाए। अगर रेलवे एकट में यह प्रावधान नहीं है तो मंत्री महोदय जब रेलवे एकट में इनने संशोधन कर रहे हैं तो इसके ऊपर भी ध्यान दें —

श्री ए. एन. मिश्र

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

आज इंसान की जान की हमारे देश में कोई कीमत नहीं रही। अकेले रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर पिछले तीन साल में मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार 142 लोगों की जानें गई हैं और 398 यानी लगभग चार सौ लोग घायल हुए हैं। इन दुर्घटनाओं में से 75 प्रतिशत अनमैड रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर होती हैं। जो आकड़े मुझे मिले हैं उनके आधार पर मैं यह कह रहा हूँ। उनके पास अगर कोई और समाचार है तो हमें दें। लेकिन मंत्री जी तो गर्दन हिला रहे हैं। उनके पास कोई समाचार ही नहीं है। समाचार देना उनका काम है या मेरा? जब 75 परसेंट दुर्घटनाएं अनमैड लेवल क्रॉसिंग पर होती हैं तो इसका साफ अर्थ यह है कि अनमैड और मैड—रेलवे क्रॉसिंग का जो अनुपात है उस में आपको परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। मुझे पता चला है कि 14682 मैड रेलवे क्रॉसिंग हैं लेकिन अनमैड की संख्या उससे बहुत ज्यादा है, लगभग 21440 है। जब मैंने कहा कि इस देश में इंसान की जान का कोई मूल्य नहीं है तो इसका साफ अर्थ है कि अनमैड क्रॉसिंग जो हैं उनके बारे में मंत्रालय को पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए और जहां ट्रेफिक अधिक हो, ट्रक्स ज्यादा आते हैं, या लोग ज्यादा आते जाते हैं, बैल गाड़ियां आती जाती हैं, कम से कम उन क्रॉसिंग के बारे में आपको सोचना पड़ेगा। अनमैड क्रॉसिंग का रूपान्तर बी केटेगरी में तथा

जहां ट्रेफिक ज्यादा है उसका रूपान्तर ए केटेगरी में आपको करना चाहिए। इन सारे प्रश्नों पर मंत्री महोदय सफाई दें और मैजिस्टीरियल एनक्वायरी की आइ में न छिपें क्योंकि ये बहुत सारे नीति के सवाल हैं और जैसा अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आप से कहा, हम को लाइब्रेरी के लिए सभी तरह की रिपोर्ट्स डाक्यूमेंट्स और किताबें मिलनी चाहिए। कभी आप के डा. पालियामेंट्री विभाग पर बहस तो होती नहीं है तो हम कैसे उस के बारे में करें? लाइब्रेरी का अलग से विषय आए तो हम उस के ऊपर अपने विचार रखें सकेंगे। काम करने वाले तो बहुत अच्छे हैं लेकिन जो सामग्री वहां होनी चाहिए वह होती नहीं है, तो वे क्या करें? तो इस के बारे में भी आप जरा देख लीजिएगा यह मेरा कहना है।

श्री एल. एन. मिश्र : जहां तक माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है यह ए केटेगरी का क्रॉसिंग था और दो पहरेदार वहां थे।

जहां तक रिपोर्ट की बात है रेलवे सेफ्टी कमिशन की वह रिपोर्ट हर साल सदन की मेज पर रखी जाती है और इस साल भी रखी जायगी। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा यह ठीक है कि यह तो ट्रिज्म और सिविल एविएशन के साथ है

जहां तक उन्होंने इस दुर्घटना के बारे में कहा, एक बात बता दूँ कि यह इस तरह का है जहां पर कि दुर्घटना होनी नहीं चाहिए थी। मैंने पता किया है :

The level crossing where the accident took place is a manned engineering level crossing with gate leaves protected by gate signals on either side. The gate signals are interlocked with

[Shri Madhu Limaye]

the level crossing gate and can be lowered only after the gate leaves have been closed for road traffic. The level crossing is in good condition. Road signals are also provided on either side of the level crossing. It has also been reported that the head-light of the engine was on at the time of the accident.

इसलिए मैं अभी कुछ कह नहीं सकता कि इस परिस्थिति में यह दुर्घटना कैसे हो गई ?

हृदयमन फेयोर हुआ या किसी की तरफ से कुछ गलती जरूर हुई है क्योंकि जो कुछ भी होना चाहिए था सेफ़ी के लिए वह सब वहां मौजूद था फिर भी यह दुर्घटना हुई, यह अकस्मिक की बात है। जांच मनाफ़ होने पर रिपोर्ट आएगी तो पता चल सकेगा कि ट्रक चलाने वालों की गलती थी या इंजन वालों की गलती थी।

जहां तक गिरफ्तारियों की बात है इंजन चलाने वाला और फायरमैन भी गिरफ्तार हुआ था और बाद में जमानत पर उन को छोड़ा गया।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया। मैंने कहा था कि 21 हज़ार के करीब रेलवे क्रासिंग घनमैण्ड हैं और 14 हज़ार ए और बी फ़ैटेगरी के मैड क्रासिंग हैं। तो क्या मैड क्रासिंग का अनुपात बढ़ाने के लिए कोई योजना मंत्री जी बना रहे हैं क्या इस के ऊपर वह सोचेंगे ?

श्री एस० एन० मिश्र : इस के लिए एक फेज्ड कार्यक्रम है, हम लोग इस को धीरे धीरे कर रहे हैं। स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस को हम ने 12 करोड़ रुपया दिया था, उन से मदद ले कर इस को खर्च करवाने के लिए लेकिन वह रुपया हम ने सुना है कि खर्च नहीं हुआ। सब को किया जाय तो 60 करोड़ रुपये सालाना का खर्चा बढ़ जाता है। रेलवे की जो अवस्था है उस में हम ज्यादा

से ज्यादा फेज्ड करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन सब को करना संभव नहीं है।

श्री मुक्तिधर सिंह मलिक (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के बारे में स्टेटमेंट मंत्री जी ने हम को दिया जिस में उन्होंने एकसीडेंट की फॉक्चुअल पोलीशन एक्सप्लेन की है। उन्होंने इस के अन्दर यह भी तकलीफ़ गवारा नहीं की कि वह हाउस को यह बताते कि यह जो रोजाना एक्सिडेंट होते हैं उन क्रासिंग के ऊपर उन के बारे में रेल मंत्रालय कोई कदम उठा रहा है या नहीं उठा रहा है। रोजाना आदमी मरते हैं, लेकिन इन के कदम धीरे-धीरे चलते हैं। मैं तो इन सारी चीजों को देख कर यह कहने पर मजबूर हूँ कि रोजाना अखाबारों के अन्दर निकलता है—फलाने क्रासिंग पर एक्सिडेंट हुआ, इतने आदमी मर गये, रोजाना हाउस के अन्दर और हाउस के बाहर इन चीजों का जिक्र आता है, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी रेलवे बोर्ड इन सारी चीजों को चेक करने में इतनी लापरवाही करता है कि अगर उस को यह कहा जाय कि रेलवे बोर्ड की क्रिमिनल नैग्लिजेंस है—तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बिल्कुल उचित है, मुनासिब है।

रुनिकर साहब, रेलवे के महकमों को पब्लिक यूटीलिटी सर्विस कह कर उस के सारे गुनाहों को छोड़ दिया जाता है, चाहे वहां आदमी मरते रहें, एक्सिडेंट्स होते रहें या चाहे धितना करप्शन हो। रोजाना कमेटियों के अन्दर, हर एक अंगह ब्रिंक होता है, घाटा भी बढ़ता जाता है, लेकिन यह कह कर छोड़ दिया जाता है कि पब्लिक यूटीलिटी सर्विस में घाटा भी हो सकता है, क्योंकि उस को पब्लिक यूटीलिटी के लिए चलाया जाता है।

मैं मंत्री—मौसूफ़ से पूछना चाहता हूँ—कभी आपने बैठ कर यह हिसाब लगाया है कि जो घनमैड लेवल-क्रासिंग हैं—यह

तो और भी ज्यादा अफसोस की बात है कि मैड क्रॉसिगज पर एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं और इतने आदमी मर जाते हैं—उन को मैड करने पर कितना रुपया खर्च आयेगा। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि अनमैड और मैड लेवल-क्रॉसिगज पर पिछले 5-6 सालों में जो एक्सीडेंट्स हुए हैं उन के लिए आप ने कितना रुपया कम्पेन्सेशन की शकल में दिया है? ताकि यह हाउस और सारा मुल्क इस चीज को जान सके रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट में कितनी लापरवाही चल रही है। हमारे यहां एक मकल मशहूर है—जाट गन्ना न दे, पन्सरी दे। लेवल क्रॉसिगज को मैड करने की तकलीफ नहीं गवारा कर सकते, लेकिन कम्पेन्सेशन पर कम्पेन्सेशन दिये जाते हैं।

स्पीकर साहब, पिछली दफा की बहस के वक्त मेम्बर (ट्रैफिक) की वाक्य हमारे भागवत झा आज़ाद साहब ने बहुत कुछ कहा था। मैं उन चीजों में नहीं आना चाहता। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे का ओवर ओन वर्किंग बड़ा डिफेक्टिव है। मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या रेलवे ने कभी पी० डब्लू० डी० से खतो-किताबत की है और उन को कोई ऐसा सुझाव दिया है कि अब तक ये रेलवे क्रॉसिगज मैड नहीं होते—तब तक लेवल क्रॉसिगज से 10-10 गज के फासले पर दोनों तरफ स्पीड ब्रेकर्स प्रोवाइड किए जायें, जिस की वजह वहीकलज की स्पीड क्रॉसिगज पर कम हो जाए और एक्सीडेंट्स न हों। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि अगर दोनों तरफ स्पीड-ब्रेकर्स बना दिये जायें तो एक्सीडेंट्स बिल्कुल नहीं होंगे।

एक सवाल मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ—आप ने अपने लोको रनिंग स्टाफ के साथ एपीमेंट किया था। आप के ड्राइवर्स की एक शिक्षाथत यह थी कि उन से 14-14 घण्टे काम लिया जाता है, यह ड्यूटी 8

घण्टे से ज्यादा नहीं होनी चाहिए। जाहिर बात है अगर उन से 8 घण्टे से ज्यादा ड्यूटी ली जायेगी तो ड्राइवर्स का दिमाग सही काम नहीं कर सकता। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने इन मिलमिले में उन के साथ जो एग्रामेन्ट किया, उस को अभी तक इम्प्लीमेंट किया गया था नहीं? अगर नहीं किया, तो उस में क्या देर है?

एक बात मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ—हाउस के अन्दर आप की बाबत काफी जिक्र पिछले दिनों में हुआ है, मैं उन की तह में नहीं जानना चाहता, लेकिन मैं आप को यह राय देना चाहता हूँ कि यह मौका आप को बहुत आस्पीशस मिल गया है, यह गोल्डन आपर्चुनिटी है, आप इसी की बिना पर अपनी पार्टी के मेम्बरों को सेटिस्फाई करने के लिए इस औहदे से इस्तीफा दे दें ताकि... (ब्यवधान)...

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला)
यह तो जाटवाली बात हो गई।

श्री मुस्तियार सिंह मलिक : हम तो जाट हैं, जाटवाली बात कहेंगे। दूसरी बात कैसे कह सकते हैं। स्पीकर साहब, जो बात मैंने अर्ज की है, मैं चाहता मंत्री जी मुफस्सिल तौर पर उन का जवाब दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप की बारी आये तो आप भी जाटवाली कर लेना। मुश्किल यह है कि रेलवे का मिनिस्टर टिकता ही नहीं।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, जब मैं मधु लिमये जी के प्रश्न का उत्तर दे रहा था तो मैंने बतलाया था कि हमारे पास एक फंसड प्रोग्राम है, जिस के जरिये तमाम लेवल-क्रॉसिगज पर आदमी रखा जायेगा, लेकिन सब को एक साथ करना बहुत मुश्किल है। मैंने इस काम पर 40 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च बतलाया था।

[श्री एल० एन० मिश्र]

हमारे सामने इस के लिए एक प्रोग्राम है, जिस को हम प्रोग्रेसिव ढंग से करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन सब का एक दम करना सम्भव नहीं है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री जी जो बतला रहे हैं, वह ठीक नहीं है। अनमैड लेवल क्रॉसिंग की संख्या और अनुपात बढ़ रहा है, 66 प्रतिशत से 75 प्रतिशत हो गया है।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : रेलवे भी बढ़ रही है, इस लिए ऐसा है। इस के सम्बन्ध में मेरे पास कार्यक्रम है। आप बजट-पेपर्स को देखेंगे तो उस में पायेंगे कि हम ने इस के लिए एक कार्यक्रम बनाया है, लेकिन सब को अभी करना सम्भव नहीं है। रेलवे की माली-हालत ऐसी नहीं है कि 60 करोड़ रुपये अभी लगा दें।

उन्होंने कहा कि लेवल क्रॉसिंग के एक्सीडेंट्स बढ़ रहे हैं—मैं आप के सामने आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ :—

1964 में	146	एक्सीडेंट्स
1965 में	123	” ”
1966 में	104	” ”
1967-68 में	111	एक्सीडेंट्स
1968-69 में	129	एक्सीडेंट्स
1969-70 में	111	एक्सीडेंट्स
1970-71 में	121	” ”
1971-72 में	118	” ”
1972-73 में	131	” ”
1973-अक्टूबर तक	70	” ”

इन आंकड़ों से आप देखेंगे कि एक्सीडेंट्स की संख्या बढ़ी नहीं है। इसी तरह से टोटल

एक्सीडेंट्स भी नहीं बढ़े हैं, आप उन के आंकड़े भी देखिये —

1964-65 में 1293

1972-73 में 815

1973-अक्टूबर तक 477 एक्सीडेंट्स

इस साल अक्टूबर तक 477 एक्सीडेंट्स हुए, इस तरह में 37 परसेंट एक्सीडेंट्स कम हुए। इन लिए यह कहना कि एक्सीडेंट्स बढ़े हैं, गलत है, इन आंकड़ों को स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

श्री सतपाल कपूर स्वीकार यह यह निवृत्तजन तो काफी गम्भीर है। इस वक्त 21 हजार गेट्स अनमैड हैं, जिस के लिए इन्होंने 60 करोड़ रुपये का फेसड प्रोग्राम बनाया है। इस में अफगंस की बात यह है कि 12 करोड़ रुपये जो इन्होंने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दिया, उस को वास्तु अभी तक इन्हें यकीन नहीं है कि वह पैसा खर्च भी हुआ है या नहीं हुआ है। मैं आप को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—रेलवे बोर्ड इस बात पर गौर करे कि अपनी तरफ से इस का सुपरविजन करे ताकि जितना रुपया आप स्टेट्स को दे रहे हैं, वह फौरन खर्च हो।

दूसरी तज़बीज़ यह देना चाहता हूँ कि जो अनमैड लेवल-क्रॉसिंग हैं उन में जहाँ जब तक गेट्स नहीं बनते और आप का प्रोग्राम उन को मैड करने का पांच या छः साल का है, ऐसी हालत में यह हो सकता है कि जैसे ट्रैफिक कांस्टेबिल होते हैं—कांस्टेबिल वहाँ मुकर्रर कर दें या रेलवे का स्टाफ मुकर्रर कर दे जिनके पास लाल-हरी बत्ती हो ताकि जब ट्रेन आ रही हो तो खड़े होकर बता सकें कि ट्रेन आ रही है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : फिर तो मैं डंडा गया ।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : खाली आदमी मुकर्रर करने से नहीं होता है गेट लगवाने से होता है । मेरा कहना है कि आप एक टैम्परेरी आदमी का इन्तजाम वहाँ पर कर सकते हैं । आपने कहा 21 हजार आदमी रखे जायेंगे और गेट लगाने में ज्यादा खर्चा आ रहा है तो फिरी तौर पर आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

आखिरी बात यह है कि जो आपने ग्रांट दी है उन लोगों के लिए जो मुल्तानपुर में मारे गये हैं, मैं आपसे तजवीज़ करना चाहता हूँ कि उस ग्रांट को आप बढ़ायें ।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : जहाँ तक इस मुझाव का प्रश्न है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के साथ बातचीत होनी चाहिए, वह अच्छा मुझाव है । मैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के इनचार्ज मिनिस्टर्स की मॉटिंग बुलाऊंगा और बात करूंगा । मेरी सूचना अभी तक यह है कि 12 करोड़ में बहुत कम पैसा खर्च हुआ है और वह पैसा शायद वापिस हो जाये ।

कांस्टेबल या कोई दूसरा आदमी रखने के लिए जो कहा वह तो फिर वही बात हो जायेगी, मैं ड गेट से थोड़ा सा कम होगा लेकिन आर्थिक दृष्टि से शायद अभी वह सम्भव नहीं है ।

जहाँ तक मुझावजा देने की बात है रेलवे के कानून के अनुसार अभी तक हम रेलवे के मुसाफिरो को ही मुझावजा दे सकते हैं । सड़क पर अगर कुछ हो जाये तो उसकी गुंजायश अभी तक उसमें नहीं है । फिर भी आपने जो मुझाव दिया है उसको मैं देखवाऊंगा लेकिन अभी तक जो प्राविजंस हैं उसके मुताबिक रेलवे कांसिग्न पर एकसी-डेन्ट हो तो उस के लिए मुझावजा देना रेलवे का काम नहीं है । 6200 रुपये तो दफनाने

बाँरह के लिए आवश्यकता होगी उसके लिए दिया गया । इस बात को हम देख सकते हैं कि रेलवे की गलती हो तो रेलवे को देना चाहिए या नहीं ।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Madhu Limaye to raise a matter.

12.33 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT
(Query and Procedure)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamondharbour) Sir, I gave notice of an adjournment motion. Two trade union workers have been murdered by shooting within the mill premises. In the Constitution there is a guarantee that you can practise trade unionism. Certain rights are guaranteed by the Constitution. If a Government machinery fails to protect them from the hands of the hooligans in Raniganj in the mill premises, this is a most important issue....

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, I do not allow this.

Why do you bring in State matters in this House? I have not allowed it.

This is something which has happened in the State. This is a matter not concerning us but it concerns the State.

I have not allowed it. Even if it is a murder case, this is an ordinary law and order matter. And law and order is a State subject. I am sorry.

Will the hon. Member kindly sit down? I have not allowed it. Something has happened in a State. It is a law and order problem. The courts are there. Why is the hon. Member raising it here? *(Interruptions)*

Whether it is political murder or not, it is for the courts to decide. Law and order is within the jurisdiction of the State and it is for the courts to decide.

[Mr. Speaker.]

Let the hon. Members please sit down. I am not allowing it. My observation is there already that I am not allowing it. Should we decide murder trials in this House?
(Interruptions)

If there is anything that we cannot discuss, how can he bring it up here? He may better raise such matters in his State Assembly and not here. Shouting cannot add to the force of the argument. I am sorry I cannot allow it. You must be very reasonable. A murder has been committed in a State . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The murders, of trade union leaders.

MR. SPEAKER: Two or three murders, or many murders, if you like. As many as you tell me I will mention it. But this is something concerning a State, which has happened within the State, which is within the law and order of the State.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir; not like that.

MR. SPEAKER: If we were to raise anything that happen in any State in this Parliament, why need all those Assemblies and State Governments? By merely being loud in your voice, you cannot add force to the argument.

I have all respect for you. You should be reasonable. Suppose, in spite of everything, against the procedure, I call you, have you enough votes with you? I will just ask you to get up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: All right. You do that.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not admissible. Let me know how many of you are standing.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You formally ask me to move.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should it be like that?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let it be.

MR. SPEAKER: You know what it is not admissible. By merely shouting, it does not mean that it is admissible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let them make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I can only examine it. If you are entitled to get a statement from them, I will certainly ask them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me make a submission on what you have said. If you look into the debates that have taken place on the floor of the House. . .

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it. If you are entitled according to anything, any previous precedent, I will certainly allow you. Let me examine it. Then a discussion will also be held.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: When the UF Government was in power in West Bengal, umpteen number of debates have taken place on the floor of the House. Today you have Congress there. Should there be double standards? This is what it is.

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine it. If you are entitled, I will certainly ask Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. You respect the views of 15 members. Let them make a statement. The statement may be manufactured by them in any case. We know what to look to there. But we want to know what they have got to say.

MR. SPEAKER: They are not responsible for the law and order in West Bengal. It is a regular government running in West Bengal. He cannot reply on their behalf.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He will.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing any debate or anything of that kind on it. I will just see; if there is any such precedent, I will certainly allow it.

Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (वांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल इतना कहना चाहता था कि अभी पश्चिम बंगाल के मामले में आप ने कहा कि अगर बयान देने की सम्भावना होगी तो मैं जरूर कहेगा। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज दिल्ली में दिल्ली, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश के हरिजनों का एक विशाल प्रदर्शन हो रहा है। उस में दो, तीन परिपक्व केन्द्रीय सरकार के हैं—एक हरिजनों को निवास के लिए जमीन मिले, दूसरा खेती के लिए जमीन मिले और तीसरा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार में उन को आरक्षित स्थान मिले और राज्य सरकारों में भी।

अगर आप हमारा ऐडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं ले रहे हैं तो कम से कम मंत्री महोदय से इन तीन विषयों के बारे में बयान दिलायेंगे क्या? दिल्ली का मामला सीधा इन के तहत आता है, और सोइयूल्ड कास्ट्स वेलफेयर का मामला 339 के अंतर्गत आता है।

MR. SPEAKER: I will examine it...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):**

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very bad habit. When the Speaker is on his legs, nothing that is said by other members is recorded.

I will examine it. I am told a discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is coming very soon. But in spite of that, if you wish any statement to be made, I will convey it to the Minister. But it is much better, as we normally do every session, that we have a discussion on the Report.

श्री मधु लिमये : तीन मुद्दे मैंने कहे हैं। मैं कह रहा था कि इन का बयान आने से बहस में मदद होगी।

MR. SPEAKER: I quite agree with you.

Mr. Madhu Limaye wanted to raise a matter.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : उन के लीडर चाहते थे कि लाल किले से जब जलूस बना कर चनें..... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या कह रहे हैं आप ?

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : वही कह रहा हूँ जलूस की बात, जिस हरिजन जलूस के बारे में माननीय मधु लिमये ने कहा। होम मिनिस्ट्री ने उन को माइक्रोफोन इस्तेमाल नहीं करने दिया।

MR. SPEAKER: That has nothing to do with this. I am not allowing any Member. Will you please sit down?

Don't think that you can hold the House to ransom.

There is nothing under discussion. Nothing is allowed. What is the point of order? I have not allowed anything.

If there is something under discussion, I will certainly allow.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे निवेदन करना है कि ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी चीज का नोटिस नहीं दिया और एकदम कोई चीज खड़ी कर दें कुछ तो स्पीकर को मालूम होना चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, जो बात अभी अभी पता लगी है उस के बारे में पहले से कैसे जानकारी दे सकते हैं। मुझे तो कल्पना नहीं थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एकदम कैसे आ सकेगी। कुछ तो हम को सूचना मिलनी चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह पार्लियामेंट के सामने आना चाहते थे। हम ने यह तय किया है कि बोट क्लब के पास रहें। केन्द्रीय सरकार यह तो कर ही सकती है कि जितने हरिजन गिरफ्तार हुए हैं उन को छोड़ दे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी को कुछ कहना ही नहीं चाहिए, आप के खयाल के मुताबिक।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब सरकार दखल नहीं देती तो कहते हैं कि चुप बैठी है, जब दखल देती है तो आप झगड़ा करते हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make one submission. About the cold blooded political murder we want the Home Minister to give an assurance that he would make a statement in the afternoon.

MR. SPEAKER: I will only do it if it is permissible under the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: About the Harijans, they should make a statement whether Mr. U. S. Dixit had forbidden the use of the public address system at the boat club, or on their way from Lal Qila to Boat Club, contrary to past practice.

MR. SPEAKER: It is no more a boat club; it is a vote club.

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : इस सभा को परलोक सभा बना दिया है। कोई आदमी यहां आ नहीं सकता है। धारा 144 लागू

कर दी गई है —

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक ज्योतिर्मय बसु साहब नजर आते हैं यह कैसे परलोक सभा हो गई। नहीं नजर आयेगे तब मानूंगा कि परलोक सभा है यह।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You must have a proper draft for my obituary.

MR. SPEAKER: You will receive the best possible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is that a hint that...

MR. SPEAKER: If I go earlier, you should reciprocate. Now kindly sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My prayer to you is that you must ask Mr. Mirdha; Otherwise we will not participate in the proceedings; we will go out. We cannot be a silent spectator to the systematic physical annihilation of political workers. This place has become a mockery now; it does not represent the people nor does it concern itself with the hardships of the people.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State matter. How can it be discussed here? There are other remedies open. How do you want a statement to be made here. It is a murder which is being investigated. This Government has nothing to do with law and order in that State.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is a political murder which concerns the nation. We have discussed Naxalite movement here so many times.

MR. SPEAKER: It must have been done when President's rule was there.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to look into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let Mr. Mirdha make a statement in the afternoon; that will satisfy us.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you ask for it in the Bengal Assembly? Why do you want a statement here?

AN HON. MEMBER: They dare not go to the Bengal Assembly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If you do not meet our small request, we have to walk out in protest. This is a telegram I have received from Member of Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: Walk-out or no walk-out, I have to be guided by the rules. The rules are that matters concerning the States cannot come here, and law and order concerns the State. If you say that sometimes earlier it was allowed, I will look into the records. If it has been allowed even once in Parliament, we will allow it again.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You should have some confidence in your MPs. Parliamentary democracy is becoming a mockery.

MR. SPEAKER: You work this democracy in Bengal. Your men are there.

The Minister can just give factual information, after ascertaining it from the State Government. That is the utmost we can do.

रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): हमारे यहां उत्तर बिहार में हमारे वर्कर्स का, सी पी आई के वर्कर्स का, किसान मभा के वर्कर्स का जमींदार लोग मार कर रहे हैं। एक दर्जन वर्कर मारे गये हैं जिस में काफी हरिजन थे। इस सवाल को भी यहां रोज करने दिया जाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: हरिजनों की बात हांती है तो मैंने हमेशा इजाजत दी है।

15.57 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER BORDER SECURITY FORCE ACT, 1968 AND ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (i) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 449(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1973, under sub-section (3) of section 139 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5818/73].

- (2) (a) 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 (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1972 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 599 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1972.
 - (ii) The Fourth Amendment of 1972 to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 600 in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 1972.
 - (iii) The Fifth Amendment of 1972 to the Indian Police Service (Pay) rules, 1954, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 662 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1972.
 - (iv) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of cadre Strength)

[Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha]

- Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1972 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 663 in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1972.
- (v) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1972 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 741 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1973.
- (vi) The Sixth Amendment of 1972 to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 742 in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1972.
- (vii) The Eighth Amendment of 1972 to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 844 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1972.
- (viii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1972 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 845 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1972.
- (ix) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1972 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 48 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1973.
- (x) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations published in Notification No. G.S.R. 66 in Gazette of India dated the 27th January, 1973.
- (xi) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations 1972 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 89 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1973.
- (xii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1972 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 144 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.
- (xiii) The Fifth Amendment of 1972 to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 145 in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1973.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 236 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1973 containing corrigendum of Notification No. G.S.R. 48 dated the 20th January, 1973.
- (xv) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1973 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 259 in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1973.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 355 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1973 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 66 dated the 27th January, 1973.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 356 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th April, 1973 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 89 dated the 3rd February, 1973.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5819/73].

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : जो सवाल सामने रखा जा रहा है इन में से कम से कम छः नोटिफिकेशन ऐसे हैं जिन को रखने में

तकरीबन डेढ़ साल का विलम्ब हुआ है । हम लोग कहते कहते थक गये हैं, इस को क्या कभी देखा जायेगा, कभी इस पर अमल भी होगा ? क्या पार्लियामेंट और अध्यक्ष के आदेशों का आदर होगा ? इसका निर्णय तो आपको करना है । दर्जनों दफा हमने इस को उठाया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I invited the Chairman of the Subordinate Legislation Committee, Shri Vikram Mahajan, but he happened to be absent on that day. I find that it was only the Subordinate Legislation Committee which noticed it. Even in this statement in para 3 it is said that the omission to lay the notification amending the cadre strength and the pay scales came to the notice of the Ministry in September, 1973 when this was pointed out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The Subordinate Legislation Committee noticed it and that is why it came to the notice of our Secretariat. The other day Mr. Limaye asked, where is the Chairman of the Subordinate Legislation Committee? Mr. Mahajan did not happen to be here on that day. It was only due to the functioning of the Subordinate Legislation Committee that such matters came to light. If Mr. Mahajan wants to make some statement, he can. I must compliment him on the alertness he has shown.

13 hrs.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): So far as the present notifications which have been laid on the Table of the House are concerned. I wish to point out that out of 17, the Indian Police Service Fixation of Cadre Strength (Amendment) Regulations and the Indian Police Service Pay (Amendment) Rules and their corrigendum, are being laid on the Table of the House today after a gap of over six months to one year. Twelve of them have been commented upon by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation in their Ninth Report. Three of them relate

to corrigendum and two are being examined.

As stated in the explanation by the Minister while laying these rules on the Table, the laying of these notifications had been overlooked by the Ministry of Home Affairs, and they were made aware of these lapses only after it was pointed out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, i.e., the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. The Committee has in its two recent reports, namely, the Fifth and Ninth Reports, not only frowned upon the delay in laying but also has been vigilant to see whether the rules statutorily required to be laid are being laid or not. The aforesaid 17 notifications fall in the latter category and reference was, therefore, made by the Lok Sabha Secretariat on behalf of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation. If you so desire. I can read the relevant paragraphs of the Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, namely, para 13 to 18.

MR. SPEAKER: It is enough if he draws attention to these paragraphs.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: They have been circulated.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you very much. All our apprehensions against the Committee have gone. I compliment you for that.

Now it is up to the Ministers to follow these directions. I need not repeat the observations again. I am not going to tolerate it for all times. We will have to remedy this sooner or later. This is a very strict practice in all Parliaments. Please see that your departments work properly and alertly. I do not want to hear about this in future.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL SILK BOARD, 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN)

ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board for the year 1972-73, under section 12A of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3820/73].

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1973 AND RECOMMENDATIONS ETC. OF PATHAK COMMITTEE ON TELECOMMUNICATION CAPACITY AND PLANNING

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1243 in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1978 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5821/73].

(2) A copy of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Pathak Committee on Telecommunication Capacity Planning and the Decisions of the Government thereon (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5822/73].

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF THE REGISTRAR OF NEWSPAPERS FOR INDIA ON PRESS IN INDIA, 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Part II) of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on Press in India, 1972.

(ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the

reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5823/73].

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (भवालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह रिपोर्ट हिन्दी में नहीं रखी गई है और मंत्री महोदय ने बयान दिया है कि हिन्दी में रिपोर्ट नहीं रखी जा सकती है और न रखी जायेगी—चूँकि यह पहले अंग्रेजी में रखी जाती थी, इसलिए अब भी वह अंग्रेजी में रखी जायेगी मैं समझता हूँ कि वह कार्यवाही पार्लियामेंट द्वारा पास किये गये कानून के खिलाफ है

भाग (2) में यह पत्र सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है : “उपयुक्त प्रतिवेदन का हिन्दी संस्करण सभा पटल पर न रखने के कारण स्पष्ट करने वाला एक विवरण ” इस विवरण में कहा गया है :

“भारत के समाचार पत्रों के रजिस्ट्रार की पंद्रहवीं वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रैस इन इंडिया 1972 भाग 2, वर्ष 1971 के अन्त तक प्रकाशित सभी समाचारपत्रों एवं पत्रिकाओं की एक विवरण पुस्तिका है क्योंकि यह समाचारपत्रों की एक सूची ही है, इस लिए इस को पहले के वर्षों को तरह हिन्दी में नहीं छापा गया है”

मेरा निवेदन है कि यह रिपोर्ट, चाहे यह एक सूची ही है, हिन्दी में भी सभा-पटल पर रखी जानी चाहिए

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में कहा गया है : “ए स्टेटमेंट (हिन्दी एण्ड इंग्लिश) वर्गन्ज” यह स्टेटमेंट तो हिन्दी में भी है

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : स्टेटमेंट हिन्दी में है, लेकिन रिपोर्ट हिन्दी में नहीं है। यह बहाना नहीं चलेगा कि यह एक मोटी किताब है, इस लिए इस का हिन्दी रूपान्तर तैयार करना कठिन है।

श्री धर्मवीर सिंह : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रभाषा के प्रति मेरे मंत्रालय में अनादर की भावना नहीं है। अगले वर्ष से यह रिपोर्ट हिन्दी में भी रखी जायेगी।

MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest, of the management of the undertakings of certain companies, pending nationalisation of such undertakings, with a view to ensuring rational and co-ordinated development and production of rolling stock, other products of iron and steel industry and other goods needed by such industry, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

श्री मधु लिये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में तीन मुद्दे उठते हैं।

पहला तो यह कि आज मंत्रों के साथ जो वक्तव्य परिचालित किया गया है, उस में मंत्री महोदय ने कारण बताया है कि वह दो दिन का नोटिस क्यों नहीं दे पाये। अगर आप इस को एक औपचारिक बात समझते हैं, तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। लेकिन अगर आप इस विधेयक के स्टेटमेंट आफ आर्बजेक्ट्स एण्ड रीज़न्स को देखेंगे, तो आप को पता चलेगा कि यह मामला बहुत पुराना है। असें से मजदूर संगठन इस के बारे में शिकायत कर रहे थे। इन कम्पनियों में घोटाला, अव्यवस्था और बंद-इत्तजामी थी। तो फिर मंत्री महोदय को ऐसा कौन सा बिलम्ब का कारण हुआ कि वह दो दिन का नोटिस नहीं दे सकते थे? अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मुद्दे पर आप को निर्णय करना है। आप इस बारे में एक आदेश जारी कीजिए।

दूसरे, मेमोरैंडम रिगार्डिंग डेलीगेटिड लेजिसलेशन में कहा गया है कि यह एक साधारण नियम बनाने का प्रावधान है, डेलीगेटिड लेजिसलेशन है। लेकिन यदि आप इस विधेयक की धारा 4 की ओर ध्यान देंगे, तो आप को पता चलेगा कि इन कम्पनियों के सरकार के हाथ में चले जाने के बाद उन के ढाँचे के बारे में क्या योजना होगी, उस की क्या रूपरेखा होगी, इस का

13.04 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Navy (Amendment) Bill, 1973, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd November, 1973."

NAVY (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Navy (Amendment) Bill, 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

13.05 hrs

BURN COMPANY AND INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY (TAKING OVER OF MANAGEMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND

*Published in Gazette of India dated 28-11-73.

Extraordinary, Part II, section 2,

[श्री मधु लिमये]

जरा भी उल्लेख नहीं है। सारे अधिकार सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले रखे हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस विधेयक में यह सूचित नहीं करना चाहिए था कि इन कम्पनियों का ढाँचा और रूखरेखा यह होगी? अगर सरकार तफसील के बारे में नियम बनाने के अधिकार ले, तो यह सदन कोई एतराज नहीं करेगा।

MR. SPEAKER: These principles of the Bill you could discuss at the first reading of the Bill. Your first objection was perfectly valid at the introduction stage of the Bill. But if you want to discuss the principles of the Bill, that you can do at the first reading of the Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये : तीसरा मुद्दा यह है। आप धारा 5 को देखिए। सरकार बर्न एण्ड कम्पनी को पचास हजार रुपये देने जा रही है। जब उसने संविधान में इतने परिवर्तन किए हैं, तो फिर जिन्होंने मिमनेजमेंट किया, जिस के कारण सरकार इन कम्पनियों को अपने हाथ में ले रही है, क्या मंत्री महोदय उन को पचास हजार या पच्चीस हजार रुपये तोहफे के रूप में दे रहे हैं? इस की कोई वजह होना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: That is also for the first reading stage. The hon. Minister.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had complaints regarding the problems that were existing in this unit. We were observing its functioning for a long time. We also carried out investigations and we were satisfied that such an action was necessary under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act. We also found that certain sections of the Company were working satisfactorily and therefore, it would not be possi-

ble for us to take over only losing sections of the Company, leaving out the cream of business to the industry itself. Ultimately, we thought that the only option given to us under the circumstances was to take over the management of the Company initially and nationalise it thereafter.

We wanted to do it through an Ordinance because in a concern like this, where complaints were being made that the properties were being transferred, that the assets were being liquidated, we had to take quicker action. But there has always been a complaint that the Government is running on Ordinances. I was advised that I must introduce a Bill for that this time. So, I have come forward with the Bill. Nevertheless, I have got to request the House to get the Bill through quickly because we are anxious to take possession of the assets of the Company and leave the minimum time for any kind of diversion. That was the reason why I wanted you, Sir, and the House to give me this permission to have the Bill through as quickly as possible. We have decided upon the management; the set-up has also been decided upon; we have decided who should take over on behalf of the Government. All those details have been worked out. In order to see that in the meanwhile, there is no diversion, Government has taken some steps which, I do not think, it is in public interest for me to disclose. Nevertheless, in the Bill itself we have provided that the transfers which are not *bonafide* prior to six months of the appointed day are going to be null and void. I hope, the hon. Member would agree with this and permit me to introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the taking over, in the public interest of the management of the undertakings of certain companies, pending nationalisation of such undertakings,

with a view to ensuring rational and coordinated development and production of rolling stock, other products of iron and steel industry and other goods needed by such industry, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13.12 hrs.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN COMPANY LIMITED (ACQUISITION OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertakings of the Alcock Ashdown Company Limited for the purpose of ensuring rational and coordinated development and production of goods essential to the needs of the country in general, and defence department in particular, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के बारे में नथ्य है कि यह कम्पनी 1965 तक तो मुनाफे में चल रही थी। उस के बाद घाटा होने लगा और तीथी लोक सभा में इस कम्पनी का मामला बार बार उठाया गया। मेरे मित्र माननीय सदस्य श्री मधु दाडवते जी ने पांचवी लोक सभा में भी इस की कई दफा चर्चा उठाई। कम्पनी ला के तहत इन के इतने व्यापक अधिकार हैं, उन अधिकारों का इन्होंने इस अवधि में इस्तेमाल क्यों नहीं किया ? ... (व्यवधान) ... अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को इन चीजों के बारे में कुछ आदेश देना चाहिए, डायरेक्शन देनी चाहिए, ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय क्या आदेश देना चाहिए, आप बताएं।

श्री मधु लिमये : जब बार बार सदस्य किसी एक चीज के बारे में यहाँ सवाल उठाते हैं कि कम्पनी ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल रही है तो क्या समय पर कम्पनी ला बोर्ड को और कम्पनी ला अफेयर्स के मंत्री को जांच करके आवश्यक कार्यवाही नहीं करनी चाहिए ? सारा कैपिटल खाने के बाद आप लोग कम्पनी लेंगे, सारे जंक को लेंगे ? एक बात और मुझे इस के बारे में कहनी है कि एक करोड़ रुपया ये दे रहे हैं। क्या इस विधेयक में यह जरूरी नहीं है ... (व्यवधान) ... अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संसद् के अधिकारों की बात कर रहा हूँ। क्या इन्हें हम लोगों को ब्रेक अप नहीं देना चाहिए, कम्पनी के बारे में आप इतने इम्पेजेंट क्यों हो रहे हैं, ...

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you discuss at this stage matters which can be discussed only in the First Reading? You are going into the details of the Bill.

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, मैं वह नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा हूँ। मैं प्रेजेन्टेशन के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। बिल को रखा कैसे जाय इस के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। जब एक करोड़ रुपया मुआवजा देने की बात है तो क्या इस सदन को यह पता नहीं होना चाहिए कि इस कम्पनी का कैपिटल कितना है, इस में कौन कौन लोग हैं (व्यवधान) ...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): We want to know the financial involvement of the Government if and when it takes over, and the second point is about absorption of the employees.

Introduced with recommendation
*Published in Gazette of India
dated 28-11-73.

of the President.
Extraordinary, Part II, section 2.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने कुछ दिया है विवरण इस के बारे में दूसरे बिल में। इस बिल में नहीं दिया है। जिस के देने की निहायत आवश्यकता है उस को तो नहीं दिया है। पहले बिल में तो कुछ जानकारी दी है। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय से आप यह कहेंगे कि इस पर बहस कराने से पहले इस के बारे में एक स्पष्टीकरण या वक्तव्य वह सदन के सामने रखें? एक करोड़ रुपये के बारे में मैं इसलिए सवाल उठा रहा हूँ, मैं तर्फाल में नहीं जा रहा हूँ, मैंने मुना है कि कम्पनी के डायरेक्टर से कुछ राजनैतिक लोगों की बात हुई है और उन्होंने कहा है कि हम अधिकारियों के ऊपर दबाव डाल कर एक करोड़ रुपया मुद्रावजा दिलवाएंगे लेकिन हम को आप कुछ दीजिए। मंत्री महोदय को शायद इस की जानकारी नहीं होगी, इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह इस की पूरी तरह से जांच करें। कंपिटल स्ट्रक्चर, ईक्विटी, एसेट्स और लायबिलिटीज इन सब के बारे में हमें बताएं और एक करोड़ रुपया ही अगर देना था तो फिर आईन में संशोधन, कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेन्डमेंट का सारा नाटक काहे के लिए था? इस के बारे में भी वह सफाई दें।

MR. SPEAKER: May I say that your observation is that this financial memorandum which they have attached to this Bill is insufficient?

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा मुद्दा है कि कम्पनी की वित्तीय हालत फाइनेंशियल स्थिति के बारे में जिसको कि ये लोग लेने जा रहे हैं उस का ब्यौरा उन्होंने नहीं दिया है जैसे कि दूसरे बिल में दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am saying. You are raising a sort of a procedural objection which has to be examined, that the financial statement, in your opinion, is not upto the required expectation or not in full

detail and that it is not sufficient. That is what you want.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I would like to bring to the notice of the House the essential difference between the first Bill and the second one. In the first, we are taking over the management while in the second Bill we are acquiring the assets of the undertaking itself. The complaint is that we did not take action early. I should at least be complimented for taking action now at least... (Interruptions) In any case, it seems to be the criticism that whatever we do is not all right. It does not matter, but I think I am doing the right thing in coming before this House and requesting your permission to acquire this undertaking in the national interest.

About compensation to be paid, whether it is adequate or not adequate, when we take it up for discussion, I will satisfy the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is much too inflated.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE (Rajapur): He says that it is too adequate.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I think the House has a right to go into this question and disagree with me if it is more than adequate. But in any case, at present, we have found that this was reasonable. But I should not be accused of having been influenced by any Directors whom I do not know nor my officers. It is not fair to say...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Nobody has said that.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा। मैंने इतना ही कहा है कि इसकी आप तफसील बीजियं कंपिटल स्ट्रक्चर, असेट्स, लायबिलिटीज आदि के बारे में। अगर कोई बात ऐसी है तो उसकी आप जांच कीजिये।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to ask one question. Will the hon. Minister kindly give us the detailed account of the written down cost of the assets?

SHRI T. A. PAI: I shall assure the House that I do not want to acquire any assets at an unreasonable cost to the country. But I would like to be fair and it is for the House to decide.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am not saying that you are a bad man like others.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): The Minister ought to be replying to whether the financial data given are adequate or not. We consider it quite inadequate.

MR. SPEAKER: I hope he has noted it. The financial statement in all the Bills should be clear enough to give a full picture. It has just mentioned Rs. 1 crore and the Minister says that he will explain it to you later on, at the time of consideration. I think that is enough.

Now, the question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition of the undertakings of the Alcock Ashdown Company Limited for the purpose of ensuring rational and co-ordinated development and production of goods essential to the needs of the country in general, and defence department in particular, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof Madhu Dandavate.

13.20 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF WHEAT STOCKS IN GODOWNS OF MODI FLOUR MILLS, DELHI

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I want to raise the issue of destruction of 1500 quintals of wheat in the godowns of Modi Flour Mills because of the failure of the Civil Supplies Department to extend the milling facilities to the Super Bazar at Delhi. This destruction has been caused only because of the failure of the Civil Supplies Department. Already when we have got so much of scarcity and when the prices are rising day by day, this particular failure on the part of the Civil Supplies Department is a gross failure. Not only 1500 quintals of wheat have been destroyed but there is every likelihood that if lack of milling facilities continue to persist in the super bazar, in that case, another 1500 quintals more are also likely to be destroyed. And, as a result of that, it is the consumers who will face great difficulties. This indicates a great lacuna in the machinery of the Government. Not only are the policies of the Government faulty, but even the implementation machinery of the Government is quite faulty. Unless we are able to streamline the machinery for providing proper facilities for milling arrangements, these types of lacunae in the machinery will continue. And, as a result of that, institutions like Super Bazaar will always suffer. I hope that the Minister for Supply will take note of these things and that he will move in the right direction for streamlining the machinery. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the Minister ready with some statement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I am entirely in your hands. We will

†Introduced, with recommendation of the President.

[Shri Anna Sahib P. Shinde]

try to find out from the Delhi Administration what the position is and keep the House informed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I could not follow what the Minister said.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister said that he will come out with some statement and information later on and that he will try to find out.

Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad. Do you want to speak now or after lunch?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): After lunch.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. We adjourn for lunch to reassemble at 2.30 P.M.

13.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty-minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty-four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Azad,

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, this morning it was requested that the Home Minister should make a statement because more than a lakh of harijans in Haryana have been evicted from their lands.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have said enough this morning Mr. Azad.

14.34 hrs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

भागवत झा अजाद (भागलपुर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मैं कल कह रहा था, मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ। इसके द्वारा अब मुआविजा 20 हजार से बढ़ाकर 50 हजार कर दिया जायेगा यह प्रसन्नता की बात है लेकिन मैं इस विधेयक का इस मामले में फिर विरोध करता हूँ कि मुआविजा देने के लिए टिकट पर सरचार्ज लगाया जायेगा। आप सरचार्ज लगायें, टैक्स लगायें, इसका हमने कभी विरोध नहीं किया लेकिन मूल प्रश्न यह है कि जिस एक्सीडेंट के लिए मुआविजा 20 हजार से बढ़ा कर 50 हजार किया जा रहा है, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ उन एक्सीडेंट्स को कम करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं? इसका मूल प्रश्न तो यही है। किसी एक्सीडेंट में जो मर जायेंगे या अपंग हो जायेंगे उनको आप पैसा दे देंगे लेकिन उस एक्सीडेंट को एवायड करने के लिए क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं ?

रेलवे की स्थिति क्या है वह मैंने कल बताया। स्वयं रेल मंत्री जी चल रहे थे एयरकण्डीशन्ड क्लास में और हम लोग 12 एम० पी० थे। (व्यवधान) टूटला में। उन्होंने श्री डी० एन० तिवारी को जवाब दिया था कि कभी पंखा, लाइट अगर बन्द होती है तो तुरन्त ठीक कर बी जाती है। खुदा न खास्ता चार दिन के बाद हम डीलक्स से चले, टूटला में गाड़ी पहुंची, स्वयं माननीय मंत्री जी एयरकण्डीशन्ड की पूरी कोच में बैठे हुए थे, पंखा और लाइट एक डिब्बे में नहीं, समूची ट्रेन में आफ हो गई। हमने कहा तो मंत्री जी ने कहा ठीक कर बी जाती है। लेकिन टूटला में 7.45 से 8.45, 9.45 और 10 बजे गये लेकिन कुछ ठीक नहीं हुआ तो एक डेपूटेशन में मैं, शंकर दयाल सिंह,

यादव जी, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के शास्त्री जी भी लोग गए और मंत्री जी से कहा कि अब डीलक्स या तो फार्वर्ड चने या बैकवर्ड चले, दिल्ली जाये या पटना जाये और तभी वह गाड़ी चली। आखिर इतना पतन रेलवे में क्यों आया पिछले महीनों में? इतनी इनएफीसिएन्सी क्यों आई? मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्यों ने एक दखिस्त बी जिसमें असम के सभी मेम्बरों ने, वेस्ट बंगाल के सभी मेम्बरों ने और बिहार के कुछ मेम्बरों ने साइन किया, इसलिए कि एक डायरेक्ट ट्रेन दिल्ली से बोनाईगांव चलाई जाये, ग्रामाम तक और इसके लिए सारे मिलिट्री पर्सोनेल जो महाराष्ट्र के, मैसूर के और पंजाब के हैं वे कहते हैं कि हमें 12 घंटे एक्स्ट्रा टाइम लगता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want to interrupt the hon. Member. But he is a senior Member, and he may tell me whether these things are really relevant to this Bill.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In what way? Let him prove it to me.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: The only relevance is this that on such occasions, the Members also obviously got the chance to link their stories and put the railways on the railway track. We want no accidents. We do not want any accidents and we do not want compensation. Accidents shall be there so long as Ministers make promises and do not fulfil them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has been very frank.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I think it will help your area also, and Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Bhagalpur will be only incidentally benefited, in the sense that it will pass through that.

Kindly see how the railways are being managed. Government want to pay compensation, and for that purpose, they want to impose the surcharge. But how shall the railways improve? So long as the Ministers do not fulfil their promises and the wishes of the Members, of all Members from Assam, they cannot improve.

हमने सुना है कि कुरेशी जी अपने जवाब में कहने वाले हैं कि एक बाई-वीकली ट्रेन जायेगी बोनाईगांव। हमने यह बात सुनी है, एक चिड़िया बोल रही थी और आज पैट्रियाट में निकल गया है...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He should not say that. He must speak within the scope of the Bill.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : पैट्रियाट जो एक पापुलर अखबार है उसमें निकल गया है कि कुरेशी जी कहने वाले हैं कि एक एकमप्रेन ट्रेन वहां जायेगी सप्ताह में दो दिन। अगर आप यह एनाउन्स करेंगे तो हम उसको मानने वाले नहीं हैं।

रेलवे बोर्ड का सफेद हाथी लम्बी सूंड वाला, विना अक्ल के कभी इस देश में एक्सीडेंट्स को कम होने नहीं देगा। यह मोनालिषिक, मोनोपोलिस्टिक मास्टर्स कभी किस्मी की बात नहीं सुनता। इसके शागे मैं इंडिविजुअल मेम्बर्स पर नहीं जाऊंगा। मंत्री जी और उप मंत्री जी एक तो खैर मुस्कुरा के बात करते हैं, दूसरे मुस्कराते भी नहीं हैं। कोई बात तो सुनिये हम लोगों की, हम जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं।

कठिनाइयां हैं, एक्सीडेंट हो जाता है, 50,000 रु० आप मुआवजे का दे देंगे। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि एक्सीडेंट हो क्यों। आज सुबह ही काल अटेंशन था, आप ने कहा कैसे रेलीवेट

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

है, तो अनमैन्ड गेट था जहाँ आदमी मारे गये, उसी पर काल अटेशन था। जब तक अनमैन्ड गेट होंगे ऐक्सीडेंट जरूर होंगे। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि अगर कुछ बोलना हो, सम्भल कर बोलिये। जून महीने में प्रस्ताव पास कर के वायदा करवाया, धन्यवाद ले लिया कि मेल ट्रेन चला बेंगे, और उस के बाद नहीं करते हैं। तो एक बात याद रखिये, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खबर आयी है कि मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएँसी से एक स्टेशन आगे एक बैंस ने इन के इंजन को उलट दिया। आदमी तो अभी चुप बंठा हुआ है। अगर आदमी ने चक्का चलाना बन्द कर दिया तो क्या होगा? इसलिए, इस बिल में जो मुआवजे की बात है वह तो ठीक है, देना चाहिए, लेकिन उस के लिए जो सरचार्ज लगाया जा रहा है उसका मैं विरोधी हूँ। आप को ऐक्सीडेंट्स को कम करना चाहिए। ताकि मुआवजा कम देना पड़े।

आप अपने वायदे को पूरा कीजिए। वॉनायगांव तक हर दिन मेल ट्रेन जानी चाहिए जिससे सम्पूर्ण पूर्वी भारत को लाभ पहुंचेगा। सारे सदस्य उसके लिए कह रहे हैं। लेकिन इन के रेलवे बोर्ड ने नहीं कहा बोलने को, इसलिए मंत्री जी नहीं बोलेंगे। मैं कहता हूँ आप रेलवे बोर्ड पर कुछ अनुशासन कीजिए, प्रीसाइडिंग मिनिस्टर न बनिये, गार्डिंग मिनिस्टर बनिये। इसलिए आवश्यकता है कि इस बिल के साथ इन प्रश्नों पर विचार कीजिए, और जो मैंने कहा है उस को याद रखिये, वरना मुझे वही कहना पड़ेगा कि "मंत्री के पावन पद की यह शान, नहीं बीखता बोप कहीं शासन में"। और भूतपूर्व मंत्री की यह पहचान कहता है सरकार बहुत... है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, रेल मंत्री द्वारा जो बिल रखा गया है जिस में 20 से 50 हजार मुआवजा देने की बात है, उस का हम स्वागत करते हैं।

लेकिन जो सरचार्ज लगाया जायगा 5, 10, 15 पैसे प्रति टिकट, उस का मैं विरोध करता हूँ। क्या जनता से पैसा छीन कर आप क्लेम का पैसा देंगे? आप के पास बहुत पैसा है, जो पैसा बर्बाद होता है उस को बचाया जा सकता है। अगर आप बरबादी को जो पैसे की हॉर्नि है, उस को रोक दें तो सरचार्ज लगाने की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी।

आज कई क्षेत्रों में गाड़ियां, बिलम्ब से आती हैं जिस से जनता को काफी परेशानी होती है। उसके बारे में सरकार कोई विचार नहीं करती। क्या आप इस बात को मानेंगे कि यदि किसी को चार घंटे से ज्यादा गाड़ी के लिए इंतजार करना पड़ता है तो उस ने जितना किराया दिया है वह वापस किया जायगा? आप को उस का किराया वापस करना चाहिए। क्योंकि जब आदमी समय पर पहुंचना चाहता है, लेकिन पहुंचता नहीं है, गलती रेलवे की है, अफसरों की धांधली है जिस के कारण गाड़िया बिलम्ब से चलती हैं, तो उस का खमियाजा जनता क्यों उठाये? हम यहां मदन में आना चाहते हैं, लेकिन गाड़ी लेट आने के कारण नहीं पहुंच सकते। और भी कई आवश्यक काम होते हैं जो नहीं कर पाते। तो बिलम्ब से गाड़ी आने का मुआवजा आप देंगे।

यह जो ऐक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं इस के लिए कौन दोषी है? जो दोषी है वह बच जाता है, और निर्दोष पकड़ा जाता है। यह आमतीर में होता है। इसलिए पैसा मांगने के साथ साथ आप इस बात पर भी विचार कीजिए।

आपने घोषणा की थी कि छोटी लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में बदलेंगे और उस से काफी पैसे की कमाई होगी। मेरे क्षेत्र में आज भी छुक छुक गाड़ी चलती है जिस में से लोग उतर कर पेशाब कर सकते हैं और फिर गाड़ी पर चढ़ सकते हैं, न उसमें पानी होता है, न रोशनी होती है। कोई सुविधा नहीं होती,

हमेशा बिलम्ब से चलती है। आप जानते हैं वह पूरा डाकू इलाका है, लोग उस में बैटना नहीं चाहते। नतीजा यह है कि वह गाड़ी घाटे में चल रही है। अगर आप उस गाड़ी को ठीक से चलायें, समय पर चलायें और सारी सुविधायें उस गाड़ी में दें तो उस से आप को काफ़ी पैसा मिलेगा।

एक डीलकम गाड़ी दिल्ली से अमृतसर चलती है। किसी भूतपूर्व एम० पी० ने शिकायत कर दी कि उसे मीट खाने को नहीं मिलता। नतीजा यह हुआ कि मीट सप्लाई होने लगा। लेकिन कोई उसे नहीं खाता और परिणामस्वरूप जो मीट खरीदा जाता है वह बेकार ही जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Running of trains is not under discussion. This is about accidents and compensation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : यह मैं इसलिए बता रहा हूँ कि पैसा कहां से बचा कर दे सकते हैं। मैं तो कइंगा कि आप मुद्रावज के की रकम 50,000 की जगह 1,00,000 रु० दीजिए। लेकिन उस के लिए सरचार्ज लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है, आप पैसा बचा सकते हैं। रेलवे में बहुत ज्यादा चोरी होती है, उस पैसे को अगर आप बचायें तो सरचार्ज लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

रेलवे बोर्ड के बारे में सब माननीय सदस्यों ने बार बार कहा कि इस सफेद हाथी को समाप्त करें। पता नहीं क्यों उस को समाप्त नहीं किया जाता। ऐसा लगता है मंत्री जी रेलवे बोर्ड के खिलाफ़ कड़ा ऐक्शन नहीं लेंगे क्योंकि मंत्री बोर्ड के हाथ में रहते हैं। सारा देश इस की मांग करता है कि बोर्ड को खत्म करें, उस के रखने से कोई फायदा नहीं है, फिर भी उसे खत्म नहीं किया जाता है। आप उस को समाप्त कर के बहुत पैसा बचा सकते हैं और शौक से लोगों को मुद्रावजा दीजिये। परन्तु सर-

चार्ज नहीं लगना चाहिए। वैसे ही महंगाई है, आप और टिकट बढ़ा रहे हैं। यह उचित नहीं है। आप की निगाह में 5, 10, 15 पैसे कुछ नहीं हैं, लेकिन छोटे आमदियों पर इस का भार पड़ेगा। इस को आप वापस लीजिए, और क्लेम की जो मात्रा है उस को 1,00,000 रु० कीजिए।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayin-kil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill not because there should be an increase in accidents and we should therefore pay more compensation, but because they are going to increase the fares also. It is a very difficult thing on the part of the Railway Ministry. But the Minister has hinted that they may levy some surcharge to make up for the additional expenditure of about Rs. 2.5 crores. I am afraid that is an undesirable proposition, because this Rs. 2.5 crores can be raised in two ways; one is to reduce the loss and increase the income, and also, secondly, to increase the efficiency of the entire railway system.

In this connection, I may be permitted to say this. The profit of Rs. 2½ crores in 1972-73 has now turned into a loss of about Rs. 103 crores to the railways. It means that the railway is going to bear heavy losses. Why should this be so? The Railway Board and the railway administration have completely failed to keep up the entire traffic system and to maintain a profitable business. I am not going into the details of the inefficiency or discrimination among the staff. But this is a very serious matter, because the profit of the previous year has not turned into a loss of about Rs. 103 crores. It is a very serious matter. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, when he is proposing an additional expenditure of Rs. 2.5 crores, and taxing me and the poor citizens of this country, instead of that, why he cannot reduce the losses.

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

I would like to point out certain anomalies. You know coal is needed in the south, that is the southern parts of the country, but then, they have so arranged things whereby they take coal from the northern belts, transport it all the way to the south to run the trains with coal, and take all the diesel oil of the Cochin refinery and the Madras refinery to this side to run diesel engines. I am not against putting the diesel engines and the steam engines anywhere they like, but you see how the economy works. Have you any common sense? How much expenditure is incurred or wasted in blocking even the foodgrain trains and cancellation of many other trains to Madras and Trivandrum all the way and to the great suffering of the people in Kerala and Tamil Nadu? They are doing it this way. Why can't you have a re-thinking of this matter, and why can't you make a rational approach to this problem?

Then about the traffic rates, I do not know whether I should criticise the Railway Board or the Railway Minister again and again, because they are already under criticism in the House. Further, I do not consider any more criticism of them is possible because at present they have come to the lowest level. The rate system was fixed during the British period. It needs drastic change. Transport of foodgrains is given priority. The rest of the items have been classified. Some items are small in quantity but high in value. More facilities are in need. Wagons are not available. So the road transport takes a major share. For example, drugs. If you give them air-conditioned transport, more shock absorbers in the wagons, drug materials of high value can be transported. Now it goes to the road transport system. Because of the traffic rate, the railways fail to attract goods. I appeal to the Minister to consider the traffic rate system and revise it and make it attractive to the producers who want to transport things to various places.

There is a lot of criticism about coal. The Railway Board and the Ministry say that it is none of our mistake. Coal is not available with that ministry. That ministry says that it is not their mistake; they say the Railway has not got wagons to transport coal. You ignore the Railway Board because it is a worthless institution. Both the Ministers are Congressmen. Let them sit together and visit the spot and study the problem and take a decision. I appeal to Mr. Qureshi to persuade his Minister and the Coal Minister to come with him to the spots and make a study. Your officials may object to it but ignore them; they are trained in that way.

The Planning Commission has asked the Railways to increase the capacity to 300 million tonnes. How are they going to do it? Yojana Bhavan may say many things but has the Ministry or the Railway Board any proposal to increase the capacity to 300 million tonnes? Have you got plans to build wagons by opening new wagon factories or will you depend upon private wagon builders? Here may I take this opportunity to repeat my request that for a wagon factory in Keezhakootam in the Kerala Government had offered land. We offered timber, we offered everything, even cheap labour. I appeal to the hon. Minister to establish the wagon factory in that place which apart from being my constituency is a backward district; Trivandrum district is a backward district. (*Interruptions*).

The efficiency of the employees has to be maintained. There is the case of 41 section officers; they are in the Special Police Establishment. I can point out many cases like that. I appeal to the Minister to consider these points and try to increase the profit rather than the surcharge.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): I did not want to speak on this Bill but I was tempted to speak because some arguments were put forward by some friends that there should be no

surcharge. Unless and until we increase our earnings, we cannot increase our expenditure. The justification given by the railways is that they are increasing the amount of compensation, which is no doubt a welcome thing, therefore they are increasing the surcharge. I support it and I also support the surcharge, because if this is not done, wherefrom the money will come to meet the additional expenditure?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They say, you economise.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: We have talked in the past about economy in the administration. But looking to the amount of expenditure, the economy effected is too small. However, I do not want to enter into an argument over it.

I support the proposal made by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad for a daily mail train from Delhi to New Bongai-gaon via Bhagalpur. It serves the interests of many States. I know in the past also the Railway Administration had held out a promise and even published it in the railway timetable. But subsequently this was changed. Now it is high time that the Deputy Minister of Railways should consider the unanimous demand from every section of the House, belonging to different States. If there is any operational difficulty in running a daily train, they might start with a tri-weekly service, but it must be a mail train, because any other train will not serve the purpose.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह (चतरा) : इस बिल में जो मद्दे उठाए गए हैं उनका मैं सपर्यन्त करता हूँ। आप मुआवजे की राशि को बीस हजार से बढ़ा कर पचास हजार करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन किस चीज के लिए आप मुआवजा दे रहे हैं? जिन्दगी के लिए? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन्दगी का कोई

मुआवजा नहीं हो सकता। आप किसी के जीवन के बदले उसे लाख और करोड़ दें, लेकिन उसकी जिन्दगी नहीं लौट सकती है। इसलिए होना यह चाहिए कि एकमीडेंट हो ही नहीं। दुर्घटनाएं इस देश में बढ़ रही हैं साथ साथ रेलवे में अनुशासनहीनता भी बढ़ रही है, कर्तव्य निष्ठा की भावना में कमी भी आ रही है। आप आंकड़े देखें। 1971-72 में 4950 दुर्घटनाएं रेलों में हुई हैं जिन में 2819 लोग हताहत हुए। इसके साथ साथ रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर जो दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं उन में तीन वर्षों के अन्दर 142 लोग मारे गए हैं। कल जो दुर्घटना हुई और जिसमें आठ आदमी मारे गए

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may continue tomorrow.

15 hrs.

DISCUSSION Re: REORGANISATION OF ICAR

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up the discussion under Rule 193 on the Government's decision to reorganise the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir today we are dealing with the Report of the ICAR Enquiry Committee and Government decision thereon. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research deals with very vital problems of our country, agricultural research as well as agricultural education. Agricultural research deals with the vital problems of our food as also the other problems of agriculture. It is known to all of us that agriculture contributes the highest quantum of our national income as well as the highest quantum of our national employment.

Before the self-immolation of Dr. Vinod Shah an impression was created by the authorities of the ICAR that

[Shri Samar Guha]

not only they were doing unique research works but they were taking the country towards development of a unique nature and that their research and developmental work was mainly responsible for the green revolution in the country. They were giving publicity to their scientific achievements not only in the Indian papers but the world-renowned magazines like *Nature* of England where fundamental scientific work is being published, and they tried to create an impression that by the research work that they are doing they are going to open a new vista of agricultural progress as a result of which about 18 million new employment would be provided. On the basis of these claims of achievements of agricultural research Dr. Swaminathan was given the Magsaysay and many other awards. On the basis of that, a number of scientist were sent on deputation to foreign countries and we were getting international aid also.

It is not known to many people that this institution has a budget of almost Rs. 35 crores in the year 1972-73. It is controlling laboratories, research institutions, centres, sub-centres, about 110 in number and it is conducting about 100 research schemes. This institution, with the help of the Americans, in 1954 set up an Indo-American team to go into the functional and organisational aspects of ICAR in which out of seven experts three were Americans. In 1959 a second team was set up in which out of seven experts four were Americans. In 1963 there was a third team, almost for the same purpose, where out of six experts three were foreign experts, headed by an American. I have no grouse against foreign experts, be they from America, Canada, USSR or Japan for the assessment of the development of our scientific work, but ICAR should not be dependent on them.

An impression was created not only here but also in the international world that the ICAR was creating

a unique field for the achievement of scientific work on agricultural problems. But actually in this research institution some kind of monarchical hierarchy was established with intrigue and a coterie was set up as a result of which scientific incentive, initiative and independence were strangled and tomfoolery claims were made about hyperbolic scientific achievements. Government was also benumbed by the glare of publicity that was done by this institution.

Before 1966 recruitment to this institution was made on the basis of the recommendations of the UPSC. But after 1966 this monarchy—I am using this word for the administrative authority of ICAR—get complete freedom as a result of which favouritism, nepotism and all other kinds of gross irregularities were committed by the ICAR in making appointments of scientists and other staff. Even Shri Jagjivan Ram made a very strong remark about the nature of appointments; even Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed made a criticism about it. Mr. Shinde expressed “shock and surprise” about the procedure of recruitments. That is what I find from the report of the ICAR Inquiry Committee. Even then, it was not known to us earlier. Under the barrage of press propaganda, radio propaganda, publicity an impression was created as if the ICAR was the real architect of the green revolution in our country. Everything was almost going normal because all the facts about ICAR activities were not known to us. But it was after the shocking self-immolation of Dr. Vinod Shah who in his last letter said “I shall sacrifice my life so that other scientists may get better treatment” that the affairs of ICAR became known to us.

It was in surcharged emotion and, at the same time, with the indignation expressed about the working system and the authoritarian control of the authorities of the I.C.A.R. that the Government ultimately agreed to set

up an Inquiry Committee. That Inquiry Committee was set up with the highest scientist of our country, like Dr. Kothari who is known as the most eminent Physicist of our country Dr. Sethna the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and other wellknown scientists also. This Committee was entrusted mainly to go into the charges that were made by Dr. Vinod Shah. To be sure that they did not make any mistake or any mis-judgment about their investigation into the working system, the function and the control exerted by the authorities of the I.C.A.R., they had set up a Panel of Advisors with eminent scientist, agronomist and statistician. This was done to be doubly sure that the investigation work by the ICAR Inquiry Committee was not in any way wrongly done.

What are the broad charges that were made by Dr. Vinod Shah? These can be divided into a few categories. Firstly he accused the I.C.A.R. authority that the appointment of Dr. Rajat De was wrong and the appointment of Dr. Rajendra Prasad was also wrong; secondly, he said, that most of the claims that were made of scientific achievements made by the I.C.A.R. were fabricated, manipulated and that they did not bear with the applied field experiments when they were put on national demonstration; thirdly, he said, there was strangulation of the scientists within working system of the I.C.A.R. and that the scientists were deprived of their independence and initiative in their research work, and, lastly, he said that there were gross irregularities in making appointments of scientists in I.C.A.R.

In respect of these charges made by Dr. Vinod Shah, the Inquiry Committee categorically said that the appointment of Dr. Rajat De was unjustified. The Secretary Mr. Menon, did not care to appear before the Inquiry Committee. Not only so. In a very strong note, I should say, the I.C.A.R. Committee reported that Mr. Menon who was the Secretary of the I.C.A.R. did not appear before the

Committee, he did not reply even to questionnaire of the Committee and that, ultimately, he privately, met the Chairman of the Inquiry Committee. What is the observation that was made by the Committee regarding appointment of Dr. De? I quote:

"The appointment of Dr. De as ad hoc head of the Division of Agronomy, the I.A.R.I., gave rise to the apprehension that he was being favoured and groomed for ultimate selection as the head of the Division." and was "unjustified".

About Dr. Rajendra Prasad, although the Committee said that this appointment was not unjustified because of his academic qualifications. Previously, when Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Vinod Shah applied for the same post as an Agronomist as also a Project Officer, because of his field experience, Dr. Vinod Shah was selected.

The Committee said that, because of the requisite qualifications of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, his appointment was not considered as unjustified. But all the same time, the Committee observed:

"though, as we have already indicated Dr. De's appointment as Head is open to objection, his presence in the Committee which selected Dr. Prasad though in a sense unfortunate, cannot by itself be said to, and does not affect the propriety of the selection of Dr. Prasad by the Committee."

They have used the word "unfortunate" about the presence of Dr. De in the Selection Committee. According to the two verdicts given by the High Court of Punjab as well as by the High Court of Delhi, if there is an undesirable person in the Selection Committee, the whole selection is vitiated. Therefore though on the basis of qualifications of Dr. Rajendra Prasad his appointment may not be unjustified, but on the basis of legality and morality, because the Selection Committee was vitiated by the presence of

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Dr. De, the selection of Dr. Rajendra Prasad in preference to Dr. Vinod Shah was not tenable.

About the other claims of scientific achievements made by Dr. Swaminathan, the Sharbati Sonora wheat has been produced by Dr. Swaminathan in which, he claims a higher protein and lysine content; it was even claimed by him that its lysine was almost equivalent to milk. (*Interruptions*). What the panel of Advisers appointed by the Enquiry Committee say about that? They said, "the lysine content is nowhere near 4.61 per cent, as claimed by Dr. Swaminathan." This is the observation made by the Panel of Advisors that was appointed by the Enquiry Committee. For three years, no field research work on Sarbati Sonora wheat was permitted. This Panel of Advisers took the help of the Hyderabad laboratory, the Mysore laboratory and the Bangalore laboratory, and on the basis of the research work done there, they have found that the claim made by Dr. Swaminathan is unfounded, the lysine content may be a little higher, but it was not so much as he claimed; "it was nowhere near 4.61 per cent as claimed by Dr. Swaminathan."

About Baisakhi Moong, I would like to quote the opinion of the Enquiry Committee:

"There appears to be some substance in Dr. Shah's allegation that Baisakhi Moong did not prove successful in national demonstration. It seems that further experimental and demonstration work was necessary before the varieties were released."

About the Nitrification inhibitors, the I.C.A.R. claimed that by this device the intake of nitrogen can be accelerated. There also the Committee observed:

"It seems that the work is still in its exploratory stages."

When this work is still in an exploratory stage, it should not have been published. About the large-sized

potato giving a large yield, the committee has observed:

"We were able to obtain from the Director, I.A.R.I. the Field Note Books on these experiments. We are gret to say that the field records in these books are extremely unsystematic and that the books are more in the nature of scribbling pads. The physical condition in which they are preserved is also not good.... The note book does not record the actual quantity of seed used in the specific experiments. We consider this quite unsatisfactory manner of recording of experimental date."

The conclusion is obvious. About the new strain of maize, I again quote the observation made by the committee:

"It is obvious therefore that there has been a certain confusion in public mind regarding the claims of the high-lysine maize because of a failure to see the difference between protein content and lysine content. In this, the scientists of the ICAR are not entirely free of blame. The subject also appears to be somewhat over-advertised."

About bajra, during the Sri Ram Memorial lecture, Dr. Swaminathan claimed of a yield of 82 maunds per acre. That was also quite untenable by the committee.

As I have already said, the committee has made very stringent observations on the premature publicity made about scientific research work by I.C.A.R. It says:

"While the inquiry was in progress leading newspapers of the Capital and the All India Radio reported about some multiple cropping patterns developed in the IARI which could provide jobs for 17.5 million people.... This report appears to be based on the article 'Multiple Cropping in Rural Development'...."

About this strangulation....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What about the Government decision?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am coming to that.

In regard to the other allegations made by Dr. Shah's letter expressing his serious concern about the sickening atmosphere prevailing in the campus and unworthy things taking place inside the ICAR, the committee has come to the conclusion that the general nature of the complaints the campus and unworthy things taking place inside the ICAR, the committee has come to the conclusion that the general nature of the complaints made by Dr. Shah is quite justified. Dr. Shah's complaints regarding irregularities in recruitment of scientists, was not within the jurisdiction of the committee. About 900 cases of irregular appointments have been gone into by the committee and about appointments of fifteen specific cases of persons drawing salaries from Rs. 700 to Rs. 2000, the committee found that the appointments were mostly unjustified and irregular. In conclusion, the committee made a very, very strong observation. I should say that indeed the report of this committee is a devastating indictment against the function; the working and also the method of control of ICAR and there the committee said—I quote—

"They have created a crisis of character and confidence inside the ICAR."

The Government appointed jurors and then they appointed another set of jurors and the finding of both the sets of jurors is that except some cases of marginal doubts that in about 90 per cent of the cases they have found that the charges made by Dr. Vinod Shah were justified. The persons who are holding the monarchical bureaucracy, the monarchical hierarchy of the ICAR have been held guilty by this inquiry committee. What is the reaction of the Government to this verdict of the Inquiry Committee? In this House the Government had made a promise that the inquiry committee's report will be thoroughly discussed before the

Government took any decision about its recommendations. The Government further said that recruitment for about 1200 vacant posts will be made through UPSC. The Government made such a promise on the floor of the House. But what do we find? The appointments are not made through the UPSC. I charge the Government that they have not only by-passed this House, but they have shown utterly disdainful attitude towards the rights and the privileges of this House. It is a question of breach of privilege of the House also. The Government have by-passed the recommendations of the Inquiry Committee. They say, recruitment will not be through the UPSC. There are about 1200 posts which are lying vacant. The Salary-range of the posts are from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1800. Now it is said that the Government have appointed the Scientific Committee and the appointments will be made by them. So, I charge that the Government has cynically rejected the recommendations of the ICAR Inquiry Committee almost in toto.

This Committee was set up with eminent scientific personages like Dr. Kothari, Dr. Sethna and others. They have made 27 major recommendations, none of which have been accepted by the Government. Sir, one of the recommendations was that the ICAR should be made a department of the Government, that is to say, Department of Agricultural Research and Education, titled as DARE. But the Government has rejected it. They say that they want to re-structure ICAR on the pattern of the CSIR on the lines of the Sarkar Committee Report on C.S.I.R. They say that the re-organisation of the ICAR shall be on the basis of the changes recently made in the CSIR in the light for the recommendations of the Sarkar Committee. Under whose authority or under whose advice this is being done, I would like to ask. This is the view expressed by the governing body of the ICAR, the guilty body. I do not know whose advice was this, they have not men-

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tioned the names of the scientists who made such suggestions. I would like to point out that before making these recommendations, the inquiry Committee consulted and got the views of the ICAR and on the basis of that they made those recommendations.

In regard to the status of the ICAR I would like to state about one instance of what happened in the Punjab High Court. In an Affidavit, the Government said:

"The abolition of the various posts in the I.A.R.I. will be the consequence of a just, lawful and valid decision of the Government of India to transfer the administrative control of the Institute to the I.C.A.R., an autonomous body, thereby securing the maximum good for the country."

And do you know what Government said in the case for another Affidavit before the High Court of Delhi? This is what they said:

"The Secretariat of the I.C.A.R. as an attached office of the Department of Agriculture has continued to exist legally and constitutionally. The staff cannot claim to be part of the Secretariat which is a Government office. They have accidentally come to be located at the duly constituted I.C.A.R. Secretariat."

That is why I say that a dyarchy is going on in the administration of the I.C.A.R.; it is being treated as Government a department as well as an autonomous body, because a large number of the employees of the ICAR are the direct employees of the Government, while other employees are being denied the same privilege. This is my main point. When ICAR authority exerted pressure on the employees, 51 per cent of the employees opted for ICAR service and 49 per cent still continued to be direct Government servants.

The Government had the courage to say that the ICAR is an autonomous body. In these circumstances, the Government has given the Director

the status of a Secretary of the Government of India attached to the Department of Agriculture and, at the same time, he will be the Director of the ICAR also. At the same time, some of the other officers will remain as direct employees of the Government while the others will not be. That means the others are being denied all the privileges and rights that were being enjoyed by other Government officers of the ICAR. This is a kind of diarchy. How is it that on the basis of the recommendations of that Committee you cannot make the ICAR, like the Atomic Energy Commission, Defence Science Organisation etc., a direct departments of Government? In U.S.A., Japan, Formosa, U.S.S.R. and other countries, agricultural research institutions are direct departments of their Government. In India, agriculture has the highest employment potential. This should therefore, be made a direct department of Government. But, the Government cynically rejected this recommendation of the Committee. Under what circumstances have they done this? The ICAR administration was functioning in an atmosphere of despair, frustration, irregularity, manipulation and clique. I may use the expression under a monarchical regime." This regime was set up in the ICAR. After 1966-67, when complete freedom was given to the ICAR in regard to the framing of bye-laws etc. for the selection of scientists as also other staff. These are the main reasons for the corruption spreading into the ICAR.

The Inquiry Committee categorically said that under no circumstances this freedom should be given to the ICAR but all the selections should be made through the UPSC.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): That is another institution for corruption.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Scientists are also to be recruited through the U.P.S.C. Several other suggestions were also made with regard to the reorganisation of the I.C.A.R. and

about the selection of staff and scientists as junior and senior—principals and super-principals. They wanted to rationalise the pay scales of staff but the Government has not accepted any of their suggestions. Not only that, the Inquiry Committee said that they had received about 900 complaints about irregularities in the matter of appointments. They, however, said that this was not within their jurisdiction of this inquiry. Take the case of C.S.I.R. what has happened to it? The Sircar Committee said that there were innumerable individual cases in which not only irregularities but even favouritism, nepotism etc. were shown in the matter of appointment of Scientists. Sircar Committee had suggested appointment of independent Committee by the Government in the C.S.I.R. so that they could go into each individual case on the basis of merits so that the wrong done might be rectified. In this case, the Government have got sufficient powers to deal with the cases. The post of a professor carries the scale ranging from Rs. 700 to 2,000. The Committee said that out of 900 cases, irregularities 15 cases are very serious nature. Because it was not within their competence to deal with the individual cases, the Committee had made certain indirect suggestions to Government. The Government should have come up immediately to appoint an independent person as in the case of the C.S.I.R. who will go through the cases to find out whether the appointments made were regular or not.

What have they done about the persons about whom already charges were considered as justified. The Committee said that in the case of certain officials against whom charges of corruption were levelled, ninety per cent of the charges had been proved. Only in 10 per cent of the charges there may be marginal doubts. What about these guilty persons I want to ask from you as to why you are not taking steps to punish those guilty persons. It is they who had created demoralisation in

this institution. Why don't you remove them from the Institute? Who is responsible for bungling the whole thing? Instead of removing him, he was made Secretary to the Government of India and, at the same time, he continued to hold the post of Director-General. There are many instances of corruption and manipulation in the coterie of officials as made out by the inquiry Committee, but, they have been kept as they were.

The Government have stated about the report on the CSIR. But what about the grievances of the employees. In the CSIR report, they had said that a personnel committee should be set up to go into the grievances of not only the junior scientists but even of the senior scientists and staff who did not even have opportunity to meet the heads of the department what to speak of the directors? There was no scope for dialogue between the employees and the heads. There was no communication between them. They were strangled and there was no freedom in the ICAR at all. This inquiry committee's report has not improved that position at all. As in the case of the CSIR, why should the hon. Minister not agree to set up a personnel committee so that the individual grievances and other things can be gone into?

In the CSIR, another committee has also been set up for redressal of the grievances of the junior scientists, senior scientists and the staff and the scientific side of the employees. Why does the hon. Minister not have that shown courage to set up a similar committee to look into the grievances of the employees and to have opportunities of dialogue with their officers.

I shall conclude by saying that the present regime in the ICAR is a monarchical regime with an attitude of absolute power towards the scientists and having a hierarchy of intrigue, coterie, manipulation favouritism, and nepotism. The authorities there have strangled the independence, incentive and aspirations of the scientists.

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It is high time that Government have the courage to deal with this institution firmly, because this institution deals with problems of agriculture, and I repeat again that agriculture is the base of our economy and contributes the highest quantum to the national income and national employment.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MAHA-PATRA (Balasore): While I stand to speak in this debate, my mind goes back to the day when Dr. Shah died, died almost as a symbol of intellectual frustration in this country where after 25 years of freedom, intellectual merit is still seldom recognised.

I commend the endeavour of the Agriculture Ministry to probe into the matter. The inquiry committee has produced a report which throws light on many aspects of the malaise that is spreading in the ICAR. But I certainly say that it is far to inadequate to meet the necessity of the times.

As a teacher who has spent a few precious years of his life in educational institutions, and as one who feels at one with the intellectuals in this country or persons who are reading men. from 1952 onwards, I have seen through all the reports produced by different inquiry commissions instituted under the commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952; very carefully during the last one month, I have gone through the reports beginning from those of Justice Vivian Bose, A. N. Mulla, S. R. Das, Rajagopal, Mudholkar Khanna, T. Venkatarama Iyer, Sarju Prasad Govinda Menon and Chagla and others and at last I was going through the report by one commission against Mr. Biju Patnaik. Seldom I probably 25 per cent of the commissions' recommendations have been accepted by us. Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar has a reputation in this country of being one of the stalwartes in rendering justice. Not to accept the recommendations of this inquiry committee will be an in-

justice to Mr. Gajendrakar and the scientists of repute who were included in the committee.

11th May, 1971 was a very crucial day because on that day Dr. Banes died and with the death of Dr. Banes, they were all Banes in the ICAR. I shall read out the names of the five persons who were there in order of seniority; the names were; Dr. S. S. Banes, Dr. I. C. Mahapatra, Dr. N. T. Dastane, Dr. Shah (late) and Dr. Rajat De.

In all fairness, when Dr. Banes died, Dr. I. C. Mahapatra should have succeeded, but unfortunately he was there at that time in my place Balasore, on 32 days' leave. I am trying to put myself above narrow parochialism, because in this report there has been a stricture also against an Oriya gentleman, Mr. Sanungo who is a near relation of our ex-Minister Shri Kanungo or ex-Governor of Gujarat.

So I am trying to put myself above narrow parochialism because in this Report Oriyas have been strictured Bengalis, Tamils, Karalites, everybody has been strictured. As an educationist I try to put things properly in a national perspective. Dr. Mahapatra could not be there because he was on leave (*Interruptions*). I am only trying to add some fervour to the discussion. Dr. Mahapatra could not come because he was away on leave. Dr. Swaminathan let him know that he could enjoy his leave and then come back. It was also Dr. Swaminathan's desire that those who would occupy the position of Dr. Banes would continue till Dr. Mahapatra came back and joined the post.

The office noting was:

"While we have been following the convention of requesting the PC to look after the duties of the Head whenever the Head is on leave or on deputation abroad"—

Dr. Swaminathan agrees with this convention that whenever the Head

is away outside the country or elsewhere in the country, it is the Project Co-ordinator who comes to occupy the post Mr. Mahapatra was the only man next to him in seniority. But he says:

"...in the present situation it may be difficult for the PC to do justice to two jobs for several months".

This is a fantastic thing because it is on record in the ICAR that whenever the Head of a Department has gone on leave, somebody has occupied the post and those who were appointed Head of the Division have occupied the post in addition to their own duties. Even now Dr. Mahapatra is in charge of two posts of Project Co-ordinator for the last 1½ years.

AN HON. MEMBER: Where is he now?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MAHAPATRA: He is still in ICAR as Project Co-ordinator.

This is one of the reasons why Dr. Shah died because in his last letter he had written that this post should have gone either to Dr. Mahapatra or to Dr. Dastane. The letter is in the safe custody of ICAR. Dr. Dastane was at that time in FAO and could not come. To pinpoint the fact that one officer has worked in both capacities, I may mention that Dr. C. Dakshinamurthy now working as Project Director of nuclear Research Laboratory, Water Technology Centre is also Head of the Division of Agriculture Physics. Dr. B. Ramamurthy worked as Head of the Division of Soil Science and also as Project Co-ordinator. Dr. H. B. Singh also worked as Head of Division and Project Co-ordinator, and he worked not for one but for several years.

If this was the convention, what was the necessity of overlooking the seniors and appointing a junior like Dr. Rajat De who never had a First

class in his life whereas Dr. Mahapatra and Dr. Dastane were First classes all through in Inter Science, M.Sc. Ph.D. in America with awards? Dr. Dastane is not an Oriya, though Dr. Mahapatra is my namesake. My only point is that only merit should be recognised. Merit should not be thrown to the dust-bin of history.

Coming back from Beirut, Dr. Dastane took over. It was for a few days that Dr. Rajat De had occupied the post.

There is another thing. I have seen the record of IARI from senior officers. They have said that there had been no ad hoc appointment at the level of an ad hoc appointment for Dr. of which is still lying in the archives

Rajat De? It was certainly mis- of Head of Division. If there was no

There were five posts of Heads of Division which were vacant—I am trying to pinpoint this particular matter to bring home the fact that injustice was done here only. The five posts were: Biochemistry Soil Microbiology, Agricultural, Physics, Plant Physiology and Agronomy. Why did they try to fill in the post in respect of Agronomy only? Why not—all the others? Was Dr. Rajat De so very invaluable a person for that post?

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA (Jammu): Agronomy is more important.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): It is more important than astronomy:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MAHAPATRA: The Committee writes in page 46:

"Dr. De did not satisfy the essential requirements prescribed by sub-clause I of Clause A.....He

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra.]
did not have even a B.Sc. degree in agriculture, and his M.Sc. in agriculture from the Banaras Hindu University had crop physiology and not agronomy."

He did not have Ph.D. in agronomy; he had Ph.D. in crop physiology. And then, they say:

"This position has not been and cannot be disputed."

(Interruptions) I am only quoting from the Committee's report.

Now, the interview was on 8th September, 1971 at 2.00 p.m. The next morning, at 10 a.m. Dr. Rajat De joined. I have been a teacher and have served in Government, but I have never seen an interview taking place one afternoon and the next morning at 10 a.m. the man has come and occupied the throne! Unless the whole thing had been managed and prepared before-hand, this could not happen.

In the year 1968, for the post of Project Co-ordinator, both Dr. Rajat De and Dr. Mohapatra appeared, and Dr. De was not selected. The Head of Agronomy episode was over in September, 1971. And now came the interview on 1st May, 1972. The lost cause for sacrificing his own life, Dr. Shah. Here, Dr. Shah saw that Dr. De was on the Board as a member. Dr. De was his junior in respect of status, pay and rank. Basically,—I want to mention this—he was disqualified. But Dr. De got the post and on the second interview, he saw that a person who was junior to him in merit, status and qualification was going to judge his merit. Dr. Shah died on the 4th May, and the Committee selected Dr. Rajendra Prasad. I am not going to dispute that. I am only going to bring out certain malaise which has been there and the record of which is still lying in the Archives of the ICAR.

There are other cases also. Dr. Swaminathan is a very reputed agricultural scientist. I am not going to dispute about it. I do not know the ABC about crops, and he has gone to show to the world so many inventions one of them being about dry farming. But there is a letter which I have got, written by Mr. Balwant Singh on the 19th November, 1970 to Dr. C. Dakshinamurti, Head of the Department of Farm Operation and Management, IARI, in which he has said:

"Being an Irrigation Engineer, I personally feel that such deceiving experiments should be discouraged in our Institute which is of a national importance and the land reform policy of the country depends upon the publicity made by the Institute."
"Deceiving experiments,"—he says. And he is an engineer. Further, he said:

"Such unreliable results are bound to affect the farming community adversely as a whole resulting in the conversion of the green revolution into a grave revolution."

This is written by Mr. Balwant Singh; he is not an Oriya; and Mr. C. Dakshinamurti is a man from Andhra Pradesh. He further said:

"I request that the position may kindly be brought to the notice of the Director so as to avoid any defamation to the Institute by publishing wrong results".

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Is he the authority to say so? Who is he to say so?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: I am also an ordinary man as you are. I am only quoting a letter from the engineer (Interruptions). I am on my legs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But that is from the file of the ICAR, he says.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What was the criterion for questioning his authority? Who is this man? He is a big cipher.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: I crave your indulgence, Sir. Let not tempers be frayed on narrow considerations. Let us rise above narrow considerations. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There is a limit to this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I may say that the whole discussion is riddled with names. Normally we do not mention names. (*Interruptions*). Order, please. Let me finish. Normally we avoid names here. (*Interruptions*). Why don't you allow me to finish my sentence? But unfortunately the report itself deals with personalities and so I cannot help it. Even so....

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon): Beyond the report why should he attribute things to some persons?.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: I seek your indulgence to say that there has been a grave injustice to another scientist, Gupta, whose case is now before the High Court. I have all my feelings for the teaching community. Unfortunately they are teachers. One teacher tries to discriminate against the other teacher. Dr. Gupta was conducting research and this facility has been taken away.

I have to speak a few words about the employees. Mr. Guha has already spoken about them. The committee has said that the concept of society is a myth. I personally feel that after 20 years of service, ordinary facilities are not also available to the employees. They are denied CHS facilities; there are no retirement benefits; there is no security of service or permanency; no right to seniority, no avenue of promotion to supervisory posts, no better prospects. My contention is that it should be part of the Government machinery as it is in the United

States and in USSR, the country which has given us the planned economy. All the interviews should be conducted by the UPSC. Once a doubt has been cast by a committee headed by no less a person than Gajendragadkar, the appointments should be left to the UPSC; it should not be in the pattern of the SICR. It should form part of the agriculture ministry headed by hon. Mr. Ahmed and next to him, Mr. Shinde.

***SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government had submitted its views on the recommendations of Gajendragadkar Report on the 12th November, 1972 and the House is presently discussing the report and the Government's reactions thereto. You are no doubt aware of the fact, Sir, that in May 1972 one of our talented agricultural scientist, Dr. Vinod Shah had committed suicide as a protest against the prevailing corruption and injustice in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. A brilliant career was thus cut short in frustration and despair. But this is not the lone incident. In 1960 Dr. M. C. Joshi and in 1970 Dr. B. S. Batra had committed suicide in almost identical circumstances trying to protest against the bureaucratic administrative system obtaining in that Institute and the suffocating atmosphere that prevailed there where the junior scientists of talent and prospect had no opportunities to flourish and to contribute their best to the activities of the Institute.

My friend Shri Samar Guha has already dilated up on the various recommendations of the Gajendragadkar Committee and therefore without repeating the same I would briefly touch upon some of them. The Committee in its report has suggested that the ICAR should take the form of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Committee has *inter alia* suggested that the Agriculture Minister should

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

(Shri Krishna Chandra Halder.)

be the President of this new organisation while two scientists who have earned eminence in the field of agriculture should be its Vice-Presidents. The report has further stated that a famous agro-Scientist should be the Secretary of this Department but he will not be an employee of the Department. The Committee has further proceeded to suggest there shall be two Committees under the DARE namely, the Executive Committee on Agricultural Research and the Executive Committee on Agricultural Education. As regards the membership of these Committees it has laid down that barring the ex-officio members, other members will enjoy a five-year term only.

Now, Sir, in the background of these recommendations and other findings of the Committee which have testified the prevalence of unhealthy practices being followed if the Institute, it is our firm view that the first imperative need of the hour is to root out all sources of corruption and to cleanse the Institute of all such practices as are now being followed causing frustration and despair among the scientists. It is also our view Sir, that we will have to ensure a situation to all the junior scientist working with dedication and responsibility that they should be given proper promotion facilities and their work will be fully recognised. It would not be out of place to mention that over the past few years the research scientists of ICAR had become publicity prone. In the year 1967 Dr. Swaminathan had claimed that Sarbati Sonar variety of wheat seed contained protein and 4.61 per cent of lysine. Unfortunately, the field experiment conducted subsequently proved the fallacy of the claim of Dr. Swaminathan so far as the lysine content was concerned. We have also found that even in respect of research projects, the contribution made by the junior scientists is ignored. While the junior scientists work hard and put in their best to make a new discovery, their thesis is always published in the name of their boss or the Head of the Department under which the research scheme is

undertaken. Not only this Sir, the glory of making a new break through in any sphere of agriculture gets hyperbolic praise in the press and is invariably attributed to the Head of the Department or the boss even though both these gentlemen may not have had done anything in regard to that project and the poor young scientist remains in the gloom of oblivion and his contributions are never recognised either in the press or by the Department. Therefore, Sir, while we plead for more autonomy for scientific organisations we equally plead for the eradication of all sorts of corrupt practices that may be prevalent in those organisations. Ours is a predominantly agricultural country where 70 to 80 per cent of the population directly depend on agriculture and live in villages. Only a couple of years ago we were talking about green revolution but our hopes have been belied and curiously enough we are in a worst situation today. Why should it be so? If we could make the result of agricultural research available to the village farmers and encourage them to adopt the modern methods of science we could have turned the corner for good but unfortunately that is not the case prevailing in the country today. Much of the benefits of research remain confined to the institute and never reach the farmer and added to this we are also unable to develop methods which will suit our own conditions. This is the main reason why we find that we have often to borrow the agricultural methods which have been developed either by the Ford Foundation or the Rockefeller Institute or the Japanese methods and we have to graft these alien methods to our agricultural system whether suit our conditions or not. We have to keep borrowing. But if you are really interested to attain self-sufficiency in regard to foodgrains then something drastic has to be done. The prevailing situation in the country is not only difficult but truly speaking it is awe inspiring. In the State of Maharashtra, Rajasthan and West Bengal we are not only suffering from inadequate supply of foodgrains but honestly speaking a

state of famine actually prevails in some parts of these States. In order to get rid of such situations and avoid their recurrence in future it is but essential that the work of the agricultural research has to be conducted with far more seriousness than is being done at present. And particularly working of the State units have to be toned up to achieve maximum efficiency and result. But if we look at the things as they are prevailing I feel really disappointed, Sir. You will be surprised to know Sir, that out of 35 lakhs of students who go in for higher education and research only 1.2 per cent of them offer themselves for agricultural studies. Should we not have more agro-scientists in our country to help and guide the millions of our country agriculturists through new paths of knowledge and new techniques of agriculture to maximise production and thereby attain a permanent self-sufficiency in matters of foodgrains? I would like to emphasise in this connection Sir, that the benefits of agricultural research and discoveries being made by the Research Institute in regard to high yielding varieties of seed do not reach the poor farmers. It is the rich farmers, jotdars, and the landlords who only benefit from the high yielding variety of seeds and this is the precise reason why the rich farmers have grown richer and the poor still poorer. It is but proper and just that this imbalance is set right and a system is evolved whereby the benefits of research must essentially reach the millions of our poor farmers and they are not restricted among the richer agriculturists only.

I would further suggest that in order to ensure a proper and a systematic study of agricultural science and for conducting research therein the Government must consider the feasibility of founding an all India Agricultural Research Service. If it is done, I am sure, the problems of the junior scientists who have no promotion avenues at present and who cannot look forward for a promising future will be solved to a great extent. It cannot be denied that much of the

difficulties of the agro-scientists today have resulted from the bureaucratic attitude of the IAS officers who are at the helm of the administrative wing of the Ministry. There is no justification, Sir, why the brilliant agro-scientists of our country should not enjoy the same pay-scale, service conditions and status as is being enjoyed by IAS officers today? This disparity must end and sooner the better.

Yet another aspect of the matter on which I would like the Government to pay their attention is the question of people's cooperation in the field of agriculture both in regard to formulation of plans and also for research activities. Not only that the organisations should enjoy more autonomy and there should be proper decentralisation of authority giving more and more facilities to young scientists to shoulder greater responsibilities but it is also necessary that people's cooperation should be sought and the MPs, MLAs, Kisan Sabhas, etc. should find due representation in the advisory committees. (*Interruptions*). Yes, Sir, this is very necessary. Not that these persons will be actually conducting the research but they would atleast be able to make the research workers know the difficulties of the agriculturists. It is an irony Sir, that the down to earth cultivators of our country are not consulted for anything because of the bureaucratic attitude of the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and this is the main reason why our research and approach to agriculture always remain unrealistic to the present conditions prevailing in our country. I have no hesitation to say Sir, that our agro-scientists will also benefit a lot in their research activities if they have the benefit of practical experience of the poor illiterate cultivators who may not have proper education but who have fund of experience in the field.

16 hrs.

Before I wind up Sir, I would also like to suggest that the Government

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

is at present pursuing an anti-labour policy in regard to class III and IV and low paid employees of IARI and its affiliated institutions. These employees do not have a proper pay scales, security of job and promotional avenues. The Indian Express dated 7th June 1973 has carried a news item which says that because of this anti-labour attitude of the Government the staff of the IARI had to go on a Dharna before the Institute and this was led by our Congress member, Shri Shashi Bhusan MP. We feel Sir, that unless our attitude to the workers of the Institute under goes a thorough change we would never be able to solicit their best cooperation and I would suggest in this connection that all such employees be given the minimum need based wage which has been accepted by Government in principle.

Finally, Sir, it is our view that along with the autonomy of research organisations the administrative machinery must be freed from all corrupt practices and the young and junior scientists should be trusted more and given proper opportunities to go ahead in their carrier. Without a proper development of agricultural research, attainment of self-sufficiency will always remain a phony word. Let us create a situation where death of scientist is not repeated again, where he has not to languish and is not compelled to sacrifice his life for eradication of corruption and for better opportunities being made available to them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Gajendragadkar Committee was appointed in 1972 with the following terms of reference:

- “(i) to examine the statements and incidents mentioned by Dr. Vinod Shah in his letter of May 5, 1972, addressed by him to the Director-General, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research before Dr. Shah committed suicide;
- (ii) to review the recruitment and personnel policies of the Indian

Council of Agricultural Research, Institute and Centres working under it and suggest measures for their improvement; and

- (iii) to consider any other relevant matter which in the opinion of the Committee would help it to make effective recommendations.”

The Committee consisted of, as we know, apart from the ex-Chief Justice of India, Mr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, the Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, eminent scientist prof. D. S. Kothari, Dr. Nag Chaudhuri, Dr. H. N. Sethna, Dr. Venkatappiah and Dr. Kanungo. They had also got the advice of an Advisory Committee consisting of Dr. V. M. Dandekar, Dr. L. S. Nagi, Dr. J. S. Patel and Dr. Rao on certain matters

After taking a lot of evidence and examining various documents and other things, they have given this Report.

There are two basic recommendations which are made in this Report. The first is about the reorganisation of the I.C.A.R. and they have, in brief, suggested that the I.C.A.R. should become a Department of the Agriculture Ministry. They have given their well-considered reasons as to why they have come to this conclusion. I will not go into all that. But in Chapter VIII, they have given reasons in detail.

The history of ICAR shows that, in 1929, it was first registered as a society under the Indian Societies (Registration) Act. Then in 1930, by a Resolution of the Government of India it was made an attached office of the Department of Agriculture. This continued to be an attached office till 1947. Originally it was Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and after 1947 it became the Indian Council of Agricultural Research but was an attached office. After independence, three committees were appointed mostly known as Indo-American expert committees in 1954, 1955 and

1959; in 1963 also there was another committee which was appointed with an American scientist as the head. They made their recommendations. It was on the recommendations made by these committees that the ICAR came to be reorganized.

In 1966 the major reorganization took place when recruitment to ICAR was taken away from the UPSC and given to the ICAR. A certain autonomy was given to the ICAR; greater powers were given to them. Recruitment is one aspect which covers the whole working of the ICAR. Because that was there, the dissatisfaction among the scientists grew and a scientific atmosphere could not be created and scientists like Dr. Shah were forced to commit suicide. That is why, the recruitment policy of ICAR becomes relevant.

Now let us consider how things developed after reorganisation in 1966. Not only Ministers like Shri Jagjiwan Ram, the then Food Minister, Shri F.A. Ahmed and Shri Shinde but also the others found that selections in the ICAR had become chaotic. In fact, after this autonomy in internal selection was given it was found that there was more political influence. This is one of the answers given that if we accept the recommendation and give it to UPSC and do not give this autonomy, there may be political influences working. But I would say that the moment it was taken away from the UPSC and given to the ICAR, political influence started coming in. The Minister was influenced, notes from MPs and notes from other influential persons started coming in.

I have no time, Sir; otherwise, I could quote chapter and verse from this report to point out in *extenso* what kind of havoc was being caused in the selection matters in the ICAR. Because this type of thing was happening, they suggested, 'Let it go to the UPSC which is an independent body'. The most important thing is a sense of detachment and independence. This has to be there if a fair selection is to be made. You can try

for five years and if you find that a new independent body of scientists like the UPSC can be created, you may create that. But let it not be connected in any way with or under the ICAR because the moment it comes under the ICAR—today 'X' may be there and tomorrow another gentleman may come—it is liable to be influenced by the persons who are in charge. They have in fact said that the Minister himself should not be the head of the ICAR where selections are done because the Minister is the person who is most amenable to influence whoever be the Minister. That is a fact of our political life. Therefore, this suggestion was made.

My second suggestion is about reorganization. One is about giving selections to the UPSC and there came the question of one of the charges about Mr. De. As regards De's appointment is concerned, the committee has come to the categorical conclusion—page 47 of the report:

"Apart from this aspect of the matter, however, it seems to us clear that on the terms of the advertisement, Dr. De did not possess the basic qualifications prescribed by clause (A)."

Then on page 48 they say:

"We would also like to make some observations regarding the manner in which selection to this post was rushed through. Interview for the post of Head of the Division of Agronomy was held on 8-9-71...."

And on 9-9-71 his appointment was made. The Minister himself in a minute recorded:

"I have received one more copy of similar representations before the interview. I had called for the file. I am surprised that before these representations were disposed of, the selection has been finalised."

Then they say:

"Shri T. P. Singh in his deposition before the committee reasserted his dissatisfaction with the manner in

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

which the appointment was rushed through."

The committee, therefore, concluded that the appointment of Dr. De as Head of the Division of Agronomy was not properly made.

These are the grounds, well-catalogued and well-considered by no less a person than a former Chief Justice who has no interest in any one here or there and scientists like Shri H. N. Sethna and Prof. D. S. Kothari. Does this report deserve any weight or not?

Another aspect is about making the ICAR as a Department of the Government. If the Americans recommend a certain thing, we easily swallow that and follow their recommendations and accept most of them. But if the Indian experts give a recommendation, you are going to throw it into the waste paper basket. Why do you not give it a trial? Why do you not say that we will accept this report? Because what are the grounds and the reasonings which you have given here? In countries like USA, agricultural research and education is under the Government as a Department. So also in USSR. Two different systems. In Japan it is under the Government system. Are you out of the world? What about Atomic Energy which is under the Prime Minister in this country? Why is it that in respect of agriculture which is the basis of our economy and on which the whole country's prosperity depends, you want to euologise autonomy. Then, mind you, they have said that they have not taken away the autonomy in what they have proposed as a new organization. They have not said anywhere, "Take away the autonomy." In fact they have given an in-built mechanism of how that autonomy can be maintained. They have suggested this in paragraph 8 when they suggest a new organization called Organization of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education. Then they say:

"We feel that the time has now come when the Central Govern-

ment should itself directly take up agricultural research as one of its responsibilities rather than entrust it to a Society or a Corporation."

This they described as a myth, and myth it is. Then they say:

"In order that coordination of research is done in an effective manner the ICAR should enjoy a status which would enable it to deal with the State Govt. and the Universities on the same footing as other bodies under the Central Government are able to do. It would be possible to achieve this objective if the ICAR is converted into a Department of Agricultural Research and Education under the Ministry of Agriculture."

I am only confining myself to the basic recommendations. I have not in mind any personality. In fact I may say that I regard Dr. Swaminathan as a pride of this country, as one of the most eminent scientists that Mother India has produced in this field, but as they have stated, scientists should remain as scientists. If he becomes an administrator in fact he ceases to be a scientist. Dr. Swaminathan has said so before the Commission. I would very much wish that Dr. Swaminathan should come back as a scientist and help research and guide research and should not continue to have this position as Administrator, Director-General-cum-Secretary. cum this and that and if we do so, we are ruining a good man and it will be a loss to the country. It should be taken directly as a responsibility of the Government. I give my support to the report. I really do not understand why basic recommendations should not be accepted, for which no valid reasons have been given.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): The unfortunate and tragic suicide of Dr. Vinod Shah was debated in this House sometime in May 1972. Emotions were running high, quite naturally and the demand was unanimous for a thorough inquiry and investigation into working of the ICAR and the

IARI. After this passage of time, the results of this Inquiry are before us together with the Government's decisions thereon. Personally I am a bit cautious about this, but I am feeling a little gratified today. I am sorry, I cannot agree with my friend Mr. Sathe with whom I agree on many matters. And, I find myself surprisingly gratified by my friend Mr. Samar Guha's remarks today, because, I was a humble Member of the Sarkar Committee on the CSIR and very trenchant remarks were made by Mr. Samar Guha on the floor of the House when we were discussing the Sarkar Committee's Report. He vehemently stated at that time that the report should not be accepted because it was a motivated report, it was being drafted under pressure and so on and so forth. But today I find him here pleading that this Sarkar Committee Report should be accepted *in toto* and whatever lapses there are in this report can be made up by following what the Sarkar Committee has stated. And then he asked: Why did they not have the courage to do at least what the Sarkar Committee did in respect of certain things.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Because that provision was not there. The CSIR Committee was not constituted of the scientists. It was an admixture of politicians, administrators and a few scientists.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I quite agree—I am not saying that the Sarkar Committee was a perfect Committee. But, Mr. Guha is not right when he said that there were no eminent scientists on it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I said that there were a few scientists. It is on record of this House that a report was first prepared and it was completely tampered and I produced that and placed it on the Table of the House. That was on this basis. That report was changed under pressure of the Government. That was my contention. I placed the original document

on the Table of the House which is on record.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Unfortunately, Shri Guha gets provoked whenever I speak. I was hoping he would get over this habit.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I only stated the facts. Why should I get provoked?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When I spoke on that occasion, I had commended to Government that certain aspects of the Sarkar Committee's recommendations should be borne in mind when this matter of the I.C.A.R. is looked into.

I was referring to the aspects which are particularly directed at ensuring the autonomy and the scientific atmosphere of research institutes in our country. I do not say that you should equate the C.S.I.R., national laboratories or the I.C.A.R. with the Atomic Energy Commission or the Defence Science set-up because those two are on a separate footing, as far as I understand them, for obvious reasons of security and so on. But, in this type of organisation, I have said at that time and I still maintain it that to convert this simply into a Department of the Government would mean the death-knell of scientific research in this country.

Now, of course, Mr. Sathe and others have cited the examples of other countries and so on. I am not in a position to discuss what happens in the U.S.A. or in Japan or in U.S.S.R. because we are in India and I am concerned with what goes on in this country and not in other countries. Here I am not generally in favour of governmentalising—if I may use that expression—these research institutes. What was this I.C.A.R. suffering from actually? Was it suffering from an over-dose or under-dose of bureaucratisation? Unfortunately, Government was responsible for this. For many years, they could never make up their minds whether the I.C.A.R. should

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

be autonomous or not. Its autonomy was limited in various ways that the Government sometimes said that it is autonomous when there was a question connected with the problems of recruitment, promotion and so on. But, when it comes to the overall administration, we were told by Government that the government rules and regulations would apply to it. We cannot do anything about it.

Now, I find from this statement which has been laid here on the 12th of November in both Houses of Parliament—it says:

“The basic rationale was that the traditional practices of Government may not be the most appropriate ones for a body primarily concerned with the purpose of promotion of research. However, this has been believed in practice for two reasons as far as I.C.A.R. is concerned. Firstly, in terms of its administrative links with the other arms of the Central Government and in terms of financial procedures, the I.C.A.R. was treated as an attached office of the Ministry of Agriculture.”

This is how it was being treated in fact.

“Secondly, even in regard to what may be regarded as the internal management, procurement of equipments, stores, construction of buildings and so on, the *de jure* autonomy was eroded by application to it of all the relevant rules of the Central Government *mutatis mutandis*.”

So, if this belated admission of the Government is true, what we have always suspected is a fact namely that the ICAR from the beginning had neither the basis for being properly autonomous or the benefits, if you like to call it so, of being a full-fledged Government organisation. I do not know exactly how to describe it, but it was a sort of hybrid thing without a well-defined basis.

Now, the Gajendragadkar Committee has come out very strongly in favour

of its conversion into a department of the Government. I have very great respect for the authors of this report. I am not a scientist, and, therefore, I fear to tread into those places where angels fear to tread. But I must say that I do not agree, and for once, I must commend Government for not having accepted that recommendation.

But what have Government done? They seem to be in two minds. A kind of uneasy compromise has been brought about by saying that the ICAR will be retained as an autonomous body and also along with that, a new department is to be created under the Ministry known as the Department of Agricultural Research and Education. The idea, as I understand is that certain administrative support which the ICAR lacks in its relations with the Government is to be provided by this department acting as a link. I do not know actually how this is going to work in practice. It is for the hon. Minister to enlighten us. Secondly, I am feeling a bit uneasy because it seems that a very important part of agricultural research activity, namely international collaboration is to be made the direct responsibility of this Department, if I have correctly understood it. If that be so, I would also like to know what guidelines are going to be laid down, because in my earlier submissions in this House, I had particularly pointed out that in the ICAR and IARI there had been a very sad experience of things which had been happening, under the plea and guise of bringing in foreign expertise; all sorts of so-called experts from various countries had not only been brought in but had been put into positions including even membership of selection committees, let alone other vantage positions, in such a way that our own Indian scientists were in many cases feeling resentful and frustrated because of the privileges being given and the powers being given in many cases to those people on the ground that they were foreign experts. I am all for international cooperation, but the guidelines

for it should be laid down for this new department which is being set up now. A lot of fishy things has gone on in the name of foreign expertise. I have no time to go into some of those things which I had listed last time. But from the point of view of self-reliance which is the most important thing for us in the field of agriculture, because it is really a battle of survival for us now, it is essential to see that in the name of bringing in foreign expertise, nothing is done which hinders or frustrates our advance towards self-reliance at as early a stage as possible.

The whole essence of a scientific research institute should be its flexibility in structure. I had argued last time that if that flexibility had been there, this unfortunate situation would not have arisen where Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Vinod Shah were as it were pitted against each other as though they were rivals or competitors. It is not a government office or a government department where people have always to go in for examinations and competitions against each other. This is a scientific institute, and the extraordinary thing was that both these scientists, young gifted scientists, had practically the same qualifications and here was an institute which could not absorb both of them, which created a situation in which both felt as though they were rivals to each other and competitors to each other and ended up with one of them taking his life.

This flexibility of structure can only be ensured, if in the words of the Government's statement, if they really mean it, greater autonomy and flexibility in its operational management procedures is laid down and a new personnel system is evolved which does not involve recurring applications and competition among scientists themselves.

We found some malady in the decision-making processes in the CSIR. There were some complaints that it was not being broad-based enough; younger scientists were feeling frustrated; they had complaints against

the senior scientists; they felt decisions were taken without their being consulted, without their being associated with vital projects, and then all the credit was taken by a few top scientists and so on. We have made some recommendations,—I do not know what they are worth—in which we sought to remove this feeling of frustration by making the whole process of association and consultation within the Institute much more democratic and broad-based. I see Government has come forward with acceptance of some of these things in principle. As far as I am concerned, I welcome them, provided these things are actually concretised, defined and properly implemented.

There are certain omissions here also, very serious omissions. Some of them have already been mentioned! I agree with those points. There was nothing in the terms of reference to deal with those things. So one cannot blame the Committee about those cases of irregularities, about 500 or 900 complaints actually represented before the Committee, being left undecided. But the Committee should have ruled them out by saying that these were outside their terms of reference, so they did not propose to entertain them. They did not do that. I am not blaming them for that. A situation like that does arise. But having heard all those complaints and grievances, they say at the end that because their terms of reference did not extend to that, there was nothing they could do about them. Leaving the whole thing hanging in mid-air like that is, I think, a very unsatisfactory state of affairs altogether. I think Government have the power to come forward and take some decision so that these cases which have been put on record are at least looked into, investigated and disposed of in a satisfactory manner by some independent agency outside the ICAR. This is essential.

I find that the Committee have suggested some improvements on the previous system of maintaining confidential reports, but they have not gone

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

as far as we went in the Sarkar Committee. I have no time to make a detailed comparison between the two. But I would request Government to look into this particular matter carefully. An atmosphere of secrecy cannot prevail in a research institute in terms of the performance of individual scientists. It is not a government department where that type of annual confidential report is prepared in secret, kept secret. Such a thing in a research institute will be absolutely the worst thing possible for the scientists. Here the whole idea is to make an assessment report, an evaluation report of the scientist based on his work which is first prepared at his own level, then the Director and other people add their comments, and if there is a dispute over it, the matter can be discussed and then the final assessment or evaluation is made of his work.

About the grievance machinery, which Shri Samar Guha mentioned, I am surprised there is nothing here about it. What is to happen to all these employees? I am not talking only of the scientists; there are a whole lot of employees who are called Research side staff of the ICAR. They have got myriads of complaints about promotions, service conditions, leave facilities, salary scales and so on. But there seems to be no mechanism to look into these. They complain that in the ICAR they have no way of approaching the higher authorities. Therefore, I would like to know whether Government are contemplating some machinery, not, of course, on trade union lines, but some grievance machinery, some joint machinery, some kind of Staff Council or something of that kind whereby they are able to ventilate their legitimate grievances which can be disposed of expeditiously.

I hope all these things will be looked into and some general improvement brought about in this way.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA. (Jammu): This Report has two main aspects, one concerning the very basic structure of agricultural research in the country and the other, which is a matter of detail, which deals with some irregularities committed in the past in promotions and other things.

Now, before I take up any other recommendations or points mentioned in this report, I would like to go on record to say that I would like to pay the highest tributes to our agricultural scientists in this country, because they have really done a very good work which has enabled this country to achieve a major breakthrough as far as agricultural production is concerned. So, let us not approach this problem with this thing in mind, namely, that everything is wrong as far as agricultural research in this country is concerned. Let us, be more objective about it.

I know, and I can recall the year of 1959 when unfortunately Dr. Joseph of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute committed suicide due to mere administrative frustration. At that time also, it was promised by the Central Government that they would **deeply look into the structure of the whole agricultural research and the atmosphere prevailing in our research institutions.** Even today, I would say that the most important thing is the atmosphere which prevails in our research institutions. As Mr. Indrajit Gupta was saying,—I would like to support his argument—it is very important that our scientists working in the research institutions must have full confidence and full freedom in the work which they are doing. It is rather the duty not only of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research but also of the Ministry of Food and agriculture from time to time to look into the factors which became responsible for the deterioration of the good atmosphere which was prevailing in our research institutions.

16.37 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

I am sorry to say that the steps which should have been taken much earlier were delayed, and the result is that even today we are facing certain types of lacunae which exist in our research institutions and also in the ICAR.

Again, when we talk about the ICAR, I would like to say that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, whosoever had been its Director—whether it was Dr. Pal or Dr. Swaminathan—was guided under their eminent leadership, and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research was set on proper lines. As I was saying, it becomes the responsibility of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to see that if there are certain lacunae which exist in respect of the administrative procedure which are hampering the work of the scientists, especially in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute here in New Delhi, I will say that the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to some extent did fail in its duty to point out all these things much earlier. But I am quite confident that Dr. Swaminathan is a capable man. He has proved his ability beyond any doubt in that he has made a major contribution to achieve a major breakthrough, as I said, as far as agricultural production in this country is concerned.

AN HON. MEMBER: Singly or collectively?

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA: The whole army fights, but it all depends on the General, what strategy he follows, what approach he makes and what attitude he has got towards his work. That is why I say it is very important

So, I would like to point that the basic thing is, how we approach and what strategy we have to adopt to put

our agricultural research on a sound and better footing.

As the other friend has also pointed out, it will be a great folly, and it will amount to suicide if agricultural research is converted into a government department. Why were we faced with all these difficulties in the past? It is because there was too much of administrative interference on the part of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and on the part of the non-technical officers who had no technical background and who could not appreciate the difficulty of a particular agricultural scientist or of a particular research worker. That is why it was thought better that the person who heads the ICAR should also get the status of the Secretary to the Government so that he should be able to take independent administrative decisions also. Mr. Sathe and some hon. friend were mentioning that in the United States of America, Agriculture was under the Government department. To my knowledge it is not. I happened to be a student in the United States for four years and Agricultural Research in the United States is still the entire responsibility of the Agricultural Universities. We should in our country take certain steps to give more freedom to our agricultural scientists. What happens in the United States? The University allots a particular amount for a particular research project. That research scientist is told: Here are ten thousand dollars. This is the target and this is your project, you take this amount and spend it the way you want. This is the amount of confidence which the nation places in its research scientists. That is why even today we have to look towards those countries in certain areas of science. In our country after 25 years of Independence, in an institution like the IARI, a particular sum is sanctioned for a particular research project in a particular division. Now (why can't we place more confidence in scientist? Why should the head of the department of the scientist himself once in every two months or three months go

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

before the Under Secretary, who represents the finance department whether this type of equipment is required in that project or not. Unnecessary queries are being made and that is why we are not able to achieve the results which we should have by this time in the field of Agricultural Research.

It was rather unfortunate for me to listen to some of my hon. colleagues where they tried to bring in one doctor against another. I had been associated with the Agricultural Research Institute, and so I was associated with the ICAR also. Therefore, I can say with confidence that everything is not wrong. There had been certain faults committed. What is required now is that the relationship between the scientists and the administrator must be categorically defined and decided by the Government. To what extent you want to give finance, administrative and other powers to the scientists so that with complete freedom and with complete confidence he can give the country what the country wants from him? It is rather unfortunate that we bring in different persons who are working in the IARI or the ICAR. I do not hold any brief for Dr. Swaminathan. I happened to know his work. The whole nation knows his worth. He is known as a Scientist of repute in the whole world. How can our nation ignore his capabilities? In this report there are certain things with which I am not in agreement. Lastly I would only draw the attention of the hon. Minister again that there is a good deal of scope for improvement especially in the atmosphere existing in our research institutions. I am sure that the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Central Government, as a whole, will give due thought to this problem and try to take steps to improve the atmosphere in our research institutions.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (स्वा.लियर)
सभापति महोदय, इस चर्चा में भाग लेते समय एक प्रश्न बारबार मेरे मन में उठ रहा है कि क्या डा० विनोद साहा का त्रि-

दान व्यर्थ जायेगा ? क्या फिर किसी नव-युवक वैज्ञानिक को हमारी वैज्ञानिक संस्थाओं में व्याप्त दमघोड़ वातावरण के विपक्ष आत्म-हत्या के अतिरेकपूर्ण पग को उठाना पड़ेगा ?

मुझ को शिकायत है सरकार से। उस ने सारे मामले को जितनी गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए था नहीं लिया। सारे देश में आवाज उठने के बाद, इस संसद् में पर्याप्त उत्तेजना के पश्चात्, उमने गजेन्द्रगडकर समिति का निर्माण किया।

कमेटी का निर्माण करने के बाद उस के टर्म आफ रेफरेंस बदल दिए गए, उन्हें सीमित कर दिया गया। कमेटी ने यह माना है कि वह पुराने मामले नहीं देख सकती। ऐसे मामले जिन में वैज्ञानिकों को शिकायत है कि उन के साथ अनियमितता बरती गई, ऐसे मामले जिन में वैज्ञानिकों को शिकायत है कि उन के साथ भेदभाव किया गया, ऐसे मामले देखने में समिति ने अपनी असमर्थता स्पष्ट शब्दों में व्यक्त की है।

मुख्य रूप से समिति की सिफारिशें सरकार ने अस्वीकृत कर दीं। अगर इतनी उच्चाधिकार सम्पन्न समिति की सिफारिशें रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंकी जाने वाली है तो इस तरह की समिति को बनाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं था। यदि ऐसी समिति की सिफारिशों के साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जायगा, जैसा सरकार कर रही है, तो मैं नहीं समझता कोई सम्मानप्रिय अवकाश प्राप्त न्यायाधीश या कोई गणमान्य वैज्ञानिक सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त समितियों की अध्यक्षता या सदस्यता स्वीकार करेगा।

सभापति महोदय, समिति की रिपोर्ट 10 महीने तक सरकार ने दबाये रखी। समिति की रिपोर्ट को सभा पटल पर लाने के लिए हम को कृषि मंत्री महोदय पर दबाव डालना पड़ा। मंत्री महोदय ने उस समय स्वीकार

किया था कि जो 1200 जगह खाली हैं उन को पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के जरिए भरा जायगा। लेकिन अब वह बात भा रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दी गई। अब कहा जा रहा है कि स्पेशल रेक्यूटमेंट बोर्ड बनेगा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उस बोर्ड का निर्माण कौन करेगा? अभी तक यह स्पष्ट नहीं है। इस प्रकार को प्राणिका व्यवस्था की जा रही है कि समिति के द्वारा जो लोग कठघरे में खड़े किये गये हैं उन्हीं की सलाह से वह बोर्ड बनाया जायगा। यह भी बात कही जा रही है कि उस बोर्ड की कार्य सीमा में हैडक्वार्टर्स पोपट्रस का समावेश नहीं होगा। वह बोर्ड नई नियुक्तियां करेगा लेकिन हैडक्वार्टर में जो स्थान हैं उन के बारे में नियुक्तियों का अधिकार बोर्ड को नहीं होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस मुद्दे को स्पष्ट करें। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के द्वारा भर्ती होनी चाहिए। ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन ने भी इसी आशय की सिफारिश की थी। लेकिन यदि आप बोर्ड बनाने पर तुले हुए हैं तो बोर्ड के बारे में पार्लियामेंट का ऐक्ट बनाइये। बोर्ड में कौन होंगे इस के बारे में संसद् को विश्वास में लीजिए। बोर्ड का जिस तरह से गठन होने वाला है उस की स्पष्ट तस्वीर हमारे सामने आनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सभापति महोदय, समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् को सरकार के एक विभाग के रूप में चलाया जाय। इस के बारे में पर्याप्त मतभेद है। मतभेद स्वाभाविक है। कोई वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान परिषद् सरकार का विभाग हो कर चले यह बात सुनने में कुछ अटपटी लगती है। मैं भी आटोनोमी का समर्थक हूँ लेकिन इस संदर्भ में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आटोनोमी किस की? क्या वासेज की? आटोनोमी क्या मनमाना काम करने की, क्या नियमों को ताक पर रखने की? क्या योग्यता के अनुसार

नियुक्तियां न करने की? क्या ऐसी आटोनोमी जिससे परेशान हो कर एक वैज्ञानिक को अपनी जान देनी पड़ी? मैं आटोनोमी चाहता हूँ, लेकिन जूनियर साइंटिस्ट्स के लिए भी वह होनी चाहिए। आज वह उनको नहीं है। हमारी अनुसंधान संस्थाएं एक साम्राज्य बन गई हैं, उन में बोलिज्म चल रहा है। मैं इस चर्चा में व्यक्तियों को घसीटना नहीं चाहता। लेकिन हमारे जूनियर साइंटिस्ट इसीलिए परेशान हो कर देश से बाहर जा रहे हैं—इसलिए नहीं कि तनख्वाह कम है—कि उन्हें काम करने के लिए क्षेत्र नहीं है। आज सबेरे ही प्रतिभा पलायन पर चर्चा चल रही थी। श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् साहब उत्तर दे रहे थे। हमारे नौजवान वैज्ञानिक काम करना चाहते हैं लेकिन काम वे करने हैं और नाम बड़े वैज्ञानिकों का होता है। मैं बिना नाम लिए एक समाचार पत्र के एक ग्रंथ को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ

“It has been discovered that a scientist serving IARI has been producing scientific papers at the rate of a paper every 12 days. In 1942-52 he produced 20 papers, in 1952-62 19 papers. In the next five years, up to 1967 it trebled. With his position rising in the division, he produced 160 papers in the next five years. This makes an average of one paper every 12 days.”

बारह दिनों में एक पेपर? जरूर कोई बड़ी वैज्ञानिक प्रतिभा का धनी है—

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: I can write one paper every day.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAJEE: But that will be thrown into the waste paper basket. I am not talking of those papers.

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

इसका अर्थ यह है कि जूनियर साइंटिस्ट्स की मदद से पेपर लिखे जाते हैं, जो रिसर्च स्कालर हैं उनकी सहायता ली जाती है लेकिन श्रेय उन्हें नहीं दिया जाता, नाम अपना डाला जाता है। क्या इससे प्रतिभाएं विकसित हो सकती हैं? क्या इससे वज्ञानिकों को प्रोत्साहन मिल सकता है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि आटोनोमी का विचार करते समय आप इस पहलू को भी ध्यान में रखें।

मैं इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से सहमत हूँ। अगर भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् सरकार का विभाग बना दी गई तो कोई आममान टूटने वाला नहीं है। अगर एटामिक एनर्जी कमिशन सरकार के विभाग के रूप में चल सकता है तो क्या यह उसमें भी अधिक बारीक काम है?

एक बात निश्चित है कि वहाँ अनियमितता नहीं होनी चाहिए, नियुक्तियों में घांघली नहीं होनी चाहिए, बड़े और छोटे वैज्ञानिकों के बीच में भाईचारे की भावना होनी चाहिए, मिल कर काम करने की भावना होनी चाहिए, खाद्य मोर्चे पर देश को सफल बनाने का एक संकल्प होना चाहिए।

मैं श्री इंद्रजित गुप्त से सहमत हूँ कि एक वैज्ञानिक दूसरे वैज्ञानिक के विरुद्ध कर्तव्य कार्य करता है। मेरे पास इतने पत्र आए हैं और शिन्दे साहब बनाये कि आखिर कमेटी के पास भी इतनी शिकायतें क्यों गई? क्या वहाँ सब शिकायतें करने वाले हैं, कोई काम करने वाला नहीं है? अगर काम करने का वहाँ वातावरण नहीं है तो उनके लिए भी कौन जिम्मेदार है? हमारी अनुसंधान संस्थायें एक परिवार के रूप में चलनी चाहिए। वहाँ सहयोग होना चाहिए। स्वयं प्रति-

स्पर्धा के लिए गुंजाइश हो सकती है। लेकिन एक दूसरे की टांग पकड़ कर खींचने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं होनी चाहिए, यह आप को मानना पड़ेगा।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि —
Something is definitely rotten in the kingdom of Denmark.

हमारी अनुसंधान संस्थाओं में जरूर कुछ गड़बड़ी है। डा० विनोद शाह की आत्म-हत्या से वह एक विस्फोटक के रूप में सामने आ गई है। अगर हम इससे कुछ शिक्षा ले सकें, इन संस्थाओं का सुधार कर सकें, एक एक वैज्ञानिक को संतुष्ट कर सकें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह बलिदान व्यर्थ नहीं जाएगा।

लेकिन मुझे निराशा हुई सरकार की इस सिफारिश को पढ़ कर कि जिन वैज्ञानिकों ने अपनी उपलब्धियों के गलत दावे किए उनके बारे में भी सरकार सिफारिश को स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। शरबती सोनारा एक मजाक का विषय बन गया है। क्या डा० गजेन्द्रगडकर की रिपोर्ट इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अर्थ नहीं रखती है? उसकी रिपोर्ट के बारे में यह कहना कि वह रिपोर्ट कोई अर्थ नहीं रखती है....

श्री श्यामनन्दन मिश्र (बेगुसराय) : गजेन्द्रगडकर साहब कई कमेटियों के चेयरमैन बनाए गए। अब किसी कमेटी का उनको चेयरमैन नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिए। दर्जनों कमेटियों के चेयरमैन उनको बनाया गया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उनको बनाना चाहिए या नहीं एक अलग प्रश्न है। किन्तु हमारे वैज्ञानिक कृषि के क्षेत्र में अगर कुछ अनुसंधान करके दिखाते हैं, प्रगति करके दिखाते हैं तो उसकी सराहना की जानी चाहिए और अगर झूठे दावे किए जाते हैं तो उन पर पर्दा डालने का प्रयत्न नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा : यहां सियासत त
को मत लाडये

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप
किसी का नाम ले कर तारीफ के पुल बांध रहे
हैं तो क्या वह सियासत नहीं है ?

श्री इन्द्रजीत मल्होत्रा : वह साइंटिस्ट
का सम्मान है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : मैं भी
जो रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है वही बता रहा हूं ।
उसमें यह है कि शरबती सोनारा के बारे
में जो दावा किया गया वह बढ़ा चढ़ा कर
था । दावा यह था कि गेहूं इतना अच्छा
हो गया कि उसको खाने के बाद दूध पीने
की जरूरत ही नहीं । जो जो अच्छा काम
किया है मैं उसकी तारीफ करने में किसी
से पीछे नहीं हूं । लेकिन केवल तारीफ ही
नहीं जहां वैज्ञानिक आलोचना के अधिकारी
हैं उनकी आलोचना भी होनी चाहिए ।
साथ ही साथ संसद सदस्यों को भी किसी
का पक्ष ले कर या किसी के विरोध में बोल कर
वैज्ञानिकों को इस बात का मोका नहीं देना
चाहिए कि पार्लियामेंट के मੈम्बरों में लाठीग
कर सकें और इस सदन की प्रतिष्ठा को नीचे
गिरा सकें ।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा (नागौर) : नदन
में गजेन्द्रगडकर रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा हो चुकी
है । एक वैज्ञानिक मि० शाह ने आत्महत्या
की और आत्महत्या करने से पहले वह एक
कागज़ छोड़ गए जिस में दो तरह की बातें
थीं । एक तो यह थी कि जो दावे वैज्ञानिकों
द्वारा किए जाते हैं वे सही नहीं हैं और दूसरे
यह कि उनका यह खयाल था कि उन से जो
जूनियर थे और जिन का क्लेम नहीं बनता
था उस तरह के किसी आदमी का प्रमोशन
हो गया । उनको जो यह शिकायत थी और
उनके दिमाग में जो यह बात थी उस सब का
कुल मिला कर डफैक्ट यह हुआ कि उनको
आत्महत्या करने की बात सोचनी पड़ी ।

हम प्रजातंत्र में रहते हैं । हमारा प्रजातंत्र
बड़ा लचीला है । अखबारों में बात आई और
मातौय सदस्यों ने यहां पर अपने विचार
उस पर व्यक्त किए । क्योंकि हमारी
सरकार एक लोकतांत्रिक सरकार है, जनता
के प्रतिनिधियों की भावनाओं का सम्मान
करती है, इस वास्ते उसने यह कमेटी मुकारर
की । इस कमेटी ने सभी पहलुओं पर गौर
किया और अपनी रिपोर्ट दी । जो उस
कमेटी के टर्मज़ आफ रेफ़ेंस थे उन में एक तो
यह था कि जो वह कागज़ छोड़ गए हैं उस में
जो बातें उन्होंने कही हैं उनमें क्या सच्चाई
है ? दूसरा टर्म आफ रेफ़ेंस यह था कि
एग्वाइमेंट्स के मिलमिले में आई सी ए आर
में जो तरीके चलते हैं, उन में क्या अच्छाई
या बुराई है ? इन दो मोटी बातों के अलावा
अन्य इन्सिडेंटल बातों को भी कमेटी देख
सकत थी । इस कमेटी ने अपनी मदद के,
लिए एक एक्सपर्ट्स की कमेटी भी बनाई
जिस ने कल्याण सोना, सोनेरा गेहूं, आलू और
बैसाब्री मंग आदि के बारे में अपनी फ़ाईनल
दी, जिन का जिक्र श्री समर गृह और दूसरे
माननीय सदस्यों ने किया है ।

रिसर्च के कई स्टेजिज होते हैं । वैज्ञानिक
एक कोअर्डिनेटिड वे में अलग अलग किमी
फ़सल पर शोध का काम करते हैं । लेकिन
फ़ाइनल रिज़ल्ट्स तक पहुंचने के लिए एक
विशेष तरीका बना हुआ है । फ़ाइनल
रिज़ल्ट्स मिलने के बाद ही उन चीजों का
चलन किया जाता है और उन को क्रिमातों
तक पहुंचाया जाता है । लेकिन जैसा कि
मैंने कहा है, फ़ाइनल रिज़ल्ट से पहले कई
स्टेजिज हैं । उन स्टेजिज के दौरान कुछ
माइंटिस्ट्स कह सकते हैं कि फ़लां चीज
ठीक है और कुछ माइंटिस्ट्स कह सकते
हैं कि वह ठीक नहीं है । उन में डिफ़रेंस
आफ़ ओपीनियन होना स्वाभाविक है ।
इस संस्था में उन डिफ़रेंसिज को रिज़ाल्ट करने
के लिए फ़ोरम बने हुए हैं । वैज्ञानिकों की
कमेटीज़ बैठती हैं । उन के वाद-विवाद,

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

सेमिनार्ज और मिम्पोजियम होते हैं। विभिन्न विचारों पर गहराई से डिसकशन करके उन का समन्वय किया जाता है। रिसर्च के परिणामों को तभी आउट किया जाता है, जब कि सब माइंटिस्ट्स की एक राय हो जाये।

श्री शाह ने अपने पत्र में रिसर्च के बारे में जो बहुत सी बातें लिखीं, वे फ़ाइनल स्टेज को नहीं थीं। उन्होंने उन बातों के बारे में विवाद खड़ा कर दिया और लिख दिया कि मैं स्ट्रैगुलेशन महसूस करता हूँ और इस स्थिति में मुझे आत्महत्या कर लेनी चाहिए। हो सकता है कि किसी आदमी को प्रमोशन के बारे में शिकायत हो और वह यह समझता हो कि उस के साथ इन्फ़ाफ़ नहीं हुआ है। उस के लिए भी लोकतंत्र में एक तरीका बना हुआ है, किसी भी फ़ैंगने के बारे में अपील हो सकती है। दुनिया में बहुत से लोग मुसाइड करने हैं, क्योंकि कई लोगों का वीक माइंड होता है। उन्होंने समझा कि उन्हें मुसाइड या रास्ता ग्रहण्यार करना चाहिए। श्री वाजपेयी को चिन्ता है कि एक होनहार माइंटिस्ट स्वर्गलोक चला गया और कहीं और माइंटिस्ट्स की भी यही हालत न हो। उन की राय है कि सरकार ने इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बाद ठीक कदम नहीं उठाये हैं।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि की शोध, उस की शिक्षा और उस से सम्बन्धित अन्य बातों के लिए केवल गजेन्द्रगउकर कमेटी ही एकमात्र एथागिटी नहीं है। इस के संबंध में कई कमेटियां काम कर चुकी हैं। नालागढ़ कमेटी ने कृषि संबंधी रिसर्च और रिसर्च कॉमिल के गठन के बारे में बहुत सी सिफारिशों की थीं।

मैं माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान इस तरह भी दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में एक राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग भी बना हुआ है, जिस को इस सदन और सरकार ने बनाया है, . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : माननीय

सदस्य जिस के अध्यक्ष हैं।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : जिसका मैं अध्यक्ष हूँ, और इस लिए मुझे ज्यादा जानकारी है, जिसको मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ माननीय सदस्यों के सामने प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ।

नैशनल कमीशन आफ एग्रीकल्चर ने अब तक अठारह अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट्स दी हैं। श्री वाजपेयी ने उन में से कितनी रिपोर्ट्स का अध्ययन किया है? मैं उन से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह उन में से कम से कम दो रिपोर्ट्स का अध्ययन जरूर करें। उन में से एक है: "सम एस्पेक्ट्स आफ रिसर्च, एजुकेशन, एक्सटेणन एंड ट्रेनिंग" और दूसरी है "कोऑर्डिनेटिड स्कीमज अंडरटेकन बाई आई सी० ए० आर० एंड देयर मैरिट्स"। आई० सी० ए० आर० द्वारा शोध की ऐसी बढ़िया स्कीमज बनाई गई हैं, जिन को दुनिया के कई देश, जिनमें कृषि मैं पिछड़े हुए और अग्रग्रा देश भी हैं, अपने यहां लागू करना चाहते हैं।

इस लिए इस सदन के जिन माननीय सदस्यों को आई० सी० ए० आर० के बकग्राउंड का अधिक ज्ञान नहीं है, या जिन का कृषि या किसानों में ज्यादा सम्बन्ध नहीं है उनको किसी एक छोटी बात का एकतरफ़ा ज्ञान हो सकता है, लेकिन कृषि के सभी पहलुओं का समन्वित ज्ञान बहुत आवश्यक है। मुझे खुशी है कि श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने एक बड़ा बैलेन्स व्यू लिया है। इस रिपोर्ट के बाद सरकार ने जो डिमिशन लिये हैं, वे पूरे डिमिशन नहीं हैं, अभी और भी डिमिशन लिये जाने हैं।

राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने ये जो दो रिपोर्ट्स दी हैं, उनमें इस बात का विवरण दिया गया है कि हमारे देश में कृषि शोध की दिशाये क्या हों, हमारी रिसर्च आनप्रॉइजेक्शन के फंक्शनज क्या होने चाहिये, आई० सी० ए० आर०, आल इंडिया रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट्स और कृषि विश्वविद्यालय क्या करें, उनमें इस समय साइंटिस्ट्स के बीच कोऑर्डिनेशन का जो

अभाव है, उसको कैसे दूर किया जाये। उन व्यवस्थाओं को बहुत डीटेल में हमारी रिपोर्ट्स में दिया गया है। लेकिन अभी हम ने फाइनल रिपोर्ट देनी है कि फाइनल एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सेट अप क्या हो।

मुझे खुशी है कि भारत सरकार ने जो डिमिजन लिये हैं, वे केवल गजेन्द्रगडकर कमेटी की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखते हुये ही नहीं लिये गये हैं, बल्कि नेशनल कमीशन आफ एग्रीकल्चर की रिपोर्ट्स को भी ध्यान में रखते हुये लिये गये हैं। मैं ममझता हूँ कि सरकार के वे निर्णय बड़े सुन्दर हैं। उन निर्णयों को कार्यान्वित करके हमने अपनी शोध के परिणामों को, नये तरीकों को, देश की 75 फीसदी किसान जनता तक पहुंचाना है, ताकि हमारे देश में कृषि का उत्पादन बड़े और जानवरों का विकास हो।

हमारे देश में आई० वी० आर० आई०, आई० ए० आर० आई०, आल-इंडिया राइस इंस्टीट्यूट और इंडियन डेयरी रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट आदि जो शोध संस्थायें हैं, वे क्वालिटी में किसी से कम नहीं हैं। हैदराबाद में जो इंटरनैशनल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट फार ड्राई फामिंग बनाया गया है, उसमें हमारे कई बड़े बड़े वैज्ञानिकों को लिया गया है। हमारे वैज्ञानिक दुनिया के बड़े माने हुये कृषि वैज्ञानिकों में अपना स्थान रखते हैं।

पिछला साल, डेढ़ साल का टाइट हमारे देश की कृषि और हमारे किसानों के लिये बहुत नुकसानदेह रहा है। चूंकि सब एपायंटमेंट्स बन्द कर दी गई हैं, इस लिये 1200 बैकैन्सीज खाली पड़ी हुई हैं और कृषि शोध का काम रुक गया है। इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के बाद सरकार ने सीनियर साइंटिस्ट्स को एपायंट करने के लिये एक बोर्ड बनाने का फैसला किया है। अन्य पोस्ट्स के लिये एपायंटमेंट्स रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट्स के द्वारा ही की जायेंगी। इस के बाद शोध का रुका हुआ काम फिर से चलने लगेगा।

श्री वाजपेयी ने पहले तो यह कहा कि वह यू० पी० एस० सी० द्वारा साइंटिस्ट्स की एपायंटमेंट्स किये जाने से सहमत नहीं है और इस संस्था में आटानोमी होनी चाहिये, लेकिन फिर उन्होंने कहा कि यह काम यू० पी० एस० सी० को देना चाहिये। यू० पी० एस० सी० को भी भारत सरकार ही नियुक्त करती है। इंसान सब जगह एक हैं। यू० पी० एस० सी० में भी इंसान बैठते हैं। वे जो फैसले करते हैं, उनमें भी लोगों की शिकायतें होती हैं, लेकिन उन फैसलों के बारे में एक सीमित डंग में ही बोल सकते हैं, क्योंकि मविधान के द्वारा उसको एक विशिष्ट स्थान दिया गया है। प्राइवेटली हम चाहे कुछ भी कहें, लेकिन जिस को यू० पी० एस० सी० ने मिलेक्ट कर लिया, हम और आप उसके बारे में कुछ भी नहीं कह सकते हैं। लेकिन किसी डिपार्टमेंट द्वारा की गई मिलेक्शन को हम क्विटमाइज कर सकते हैं।

साइंटिस्ट्स का जो बोर्ड बनाया जायगा, वह एक अच्छे दर्जे का बोर्ड होगा। उसका चेयरमैन कोई टाप साइंटिस्ट होगा। जो कोई भी होगा वह अच्छा आदमी होगा, जिसमें माननीय सदस्यों को शिकायत नहीं होगी।

यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हम सब लोग साइंटिस्ट्स की बातें सुन-सुनाकर, आइडिया-लोजी की बात करके, उनमें झगड़े पैदा करते हैं। उसमें देश का बड़ा नुकसान होता है। हम सब को इन बातों से ऊपर उठना पड़ेगा। जिन साइंटिस्ट्स पर शोध की जिम्मेदारी है, उनको इस प्रकार के विवादों में अलग रखना पड़ेगा।

श्री शिन्दे ने जो छः सात डिमिजन सदन के सामने रखे हैं, वे काफी अच्छे डिमिजन हैं। एक डिमिजन यह भी किया गया है कि शोध संस्थाओं भारत सरकार, जिस पर कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने की जिम्मेदारी है, और राज्य सरकारों के बीच, जिनके अन्तर्गत कृषि का विषय आता है, समन्वय कैसे स्थापित किया जाये।

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

तो राज्य सरकारों का, केन्द्रीय सरकार का, गोध वाली संस्थाओं का आपस में कैसे ताल-मेल हो और किस तरह से इंटरनेशनल जो रिमर्च के मामले हैं उन में भी उन का सहयोग लिया जाय और दिया जाय, इन सारे मामलों को कोऑर्डिनेल करने के लिए इस का एक छोटा सा सेक्रेटेरिएट मिनिस्ट्री में लिक करने हुए रखने का जो फौमला है वह इस सारे ग्राम ० सी० ए० आर० को एक डिपार्टमेंट बनाने के बजाय बहुत ही अच्छा अरेजमेंट है क्योंकि ओवर आल रेस्पॉर्म्सिबिलिटी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने की मंत्रालय की है, राज्य सरकारों की है। इंटरनेशनल क्षेत्र में दुनिया से संबंध रखना उन का काम है। जितनी उनकी मुश्किलत है साईटिस्ट्स की, जितने उन के परिणाम हैं, उन के लिए फंड का प्राविजन है, उन के लिए रिमर्च के डायरेक्शन को प्रायोरिटी से ले डायन करना है और और ऐसे मामले हैं—जिन में एकसपर्ट एडवाइस है मंत्रालय के पास इन सारी चीजों को चैनेलाइज करने के लिए एक लायजन का काम इसका होगा। जनता और इन के बीच यह मैक्रेटेरिएट एक लायजन का काम करेगा। अभी तो चार पांच फौमले किए हैं, अभी और भी फौमले करने हैं। राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग सारी बातों को बड़ी गहरा से देख रहा है और मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपको हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों में कुछ भी रुचि है, कृषि अगत से कुछ भी आपका नाता है तो बहुत गहराई से आप छानबीन उन रिपोर्ट्स की करेंगे, इनको देखेंगे। दुनिया का एक माना हुआ काम राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग का रहा है और मुझे खुशी है कि 18 इंटीरम रिपोर्ट्स जो उसने दी है उन सारी रिपोर्ट्स को स्वीकार कर के पांचवी योजना में भारत सरकार ने उन्हीं को बेस माना है कृषि के दायरे में। मेरी प्रार्थना है—

Don't be guided by this report which has looked into certain aspects and certain things which may be correct.

जो बातें उन्हींने कहीं हैं, यह नहीं है कि वे मही नहीं हैं। शरबनी मुनारा व्हीट की बात आप कर रहे थे। इसने देश में क्रान्ति कर दी है—

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने यह कहा है कि दूध के बारे में जो दावा किया गया कि उस में उतने ही गुण हैं जितने दूध में हैं यह दावा गलत निकला।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : एक कंटेंट है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो फर्क हो गया न।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : मैं मानता हूँ फर्क हो गया। वह भी एकसपर्ट की ऑफि-नियन है। मैं मान लेता हूँ। लेकिन जो हमारे यहां पैदावार व्हीट की इन में बढ़ी है उस को आप देखें। आज से 6-7 साल पहले वारह मिलियन टन पैदावार होती थी इस वरायटी ने लास्ट यीअर 26 मिलियन टन की पैदावार कर दी थी और इस साल वह तीस मिलियन टन होगी। व्हीट की इस बढ़ोतरी को देखते हुए जो इस टीम के लीडर थे स्वाभिनाथन माहव वे वधार्ई के पात्र हैं।

He is the leader of the team and he must be congratulated.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप अगर व्यक्ति की तारीफ करेंगे तो उसकी आलोचना भी होगी।

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा : मैं तारीफ नहीं करता। मैं जल्दा हूँ कि ही इतनी दी लीडर आप दी टीम। वह दुनिया के जाने माने व्यक्ति है। आप सच्चे मन से देखेंगे तो इस बात को समझ लेंगे। इसलिए बहुत गहराई से इन बातों को देखने की आवश्यकता है सरकार के जो किए हुए फौमल हैं वे तुरन्त तुरन्त लागू किए जाय क्योंकि जो अभी डिले हुई है डेढ़ साल से रिफूटमेंट बन्द है उसे जो नुकसान हो रहा है उस को कम्पेंसट करने के लिए उस को जल्दी से जल्दी लागू

करना चाहिये । आप इसको पूरी गहराई से देखें । जितने लोग यहाँ हैं सारे लोग हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों से बोट ले कर आते हैं लेकिन उन में ख़ाब कम लेते हैं । उन में ज्यादा ख़ाब तोड़िए और गहराई से विचार कीजिए, यही मुझे कहना है ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam). I am glad that we are having this discussion on the Report given by the Inquiry Committee on the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and it is a good thing that this discussion has cut across party-lines. In respect of those who are on the other side, that is, the ruling side, some of them accepted the point of view which has been taken by the Government. Some others said that the Report should be accepted *in toto*.

On this side also, out of the three Members who have spoken so far, two were for acceptance of the Report but Shri Gupta had said that he had some reservations. I join with him in this regard to even out the sides taken by the Opposition. I want to make one point clear. I am not here to defend the errors and the irregularities committed etc. by the I.C.A.R. It is for the Government to defend them and put the correct perspective before the House and the public.

In this report, apart from some observations on the working of the ICAR and on the correction or otherwise of the findings of the scientists who are working there, these are some other important things which have come for comment. As far as we are concerned, certain basic issues have been raised and certain vital directions have been indicated by the Inquiry Committee. It is true they are fully competent to give such recommendations. It is equally true that we also are fully competent to accept them or not. The major recommendations made by the Inquiry Committee are: first, this Institute be made a full-fledged department and U.P.S.C. should be entrusted with all recruitment. Although they have said that, I am not able to accept both these basic re-

commendations. Suppose if something goes wrong in some research institute, they owe a responsibility to explain it. Why should they put one as a non-department and the other as a department of Government? In the matter of recruitment of staff, the Government says that it is autonomous. Then when the question of autonomy—I am not speaking of autonomy of the State—comes in, they change the character.

I may quote the case of I.C.M.R.—Indian Council of Medical Research. I.C.A.R. is accepted as an autonomous body. The parallel case is I.C.M.R. Why should it not be made an autonomous body? I was associated with the P.A.C. which went into the case of the I.C.M.R. and so many things were brought to our notice—so many anomalies in the matter of recruitment and promotion were brought to our attention. There have been persons who have been there in the employment of the I.C.M.R. for over 34 years without being made permanent. Year after year their appointment was renewed. We went into the question of the working of the I.C.M.R. And the P.A.C. recommended that the I.C.M.R. should be made an autonomous body.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Under the Health Ministry.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: The I.C.M.R. was set up in 1949 and it continued to operate as a subsidiary department of the Ministry of Health. We said that maximum autonomy should be provided to the Council which may be comparable to that of the C.S.I.R. If necessary, it may be made a Statutory Body. The autonomous character should be retained in a functional rather than in a national manner. I am quite clear in my mind that if any scientific body worth its name wants to do research in a successful way, it should be made autonomous.

Therefore, the basic thing is that the I.C.A.R. should keep its autonomous character, not in a manner of an uneasy compromise—but in a real way.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

If we are not satisfied with the Director General, take him out of the office. The institute is not for the Director General. The most important thing is scientific research which is going on in this country. If we go through the report, we are puzzled. The report, on page 9, says:

"For the development of science and its research, it is necessary that the institutes and centres must enjoy autonomy to carry on their work within the constraints reasonably implied in the very nature of their work. This concept of autonomy is not a legal concept, nor is it a concept based on considerations of prestige. It is, in a sense, an academic and an ethical concept which postulates that it is only under freedom from external pulls and pressures that education can be imparted and research conducted."

They thus said that autonomy should be there. When they came to the recommendation, I am very much intrigued at what they have given. They say:

"In view of the importance of agriculture and the responsibility of the Government to help in the production of proper and adequate food by the people of the country, we recommend that the Government should assume direct responsibility for agricultural research and education."

If this is the argument, is not health a vital problem for the people and should that not also be the direct responsibility and should the ICMR also not be made a Government department? Similarly what about industrial research? Is not industrial progress vital for the nation? So, should the C.S.I.R. also not be made a Government Department?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): They do not want to take over rice but they want to take over research.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: I want that Government should be very clear in their mind about this matter. As some hon. Members have said there are many nations where research institutes are under the aegis of Government while in other nations they are independent. So, I want that we should make the position very clear. Let us not have one yardstick for the CSIR and another for the ICAR. What is good for the goose should be good for the gander also. If Government want to have an autonomous character for the research institutes, let them have it for all the other institutions also. If there are failures and irregularities, let them come down with a heavy hand. Even for the ICMR we said that there should be a reviewing committee to go into its working. But an autonomous character should not be destroyed on the plea that there were any irregularities. If the Government were to assume the role of management, then that will be the end of all research in the country.

Regarding the failures and other things, my other hon. friends have given very many figures. I do not want to go into those things. In scientific research there is no finality. Some results might have been obtained. In fairness, we should accept their correctness; it is probable that the results obtained by some other scientists may be different. I am not holding any brief for anyone, nor am I a scientist, but probably because of the very nature of the scientific work, the results may be different. Supposing it is proved that the results have been given fraudulently, it is quite a different matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It has been tested in three laboratories, in Mysore, Hyderabad and Bangalore.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Even in regard to sharbati Sonora, the panel has said that the results are somewhat higher but nowhere near the percentage mentioned by the director. In the case

of Hyderabad, it is 2.48, in the case of Mysore it is 2.99 and in the case of Bangalore, it is 3.17. Even between the results obtained in Bangalore and Hyderabad there is a difference of about 30 per cent.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Not to that much extent.

SHRI SEZHIAN: Yet, the difference is there. Because the results obtained in Bangalore are higher, you cannot say that they are a fraud. One cannot say that. Without being clear about the whole position, we should not jump to conclusions and say that whatever research has been done has been a fraud. Though I belong to the Opposition, I would say one thing very clearly, although I would like Government to put their house very much in order. I must acknowledge, however, that something good has been done as a result of the research done by the ICAR and other allied institutions. Nobody has disputed that, as Shri Vajpayee has said.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Even the committee has accepted that.

SHRI SEZHIAN: Therefore, I want the totality of things to be taken into account. If they have done something within three or four years, let us put them in a direction where they can deliver more goods instead of hampering them with our discussions or by other considerations which may be in the nature of hindering their work and dampening their zeal.

Therefore, I for one accept the action taken by Government, but they have not gone far. My plea is that Government should make it fully autonomous and not have this divided responsibility of the Secretary here acting as Dr. Jekyll here and Mr. Hyde there. That will not deliver the goods. Either it should be made fully autonomous or it should be made a full-fledged department with Government taking full responsibility on their head. Let them not try to please

Gajendragadkar as well as the others. When Government want to do the thing, they should be very clear in their mind.

There are some other minor matters. For instance, I am baffled by some of the recommendations made. One of the recommendations made is that the maximum salary of a scientist here should be only Rs. 2,000 whereas in other research institutes jobs with more than Rs. 2,000 salary are available, what crime has been done by the ICAR to deserve this type of ceiling, while such ceilings are not there in the other research institutions?

After all, it is not as though the report of this committee is the last word on the subject. We are in a scientific age and in a scientific world, nothing is final. Even the findings of this committee are apt to be studied later and modified. Even the judgment of the Supreme Court has been contested by us and we did not accept it. Since we wanted social change we said that they should change. Therefore, I am very sorry to say that I am not able to accept the pay scale recommended by the committee.

As for the irregularities and failures pointed out, I suggest that they should be remedied by Government. But I do not accept the basic recommendations that it should be made a full-fledged department. I do not also accept the proposition that the UPSC should intervene. If I remember aright, there was an all-India conference of scientists and technologists held in Delhi in 1972. They went into this question. Dr. Kothari and other eminent scientists mentioned in the Report were present there. They formed a committee to go into this matter and then they passed a unanimous resolution saying that the UPSC should not be asked to select scientists and technicians.

(Shri Sezhiyan.)

Therefore, while supporting the major decisions taken by Government, I would request Government to give full autonomy to the research institutes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I listened to the speeches made on this Motion. I also feel that agricultural research has advanced by leaps and bounds after 1966. Before 1966, there was not even financial freedom for the scientists to carry on the expected research in agricultural science. But after that year, the ICAR has done much research in the agricultural field which concerns the basic occupation of millions of people in the country.

My friends have stated that because of a certain unfortunate event taking place, the Gajendragadkar Committee was appointed. Certain valuable suggestions have been made by the Committee. I hope and trust that on the basis of the conclusions reached by the Committee, there would be streamlining of the functioning and research work of the ICAR. Because of the handling of administrative matters in a certain way, certain scientists have become frustrated. This is one of the maladies that have to be rectified. This has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Agriculture in the past also. The matter was discussed also. Action had been taken on various aspects and some of the maladies pointed out in research in the field of agriculture have been remedied.

Though the scope of the Committee was limited, still its findings are very useful.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue the next day.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Tomorrow I will not be here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I do not mind if he continues for another five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We have to give credit to our agricultural scientists who have carried on very useful research. Of course, certain difficulties have been experienced and certain events took place which are sad in the history of the ICAR.

Certain suggestions have been made not only by the Gajendragadkar Committee but also by the National Commission on Agriculture. They have gone into all aspects of the matter.

We have to give full freedom to our scientists. I do not pay a glorious tribute to Dr. Swaminathan because he comes from the south. I have no such regional or parochial inhibitions. But the fact is that Dr. Swaminathan is one of the outstanding scientists of our country. He has carried on many researches, mostly into the evolution of wheat strains. This has been a useful research which has attracted the attention of not only this country but also other countries.

Also, the research which has been carried on in our universities is not enough to advance our scientific growth, and therefore, I would like to suggest to the Ministry that the various aspects in regard to food production have to be dealt with in so many universities which are functioning. The ICAR should also be streamlined and the universities should be adequately represented in scientific research institutions. The scientists should have some confidence and they must also create confidence and they should work under an atmosphere of confidence. This kind of autonomy should be there for this purpose. This autonomy alone will create an enthusiasm because scientific research is a continuous one. It is not static; it is dynamic. Therefore, this dynamism should be retained by the Ministry and the various changes and suggestions made in the report should be carried into effect. The findings:

of this Committee as given in the report and the decisions taken by the Government upon them are commendable.

In addition, our Ministry should guide certain scientific research in the agricultural field including animal husbandry and the various aspects of it should be developed in a proper way. Unless we create great confidence among the scientists it cannot be developed. Also, the scientists should be given the freedom to work and also financial help and assistance to carry on research without fear or favour. Because of a few appointments and because of the frustration of a few, and because of certain administrative methods, and also because of administrative control, they might have failed, and so, agricultural administration should be entrusted to the scientists. I also agree that scientists should be properly represented in their respective fields and any kind of discrimination should be immediately nipped in the bud.

This kind of vilification of scientists on any side, from any angle, is very bad for our country because our country has to develop and grow so far as the agricultural field is concerned. Therefore, I would like to suggest that full autonomy should be given to research institutions and other organisations including the universities who carry on research. The financial aspect has to be controlled by the ICAR and the scientists should be given full freedom to work and have their say in the administration and even in promotions and regulations in the institutes. Otherwise, the dual policy, the dual power and the dual administration would also shatter the scientists' minds and this will not allow a healthy competition to grow for scientific research in this country.

Therefore, the hon. Minister has really rendered some service to this great country through the ICAR. Not only that. They have given full free-

dom to the ICAR by accepting the findings of this Inquiry Committee. That would create a great change in the ICAR and I hope and trust that this change will always be for the better, and that the scientists could do better work in scientific research in the ICAR.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. H. M. Patel. Please begin.

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Dhandhuka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that much of the discussion today—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue when the subject comes up again.

Now, we are taking up the half-an-hour discussion raised by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

17.34 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION AVAILABILITY OF FERTILIZERS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this is an important subject. Today, the country is in the grip of a serious crisis and the poor farmer has been really pushed to the corner of his life, and I cannot but say that the ruling party is wholly responsible for this. In that context, I would like Mr. F. A. Ahmed to kindly give us a comprehensive list of the wholesalers in fertilizers appointed since December, 1970 State-wise, month-wise, till date.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): I might inform the hon. Member that so far as the appointment of the wholesalers is concerned, it has nothing to do with this.

17.35 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN in the Chair]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I wanted Mr. Borooah to be present here for this discussion, but I do not find him here.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: You can put the question to Mr. Shahnawaz Khan.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Shahnawaz Khan, please make a note of this. I want the list of wholesalers appointed since December, 1970, State-wise, month-wise till date that is, 28th November, 1973.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How can it be given today?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is a complete surrender to foreign and Indian monopolies. Government made a policy statement that in the Fourth Plan they would increase the production in the public sector, but in application it is quite different. There was a big fertiliser pressure lobby, Fertiliser Association of India and they wanted Ford Foundation to probe into the working of the Fertiliser Corporation of India. You can imagine how powerful they are and how deep they have penetrated. General Shahnawaz Khan, you are aware of it no doubt. In a free country it is unheard of. The foreign monopoly producers could come and get the freedom of price fixation, freedom for distribution and a guaranteed return on their equity capital, I am told, of a minimum of 25 per cent. I had produced a photostat copy and laid it on the Table of the House and I have told Mr. D. K. Borooah about it. It had revealed that the imperial chemical industries a British monopoly concern, had been indulging in malpractices, blackmarketing—of urea out of their Kanpur plant. I have done it months ago. Today at about 3 O'clock I telephoned Mr. Borooah to be present here so that he can answer. I take it that the Government is hand in glove with the ICI. They have done that with your full concurrence. In the course of these few months I have not heard a single word from the Minister about the photostat copy I have produced. Is it not that they are ruining the country for sheer gain for some individuals and for the ruling party? That is why these things are happening. On top of that we hear

something more. We read the disturbing news. "close on the heels of the Governments denial of any change in the policy intended India to invite multi-national Corporations to India we have learnt of negotiations with the imperial chemical industries for setting up a fertiliser project. What is significant is that the initiative has come from New Delhi and two Ministers have reportedly sounded the multi-national Corporation. Now our industrial correspondent confirms from the Kanpur that a proposal for a new ICI project is very much in the air."

You want blackmarketeers, you are product of blackmarketeers. Otherwise when I have given specific charges supported by photostat copies on the floor of the House, even after four months you have not been able to contradict it. You want to give to the ICI a fresh licence for a new plant. They are the godfathers that you have got.

Look at the high profits which the private sector are making at the cost of the poor farmer in this country. The profit of the private sector before tax was Rs. 1091 lakhs in 1970-71. In 1971-72 it rose by 50 per cent to Rs. 1529 lakhs. Can you imagine? Compared to that the public sector shows a loss of Rs. 64 lakhs in 1970-71 and the loss increased to Rs. 76 lakhs in 1971-72. How is that Mr. Shahnawaz Khan has to explain to this House. How while the private sector is flourishing and its profit has gone up in the course of one year by more than 50 per cent the public sector is losing money. That means you have a secret arrangement with the private sector. You are hand in glove with the foreign monopolies and the blackmarketeers. You are subservient to them. You have sold your soul to foreign monopolists and you are ruining and exploiting the poor farmers in the country. (Interruptions). About the Durgapur plant we know that there had been a loss of about Rs. 17 crores already although their functioning had been very meagre. The foreign cartel is something very alarming. I am told that both the

Ministries are full of agents—agents on the pay role of the foreign fertiliser cartels. I am not talking just now of the ruling party and the money that flows into the foreign fertiliser cartels. I will give you a quotation from the *Hindustan Standard*. We are in the hands of bandits; farmers; the poorest men in the country who toil from morning to evening are in the hands of bandits. They are fleeced; for every grain you produce in the country there is dividend for the god-fathers of the ruling party. Your class character is now revealed to everybody. This paper says: "How the International cartel tried to sabotage the self-reliant efforts of FCI is the fascinating untold story which is not unrelated to the ouster episode of this exponent of self-reliance."

"Foreign" interests specially the Americans had their eyes on the P & D Division of the FCI. So they continued their efforts to sabotage the working of the FCI through different dubious methods.

In 1964-65, the Ford Foundation offered experts who had no experience whatsoever in the fertiliser industry, to probe into the working of the FCI and make recommendation on the reorganisation of the P & D Division.

Next year through the Fertilizer Association of India proposals were mooted to form a parallel "Fertilizer Institute" having identical functions and objectives as the P & D Division of the FCI. Simultaneously the USAID, as a condition for financing the Trombay Expansion Project expressed the view that a review of the FCI organisation by a team from USA...."

It is a long story. You are completely in the hands of foreign and Indian monopolists in the matter of production of fertilisers in this country.

The glory of 27 years of Congress rule is we have the lowest per capita

income in the world, the highest price rise and we pay the highest price for fertilisers in the world. I would read out from the Estimates Committee report which says: Prices paid by farmers per 100 Kgs. of Plant nutrient in U.S. Dollars. In 1969-70, India paid 34.3 for ammonium sulphate as against France paying 26. For ammonium nitrate France is paying 23.3 while we are paying 29.4 Even Ceylon, which is not a terribly advanced country pays only 21.1, while we are paying 34.3 So, the position today is, with the party of Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and M. Shahnawaz Khan ruling the country, the poorest man in the world must pay the highest price for fertilisers because the money in between has to go to bring about *garibi hatao*, for UP elections, Orissa elections and miscellaneous sundry expenses which cannot be seen in the budget. The Estimates Committee report further says:

"The prices of three of the nitrogenous fertilisers are directly controlled by Government. The issue prices fixed for fertilisers imported by the Central Fertiliser Pool, which constitute about 50 per cent of the total consumption of fertilisers in the country, influence prices of other types of domestically produced fertilisers. Thus Government is directly or indirectly controlling the prices of fertilisers in this country. Yet, the cultivators prices of fertilisers in this country are about the highest in the world. Even these prices are not considered by the fertiliser industry to be reasonable and attractive enough for new investment."

The consumption of fertilisers in this country is the lowest. The consumption of plant nutrients in Kgs per hectare of agriculture land in 1970-71 was 347 in Japan, 324 in Belgium, 308 in Taiwan, 278 in Netherlands, 14 in Pakistan and 9 in the glorious country of India. Everywhere we have a glorious record! This beautiful clipping says "Fertiliser was lowest in India!"

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Coming to adulteration of fertilisers and mixing up of different other things which are known to Congressmen—they are experts in it—this clipping says:

“Out of 2,790 bags of fertilisers received by rail at Kolar, 119 bags contained 90 per cent sand and 10 per cent fertiliser and Mr. Hanumaiah, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kolar referring to a complaint...”

The other day, I had brought a polythene bag of Punjab fertilisers which I dumped on the Table.

It contained graunles made of earth. That is what is generally being done.

They talk about self-reliance. That has been their song when they go to address public meetings. That is nothing but an untruth. The total quantity of fertilizers imported during the calendar years 1970, 1971 and 1972 are as follows:

years	(in lakh tonnes)		
	N	P	K
1970	3.99	0.54	0.96
1971	5.03	1.49	2.53
1972	6.18	2.14	2.90

For all other items also the position is the same. Our reliance on other countries is in fact increasing. The National Commission on Agriculture says:

“This study notes that fertiliser consumption in the country after showing phenomenal growth in 1966-67 and 1967-68 has been deteriorating and maintaining a level far below the Plan expectations.”

The reason given by them are lack of extension and sale promotion activities, inadequate soil testing facilities, unsatisfactory retail distribution ar-

rangements, insufficient quality control of fertilisers and difficulty in provision of credit to the farmers. It says further:

“The Planning Commission study has further pointed out that the fertiliser application in areas under high yielding varieties programme has been lagging behind the recommended dosages envisaged on the eve of the Fourth Plan....

Another disturbing feature noticed in the trend of consumption of fertilisers is that the growth rate during the last few years has shown a declining trend after recording substantial increase in 1967-68. This will be evident from the Table below:

Year	Target	Actual
(in lakh tonnes)		
1967-68	21.50	15.40
1968-69	28.00	17.60
1969-70	26.00	20.09
1970-71	25.40	21.76

The entire strategy of agricultural production is based on the application of fertilisers. If there is a shortage of fertilisers or a failure to ensure through sufficient promotion the required levels of consumption of fertilisers, the result will be loss in production.”

After 1970-71 also there has been serious decline in consumption.

Coming to fertiliser shortage, the *Economic Times* says:

“Though there have been shortfalls in many sectors, it is in fertiliser that the performance has been singularly poor. It is now estimated that production of nitrogen and phosphate by the end of the current year will be 1.2 million tonnes and 0.4 million tonnes respectively

against the target of 2.5 million tonnes and 0.9 million tonnes. This means a shortfall in production of nearly 50 per cent."

It further says:

"It is indeed deplorable that when the country requires more and more fertilisers to step up agricultural production, there should be so much under-utilisation of capacity in the projects of the public sector. Apart from fuller utilisation of existing capacity, there is also need to reduce the gestation period in implementing the new projects."

India fails to get fertiliser. The Government have a list of failures to their credit. I do not see any reason why this Government should remain in power and cling to power although they are proving utterly useless.

Then, there is the question of regional imbalance. I can cite two examples, not because you are in the Chair, Sir, that Tamil Nadu has been discriminated against and West Bengal, particularly, the eastern region, has been seriously discriminated against. I can quote from the statement of demand and supply of fertiliser during 1971-72 that, in respect of Assam, the demand was 18.20 tonnes and they have given 14.63 tonnes.

The statement that was made on the floor of the House in reply to Q. No. 1960 on 5th March, 1973 clearly reveals that the Central Government to suit their own advantages are discriminating and making imbalance in the matter of distribution.

Now, we have heard that fertilisers are being rushed to U.P. So long the U.P. was neglected. We have nothing against U.P. It is a backward State. They are advanced in one matter, sending a Prime Minister since 1947. That is all. I am only asking as to why Mr. Bahuguna is parading this. It is because he wants to use Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed fertiliser or Shah-nawaz Khan fertiliser to catch votes.

We want specific figures here and now, today as to how much fertiliser you have despatched to U.P. or there is in the pipeline or the paper orders are here for rushing fertiliser to U.P. We want comparative figures for the same months, two or three months, during last year and for two or three months this year before Mr. Bahuguna took over as the Chief Minister of U.P. We want a concrete picture as to convince us that you are not making use of fertiliser for the purpose of winning U.P. elections where you really stand rejected.

Then, I want to come to the price factor again.

This is what is stated here:

"The prices of three fertilisers, viz., Ammonium Sulphate, Urea and Calcium Ammonium Nitrate are statutorily controlled at present. The maximum retail prices of these fertilisers to farmers during November, December, 1972 and January, 1973 are as follows:—

Fertiliser	Price (Rs. per tonne)
1. Ammonium Sulphate	549.00
2. Urea	959.00
3. Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	594.00

Any sale at prices exceeding the above is an offence against the Fertiliser (Control) Order and the Essential Commodities Act. The State Governments have been given adequate powers to stop black marketing...."

Now, Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are fully in the know of things that a farmer can get these items of fertiliser only if he is willing to pay a premium of at least hundred per cent and on top of that, they are mixing all sorts of things, specially, the common salt. Common salt is being mixed with fertiliser to increase the quantity.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

The control price of ammonium sulphate is Rs. 549 per thousand kgs. The man has to pay twice as much, if not more. That is being done with the connivance of this Government and their party henchmen all over the country.

Look how the foreign monopolists work. They make the production of high-yielding varieties of cereals, cotton and oilseeds fertiliser-oriented. They have been extremely generous. They gave you the benefit of the Manila Institute. But the real objective behind is to black-mail India on fertiliser and to hold agricultural production in India through controlled supply of fertiliser. We want to know what steps the Government is taking to get out of this racket.

Then, this unbalanced production is another great thing. This is what the National Commission on Agriculture says:

"There is an imperative need to promote balanced fertiliser application. The existing situation reflects the preponderance of straight fertiliser application. The analysis of the supplies made by the Central Fertiliser Pool in 1970-71 shows that out of about 1.6 million tonnes of fertiliser supplied, only 17 per cent was in complex form."

I ask Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and Mr. Shahnawaz Khan what they have been doing.

It also says about the difficulties of small and marginal farmers to get credit:

"The present norms of lending in terms of requirement per acre of credit and rate of interest should be changed in order that the small farmers may be helped to afford increased outlay needed for intensive agriculture."

This report was published in 1971. We want to know specifically from both the Ministers here as to what

specific steps they have taken after that.

There is a racket in fertiliser. This is a report:

"The proprietor of a local tenancy dealing in fertilisers and the manager of another fertiliser agency were arrested...."

Of course, released afterwards because we have seen the Modi case. Modi, 90,000 quintals, because Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit is receiving a purse.

"...under MISA following detection on Aug. 28 of an inter-State racket in fertiliser..." etc., etc.

Now I have got the information—which I would not like to divulge at the moment because I am awaiting confirmation—that so many henchmen, so many members of the ruling party all varieties—I do not want to say who they are; I will give you the details later—have taken agencies or wholesale dealership in others' names, in benami names, for dealing in fertiliser because the only permit that they get, chit, is good enough to be sold at a premium, I am told, of 35 to 40 per cent above the recorded price. The whole thing is dominated by the henchmen of the ruling party. I do not know how many Ministers have got their own people involved in it. There are serious malpractices. Something should be done about it.

Lastly, I want to know what steps Government took over the reports which were published long ago, I think, in 1967—A study of use of fertilisers and manures in agricultural production where there are very interesting recommendations on use of manures; there is another one published by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research which speaks of soil manures and fertilisers. In West Germany, recently, it has been discovered that inorganic, chemical fertiliser disturbs the texture of the soil,

damages the soil and ultimately makes it unfit for production. I am asking these gentlemen here if they have the knowledge to tell us what they are doing to save this country from a total ruination. I also want them to tell us what they are doing on those reports they have taken in order to augment the supply of fertiliser. I also want to know whether they are going to stop export of oil-cakes, blood meal, bone meal, etc., etc.

I want the Ministers to cover all the points in their replies and not run away from the issues.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ramavatar Shastri.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): What about the reply? Will he give the reply to all the points together? (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever information they have got, they will give now, and if there are any details to be collected, they will collect and place them on the Table of the House.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :

मैं मवाल करने के पहले आपके माध्यम में मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वह केवल राजनीतिक जवाब दे कर अपने कर्तव्य की समाप्ति न समझें बल्कि हम जो कह रहे हैं उन प्वाइंट्स को जरूर नोट करें और उनका जवाब दें ।

क्या यह सच है कि देश में 22 लाख टन खाद की आवश्यकता है जब कि सरकार के पास केवल 17 लाख टन खाद उपलब्ध है ? यदि हाँ, तो केवल पांच लाख टन खाद की कमी होने पर देश में किसानों के बीच एक बनावटी कमी को लेकर भारी बाबेला मचा हुआ है ? यदि हाँ, तो इस बनावटी कमी का कारण क्या है और उस कारण या कारणों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने कौन सी कार्रवाई की है ?

क्या यह भी सच है कि पहले खाद का वितरण सहयोग समितियों के माध्यम से किया जाता था जिस में परिवर्तन कर के अभी हाल ही से साठ प्रतिशत खाद सहयोग समितियों के द्वारा और चालीस प्रतिशत खाद निजी विक्रेताओं के द्वारा बेचे जाने की नीति अपनाने के कारण खाद की चोरबाजारी बढ़ गई है और इस चोरबाजारी के कारण किसानों को दुगुने मूल्य पर खाद खरीदना पड़ रहा है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस चोरबाजारी और मुनाफाखोरी को समाप्त करके किसानों को उचित मूल्य पर खाद की सप्लाई करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की तरह केवल सहयोग समितियों के द्वारा खाद बेचने की प्रक्रिया आप प्रारम्भ करना चाहते हैं ? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

18 hrs.

क्या यह भी सच है कि भारतीय खाद निगम और राज्य सरकारों के बीच उचित सहयोग न होने के कारण भी खाद की बनावटी कमी है तथा उसकी चोरबाजारी में वृद्धि हुई है ? यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए कौन सी कार्रवाई की है ?

क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के बिक्री डिविजन के कारण भी खाद की कीमत बढ़ी है क्योंकि उस के संचालन में भारी रकम खर्च की जाती है ? यदि हाँ, तो बिक्री डिविजन पर सालाना कितनी राशि खर्च होती है और उसका खाद की कीमत पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है ? सरकार इस डिविजन को समाप्त कर राज्य सरकारों से उर्वरक निगम के द्वारा सीधे तौर पर आप खाद की सप्लाई करवाना चाहते हैं ? यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

क्या यह सच है कि बिहार की सरकार ने भारतीय उर्वरक निगम के पांच अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट के तहत बिहार को खाद का निश्चित कोटा सप्लाई न करने के कारण, कारण बताओ नोटिस

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

जारी किए हैं, यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कौन से कार्रवाई की है ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): My question will be of a very innocent character and I hope that the hon. Minister would not find much difficulty in answering it.

It is obvious that our country produces only 50 per cent of our effective demand of fertilisers. The position is going to be worse because of the paucity of feed stock. So, much depends upon how you are arranging for the import of fertilisers. There, we find that we do not have much cause for satisfaction with the arrangements made for the import of fertiliser in the past. No one could be. What are the reasons? One of the reasons to my mind, is that the **STC** which is entrusted with the task is not equipped with the requisite expertise in this matter. They are not equipped with the expertise because they do not know how to make the demand in the highly sophisticated western market of fertilisers. For example, in USA you have got a skeleton staff of one or two persons who have to deal with the problem of shoes as also getting fertilisers. One or two persons are expected to deal with the entire gamut of our trade requirements one way or the other. So, we do not have the requisite expertise in the **STC** level. How does the Government propose to make up for the deficiency in this regard? It appears to me,—and I am making this statement, subject to correction,—that no tenders had been called for from the world market recently. And, if tenders had been called from the world market, then, we would like to know as to when these tenders were called for, and what was the response to these tenders, how much was contracted from the western market and from the eastern market respectively, and also, to what extent, supplies were made from these two markets.

Then, Sir, it is said, fertilisers are not available in the world market. On the contrary we were told sometime back by Prof. Collin Clarke, a great authority on the subject and who is stationed in Australia as Professor of Economics or as Director of an important Institute that the fertiliser capacity in Australia and probably in Japan too is being unutilised because of the lack of demand from some of the markets. Now, let us have the answer to what extent this is the position.

Having said this, I want to know whether,—in view of the cost of chemical fertilisers,—the Government insists on the condition that each State must use a certain particular proportion of green manure or compost? If they do then in what way do they relate the supply of chemical fertilisers to the use of compost and other organic fertilizers?

And then my last point is this. The uneven distribution of fertilisers in the country seems to be also related to the fact that there is an uneven distribution of fertilizer factories in the country. You find the peculiar position that the fertiliser factory in Kerala has to cater to a State like Maharashtra or may be, even Gujarat. Now, a State like Gujarat or Punjab,—which consumes fertilisers probably in the largest measure,—has got only one factory each. Therefore, Sir, I think, it should be concern of the Government to see that the Fertilizer factories are evenly distributed having some relation to the demands of the fertiliser in these areas. These are the few questions which I would like to be answered by the Hon. Minister. Thank you.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telli-cherry): It is a well-known fact that this country is deficit in the matter of fertilizers, and, it has been pointed out that we have been so mercilessly exploited by international cartels....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Multi-national....

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: and multi-national cartels. There is a strange situation which has been caused in the country in relation to our own production of fertilizers. It has been stated that we have not fully utilised the installed capacity of the fertilizer complexes which we have in our country. Sir, if I am wrong in what I say, I would like to be corrected by the Hon. Minister. I want to know whether it is a fact that Rourkela is producing only 40 per cent of its capacity, Neyveli 30 per cent, Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore—like a sick man—30 per cent, and Nangal Factory 40 per cent. If this is the case I would like to know what exactly is the reason and what are the particular factors which compel these units to produce so little and not use their full installed capacity.

Secondly there have been lot of criticisms about the distribution mechanism of fertilisers and I want to know whether this criticism has been brought to the notice of the Government, and if so, what are the steps which they have taken to distribute the fertiliser in such a way that it reaches the consumer directly and not through the black market.

Lastly, the other day—two days back—there was an alarming report appeared in the Financial Express saying that the Government of India had allotted to Kerala a certain quantity of fertilisers from FACT, Cochin Unit and it is said that not a single grain of fertiliser has been given from that unit. That is the situation in Kerala.

As a result of that, the 'Financial Express' reports a good crop which could have been better because of the favourable monsoon and because of the favourable climatic conditions. Because of the lack of fertilisers, the crop situation in that State had been very bad. What kind of policy is the Government adopting in relation to the distribution of fertilisers and, in

regard to Kerala State, I would like to get a specific answer from Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I would like to ask a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before you put the question, please hear the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I am grateful to the hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion, particularly, to my friend, Shri Bosu for pinpointing and drawing the attention of Government on this very important aspect of our national problem which is going to affect the economy of our country in a big way. I therefore very much welcome his observations while initiating the debate.

I completely deny that we are going to succumb to the foreign pressures and monopoly houses. Sir, our endeavour is to become self-sufficient in the matter of fertilisers as far as we can. We are trying to indigenise our own plants and use as much indigenous components as possible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I know when we are going to stop importing fertilisers?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My friend wants to know when the country is going to be self-sufficient in the matter of fertilisers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whatever be the lapses, it is not the right of a Member to put a question. This is not a question time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are very right.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The question put to me was as to when we are going to become self-sufficient. Our attempt is to become self-sufficient in the matter of production

[Shri Shah Nawaz Khan]

of nitrogenous fertilisers by the end of Fifth Five Year Plan. We have made plans to instal rated capacity of 7.0 million tonnes by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. This would give us a production of 4.8 million tonnes of nitrogenous fertilisers by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan which will, more or less, satisfy our demands.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have not got the authority on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If that is not a point order, I shall allow him to speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My point of order is this. I have made certain specific statements and accusations against the Government. The hon. Minister has brought forward a ready-made reply. In this debate, I want him to reply to what I have stated. We are not interested in making it a propoganda forum. He has brought a ready-made reply before the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a ready-made reply. He has got all the facts.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, there is no point of order. Let the Minister proceed.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The question that the hon. Member raised is similar to the one I have raised. If he has to deliver a speech then, or course, he can do so in the All India Radio.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We are not discussing Plans.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): He had raised the question of self-sufficiency. Therefore, the hon. Minister has to refer to all this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: If the hon. Minister is not prepared to meet my accusations and the other things that I have stated, we are not interested in listening to him....

DR. KAILAS: He had raised the question of self-sufficiency....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Dr. Kailas is a very good person outside, but here he becomes different.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member address the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I always say things through you, Sir. Let it be on record. I never say anything without going through you. Half of my life, I have been accustomed to going through proper channel. I do not want to make a change at this stage...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the other half?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The point is that the General Sahib has come with a ready-made reply. I want him to meet the accusations and other things that I have stated covering the failure and mismanagement and conspiracy with the monopoly capital to defraud the common poor farmer in the country. Let him reply to this. Otherwise, we shall take it with a pinch of salt, and he may continue to draw his salary as a Minister and enjoy all the facilities, bungalow etc., but we shall not listen to him any more.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I admit that there have been shortfalls in production. The reasons are very well known to the hon. Members. The main reasons are that, as my hon. friend opposite knows, the country passed through a terrible power crisis...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since when?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: That affected fertiliser production in this country very badly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because of his wrong planning. Since when

was the power crisis? What about the coal-based fertilisers?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I am coming to that. In addition to that, there have been labour trouble, trouble in industrial relations....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Ministerial crisis.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: That also has led....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has really made us laugh now.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Then, the availability of raw material was also causing some difficulties often.

The hon. Member talked about coal-based plants.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What are the reasons for shortfall? Labour trouble....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has mentioned them already. Let him not recount them again, because there is not much time now.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Shortage of power, shortage of raw material....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, you will just now go home and eat some cereal produced with fertilisers. And yet you are giving only this much time for this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him not bring extraneous matters here.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: More than one hon. Member talked about the uneven distribution of fertiliser plants. I would like to inform the House that in addition to the existing fertiliser plants at Sindri, Namrup, Gorakhpur, Trombay, Rourkela, Udyog Mandal, Neyveli, Madras Fertilisers and the fertilisers produced in the steel plants, we have a number of fertiliser plants under implementation and these are....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Again recitation of written speech.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: ... Durgapur, Cochin I and II, Barauni, Namrup which is being expanded, Talcher, Ramagundam, Korba, Kandla, Haldia, Khetri, Gorakhpur expansion, Nangal which is being expanded, and Sindri modernisation and rationalisation. At the same time, a number of fertiliser plants are coming up in the private sector. These are at Goa, Mangalore, Tuticorin...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Government had promised that in the Fourth Plan, fertiliser production will be in the public sector to the extent of three-fourths. What has happened to that? On a point of order, Sir....

MR. CHAIRMAN: No point of order now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In that case, I am seeking a clarification. Government had made a policy statement that during the Fourth Plan period, three-fourths of the fertiliser production would be in the public sector. How is it that these are now in the private sector?

DR. KAILAS: He does not seem to be interested in the reply. That is the difficulty.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Dr. Kailas is a doctor, and he should treat me and not create trouble for me.

DR. KAILAS: I treat him here as per his disease inside the House as I treat him outside. We are interested in hearing the reply of the hon. Minister. So, let not the hon. Member disturb us.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: On the one hand, the hon. Member insisted that we should attain self-sufficiency in as short a time as possible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In the public sector.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: On the other hand, they say that we should not allow the private sector to put up any plant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It was your policy statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is the policy statement he is making now.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The choice before us is to make the public sector produce to the maximum extent and then for the balance, either we import or allow the private sector to produce something. We have to make the choice.

I would like to inform the House that a number of new plants, Mathura, Panipat, Bhatinda, Trombay, Paradeep are all coming up.

He talked about

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: ICI.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: coal-based plants. The hon. member knows that we have three plants under construction which are coal-based.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Since when?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Since the last three years. They are Talcher, Korba...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why are they not producing?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: They are under construction. They will start producing soon.

We have initiated an intensive survey throughout the country of the likely places where we can put up coal-based plants. The survey is actually completed. I think we will be able to suggest a number of places where coal-based fertiliser plants can be put up.

As regards the ICI

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Photo-stat—blackmarketing, manipulating despatch registers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why is he interrupting like this?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: IEL have shown an interest in coal-based fertiliser plants. The matter is being considered. No decision has been taken.

As regards difficulties caused to the farmer, I agree with the hon. member. I am a farmer myself. I live in a rural area. I know the farmers were put to great difficulty in obtaining their supplies of fertiliser. There were malpractices. These are within the purview of the State Governments. They are already taking action to curb blackmarketing. There have been raids. Action has been taken against some black marketeers. It appeared even in the press a few days ago.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will deal with the production aspect; Shri Shinde will answer in regard to the distribution aspect.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: My hon. friend said that fertilisers are being distributed to UP for political reasons, that large quantities are being sent to UP on political considerations. I entirely refuse that allegation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want figures.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Fertilisers are being distributed in accordance with the requirements, irrigation potential....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The question was: what was the supply made in the corresponding period last year and the year before? Please answer that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he does not have the figures ready, he may collect them and place them on the Table.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I do not have the figures with me just now; I can place them on the Table.

About the prices of fertilisers, it is true that recently the prices were enhanced. But the prices of indigenously produced fertilisers are tied up, pooled, with those of imported fertilisers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it the highest in the world?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: All I can say at this time is that the indigenously-produced fertiliser is costing us a good bit more than what we are selling at. If this matter is referred to the Bureau of Costs and Prices, we will know the actual thing. But so far we have been trying to pool the prices of indigenously-produced fertilisers with those of the imported fertilisers. We have been trying to sell it at as low a price as possible to the farmer, but the fact remains that there has been less production in the country and there is less availability of fertilisers from foreign countries.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What is the total production and what is the total requirement, so that we know what is the difference?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have got the answer, you can give it.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: The production target for 1972-73 was 1,385,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 395,000 tonnes of phosphates. Against this, the achievement was 10.6 lakh tonnes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They wanted to know the amount of production and the demand. You can collect them if they are not available now.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: I can give the production figures. The other Ministry deals with the total demand. We have taken a decision that we will go in progressively for more and more distribution of our products through co-operatives and the Government agencies and not through private agencies. That is the decision we have taken and we are progressively going in for that. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about the photostat copies which I have produced, in respect of the ICI which has been indulging in black-marketing in fertilisers and the Kanpur plant? I have given the photostat to the Minister and I wanted to

know what you could find out of it. If they do not say anything, I shall take it that they approve of the black-marketing done by the ICI, of course, on a give and take basis.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shinde.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to participate in the discussion. I wish to say, at the outset, that I hope you will convey to the Lok Sabha Secretariat and to the Speaker, the question really has been mixed up. The problems dealt with by both the Petroleum and Chemicals Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture have been covered in this discussion. Therefore, there is some difficulty. But I know and I am aware that I have to reply to an irresistible colleague like Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, on a point of order. When such questions are put, which are bound to arise during the course of the discussion, then whose responsibility is it to see that all the Ministers who are concerned with the matter are here? Is it the Chair's responsibility or is it the responsibility of the Ministry to which the question is directly addressed? We must have some rules laid down for the future in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will place this before the Speaker.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Both the Ministries are represented here.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I am asking for the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals. Though the Minister of State is here, he is not in a position to answer many questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has answered to the best of his ability.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would appeal to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, since this half-an-hour discussion has already taken much more time than was allotted to it, not to interrupt me. That is my only request.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am doing that. Sir, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has made a number of points. Some of them have been replied to by my colleague on behalf of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. Now, it becomes very difficult when sweeping generalisations are made. For instance, one of the statements which Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu made was that the consumption of fertilisers in this country is going down; not only that; he said that it is not increasing at all. We in the Agricultural Ministry are aware of the low level of consumption of fertiliser in this country. But it has some historical reasons. In the pre-independence period only a few thousands of tons of fertilisers were being consumed in this country. We know the need to increase fertiliser consumption in India and we want to make it available in larger quantities. But to say that consumption has not increased is not putting it in the proper perspective.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are telling an untruth. This is the report of the Government of India National Commission on Agriculture and on page 25 it says clearly, "It is said to note that fertiliser consumption in the country after showing a phenomenal growth in 1966-67 and 1967-68 has been deteriorating and maintaining a level far below the planned expectations." Shall I pass this on to you? Do not show your ignorance.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In the year 1961-62 consumption in the country was 3,38,000 tonnes. That was not far off; it was only a decade earlier. Now the consumption has risen to somewhere between 28 and 30 lakh tonnes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You tell us what has been your target of consumption for 1970-71 and what was actually achieved.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Have I made a statement that we have reached the target of consumption? I

have not made the statement that we have achieved the target.

SRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I know you are very clever, but do not try to carry coal to New Castle.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: From 3-4 lakh of tonnes we had reached about 30 lakh of tonnes. For the last 5 or 6 years the per annum consumption of fertiliser has been increasing at the compound rate of 19 per cent. During the current year and during the last year, the level of consumption has not increased at the same rate at which it has been increasing. This year there will be only a marginal increase. Percentages can be worked out only after the year is over. It is difficult for me to say now. Some imports are uncertain. I cannot assume what will be the level of domestic production.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You read page 266 of Fertilisers Statistics.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: You should not give a wrong impression to the country. This year though the total consumption is not expected to be lower than the last year, it would not be substantially higher. It would be higher by a few thousand tonnes, about a lakh of tonnes at best, as compared to last year. That is the picture that is likely to emerge.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: There is declaration in the consumption of fertilisers. That has been his point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The Minister is deliberately misleading the House which amounts to gross breach of privilege. I want to quote from the Fertilisers Statistics published. It is here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your submission. If you are not satisfied with the answer, please take recourse to other methods. You should not interrupt now and prolong the time of the debate.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Shri Ram Avatar Snastrri raised the question: What is the demand and what is the gap? It is true there is a wide gap between demand and supply. The total demand which would be almost 4 million tonnes of N.P.K. and the availability is likely to be between 27 and 30 lakh of tonnes. Here again if we take into consideration the assessment of the State Governments, the gap is still wider. Healthy debates in this House would help the Government. I would not like to give any information which is not correct. A very encouraging trend of consumption is emerging. A few years earlier, consumption was not increasing as per our expectations. We were worried and we consulted the State Government. A number of steps were taken by the Government of India to popularise the use of NPK. Now I am glad that there is so much of awareness for the use of fertilisers. This wide gap itself reflects the increasing awareness of consumption. It is a very healthy sign for the country's economy. It is a challenge to the Government. We should not look at it from a negative angle.

Mr. Mishra asked how much will be imported from which countries. We are importing from practically all over the world. USA, Western Europe, East European countries, Japan—these are the main supplies. We do not import through the STC. The agencies through whom fertiliser is imported are two. One is the Department of Supply for imports from the western region. For imports from Japan and eastern region, it is through the MMTC. Now it is proposed to change the procedure and entrust the imports entirely to MMTC because it has specialised in this and Government feel MMTC would be in a better position to deal with imports and protect our national interests.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Are they properly equipped for this?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Yes. We can improve it also.

The normal system is to invite tenders. But recently as a result of world-wide shortage we changed our approach. In the past we were having ad hoc purchases in international markets. Now the Government of India has come to the conclusion that to protect our interests and ensure availability, we must enter into long-term arrangements with foreign suppliers. In certain cases, we also fix the price by negotiation. The world context has changed so much. We have some information that practically the overwhelming portion of Japan's production is being cornered by China. In order that our national interests should not suffer we have entered into long-term arrangements. But I do not know what will happen to these arrangements. Because of the shortage of petroleum products, many of the foreign suppliers are saying there may be difficulties in fulfilling the arrangements.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why should that preclude tenders for meeting the short-term requirement?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Mr. Mishra said that the Japanese and Australians are not in a position to find a market. This is old information.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Only a few months back Prof. Colin Clarke was here.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Even he might not be fully aware of the position. That was the position a few years back. Now the position has completely changed. It is a sellers' market now.

A political point has been raised that more fertilisers are being supplied to U.P. as compared to other States due to political reasons like U.P. elections. I would like to have sympathetic understanding of the House because I would not have time to deal with all the points raised.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I asked for definite information as to how much you have contracted for from the Western and Eastern markets and what supplies have been made to you.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have all the figures with me here. I can tell you roughly that Government of India gave sanction for the purchase of 10 lakhs tonnes of fertilizers from foreign countries. Effective contracts have been executed so far to the tune of 8 lakhs tonnes and effective supply is likely to be of the order of 7 lakhs tonnes. I am prepared to give a full statement country-wise, because there is nothing to conceal from the House.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Why are you distributing it through private agencies?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has been answered.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I would appeal to hon. Members not to be led by prejudices. This is the rabi season. In the rabi season wheat is the important crop as rice is the important crop in the kharif season. The most important wheat producing States are Haryana, Punjab and UP. The Government of India have been giving the highest priority to Punjab, Haryana and West UP because they are the important areas which have been contributing very substantially to the central pool, which helps us to maintain the food economy. This has been our position not only this year but over a period of years. We are trying to rationalise and see that the maximum requirements of UP, Haryana, Punjab and Tamil Nadu in the south are given priority... (Interruptions). It would not be possible to meet the full requirements of any State, including UP, because the availability is less and demand is more. We are now having some priority in the movement of fertilizer to Punjab, Haryana and UP. Sir, since you made some representation on behalf of Tamil Nadu...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Chair did not make any representation.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Not as Chairman but as a Member of Parliament. And you are within your rights to tell me that Tamil Nadu is experiencing some difficulty and so it should be given some special treatment. Naturally, I told you that when the next ship touches Madras port we will see that the maximum quantity is diverted to Tamil Nadu.

Despite all our attempts, we are not likely to meet the full requirements of any State. As far as the percentage of supplies as against demand is concerned, when UP is compared with some other States, we find that UP has got a lower percentage as compared to Punjab. Further, these decisions about supply were taken not in September or October but months earlier when there was no question of impending elections. The percentage of supply to UP has been 45 per cent for nitrogen and 56 per cent for phosphates whereas I see from the list before me that a number of States have got a much higher percentage of supply than this.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Please give us figures for the past few years.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Those figures are not with me just now. I am prepared to give all the figures. There can be no wrong impression created about the supply of fertiliser. (Interruptions) Why are the Members exercised so much over it? If U.P. elections are coming, you have got so many other platforms where you could agitate. Why should you get agitated here?

As far as distribution policy is concerned, by and large, 50 per cent is imported fertiliser. That is imported by the Government of India. We do not hand it over to any private party. We call them pool supplies.

These are handed over to the State administrations. We do not deal with any private party as such. We have advised the State Governments and we have insisted on them that they should distribute fertiliser through public distribution agencies or co-operatives. My information is that, by and large, the advice of the Government of India is being followed by various State Governments.

As far as domestic manufactured fertilisers are concerned, recently, the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals have issued a directive to the Fertilizer Corporation of India that 50 per cent of their fertiliser must be distributed through cooperatives. Of course, this is a much wide issue. At that time, it was decided to issue licences from

1960-61 onwards because no investment was forthcoming in the fertilizer industry. The Committee went into the problem at that time and it was decided that manufacturers who are going into production should be given certain amount of freedom of marketing. This condition is incorporated in the licence itself. There have been some technical difficulties experienced by the Government of India. Our approach is that, progressively, the fertilizer should be distributed through public sector agencies.

18.48 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, November 29, 1973/Agrahayana 8, 1895 (Saka).