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Thursday, November 15, 1973
Kartika 24, 1895 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Ninth Session)



(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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No. 4.

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

All-India Working Class Consumers'
Price Index

Thursday, November 15, 1973-Kartika
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*61. DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHA-
RIA:

SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL:

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the monthly figures of All-India Working Class Consumers' Price Index as well as the twelve monthly averages thereof for the last two years taking base year 1960—100?

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-
GOVIND VERMA): A Statement is
laid on the Table of the House.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Statement

All-India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for industrial Workers.

Month/Year	Base : 1960—100	
	Monthly Index	Average for 12 months ending
October 1971	196	188
November 1971	197	189
December 1971	195	190
January 1972	194	190
February 1972	193	191
March 1972	194	192
April 1972	195	193
May 1972	196	194
June 1972	201	195
July 1972	205	196
August 1972	207	197
September 1972	208	198
October 1972	209	200
November 1972	210	201
December 1972	210	202

Month/Year	Base : 1960—100	
	Monthly Index	Average for 12 months ending
January 1973	210	203.
February 1973	213	205
March 1973	216	207
April 1973	221	209.
May 1973	228	212
June 1973	233	214
July 1973	243	217
August 1973	247	221
September 1973	248	224

The figures are rounded to the nearest integer.

डा० गोविन्द बास रिछारिया : अध्यक्ष जी, जो विवरण सभा-पटल पर मंत्री जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है उस को देखने से मालूम होता है कि अक्टूबर, 1971 में मासिक सूचकांक 196 था, वह बढ़ कर सितम्बर, 1973 में 248 हो गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कर्मचारियों के महंगाई भत्ते आदि के लिए भी इसी अनुगत से व्यवस्था की गई है ?

अभी 12 नवम्बर को वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि वह मूल्यों के ऊपर नियंत्रण हो रहा है। लेकिन आप के सूचकांक देखने से मालूम होता है कि कोई नियंत्रण नहीं हुआ है बल्कि बराबर बढ़ने जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में उन का कहना सही है या आप का कहना सही है ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : श्रीमन्, जैसा कि यहां पर बताया चुका है, गवर्नमेंट का इरादा है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए 8 प्वाइन्ट बढ़ने के बाद जो डी० ए० है, वह रिवाइज होगा। जहां तक बड़ा हुआ डी० ए० अभी दिया नहीं गया है —

इस के बारे में कोई संशय की बात नहीं है, वह मिलेगा।

जहां तक दूसरे प्रश्न का संबंध है — कीमते बराबर बढ़ती जा रहीं हैं— यह फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री की बात है। आप हमारे सामने जो बात रख रहे हैं, मेरे ध्यान से वह उस पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष, महोदय, मूल्य सूचक अंकों को निकालने में नाना प्रकार की गड़बड़ी होती है, कई बार तो ऐसा होता है कि पिछले साल के निकाले हुए अंकों के आधार पर ही मजदूरों को महंगाई भत्ता दिया जाता है, जब कि वर्तमान समय में काफी मूल्य वृद्धि हुई चुकी होती है। यह सभी जगह समान रूप से लागू हो, क्या इस के लिए आप कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : श्रीमन्, इस प्रकार का जो आक्षेप लगाया जा रहा है, यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। हम ने इस के लिए 50 केन्द्र लिए हैं, 126 बाजार लिए हैं, हम प्रतिमास वहां से मूल्य अंक प्राप्त करते हैं। इतना ही नहीं जो कलैक्टर होता है, हम उस पर ही निर्भर नहीं करते, हमारे

नरीजनल आफिसर है जो उस को चैक करते हैं, उस के बाद मुपरवाइजर होते हैं वे भी चैक करते हैं और उस के बाद शिमला का लेबर व्यूरो उस को चैक करता है। इस लिए यह कहना कि पुराने फिगर्स दे दिये जाते हैं, सत्य नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : लोगों को जो मंहगाई भत्ता देने हैं वह वर्तमान मूल्य मूचकांकों के अनुसार नहीं दिया जाता है— इस में कितना समय लग जाता है ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : यह क्वार्टर-वाइज़ दिया जाता है, तीन महीने का समय बीत जाता है उस के बाद हम देते हैं। इस लिए तीन महीने का अन्तर तो पड़ेगा ही।

श्री मूलबन्द डाय : मूल्य वृद्धि के साथ साथ क्या आप मिनिमम वेजेज़ एक्ट के अन्तर्गत खनिहर मजदूरों की तनखा है और पगार बढ़ाते हैं मंहगाई भत्ता बढ़ाते हैं ?

श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा : मिनिमम वेजेज़ के बारे में ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं। परमानेन्ट लेबर के बारे में ही घोषणा करते हैं।

SHRI BIREN DUTTA: May I know whether any representation has been received by the Ministry from all-India trade Unions about the defective indexing of prices?

MR SPEAKER: It is a different question. He can table a separate question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: A very pertinent question.

AN HON. MEMBER: A very important question.

MR. SPEAKER: Pertinent and very important, but here the question is a specific one.

Repatriation of Pakistan and Bengalees under Delhi Agreement

+
*62. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan Government are not taking back from Bangladesh the same number of Pakistanis as the number of Bengalees returning from Pakistan and are creating problems for the smooth implementation of the three-way repatriation;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the matter; and

(c) the number of Bengalees and Pakistanis repatriated so far from India, Bangladesh and Pakistan on the basis of Delhi Agreement and when the "operation repatriation" will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). According to figures available, as on 11th November, 1973, 34337 Bengalees from Pakistan, 14096 Pakistanis from Bangladesh and 20538 Pakistani POWs from India have been repatriated under the Delhi Agreement. At this rate, the process of repatriation is likely to be completed in about 6 months. Due to Pakistan's delay in clearing its nationals in Bangladesh, the pace of their repatriation has been comparatively slow. This matter was taken up with Pakistan Government who have assured us that the clearance of their nationals in Bangladesh would be speeded up.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Pakistan's default in fulfilling the Delhi Agreement, her adoption of delaying tactics, her recent behaviour towards India, US arms aid to Pakistan and Iran, all these lead us to a suspicion that there may be another conflict between Pakistan and India. What is the reaction of the Government to this?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I thought the present question related to repatriation of the three categories, not to bigger issues, to which, of course, I shall reply, if the House has patience.

MR. SPEAKER: May I request hon. Members not to add any introductory remarks to the question. Come straight with your supplementary question.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: Sir,—

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked your question all right.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: I am putting my second supplementary. May I know the total number of persons repatriated from and into India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, and what is the number still remaining in respect of the POWs?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Since the repatriation started, a substantial number of persons have already been repatriated to their respective countries. The total comes to roughly about 70,000 till the 11th November, 1973. So, it is a substantial number that has already been repatriated. The number of Bengalees that have come out from Pakistan into Bangladesh is roughly equal to the number of prisoners of war plus the Pakistanis that have been repatriated from Bangladesh into Pakistan.

About the number that is still left, it will not be proper for me to give any firm figures. There are some lists with the ICRC and it is a question of verification. So I do not want to commit to any figure about the remaining number of persons except of course the prisoners of war about which we have figures. I have already said that about 14,000 prisoners of war have been repatriated till the 11th November. The total number, as the House is no doubt aware, is roughly about 90,000 prisoners of war.

श्री अटलबिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या सरकार का ध्यान प्रधानमंत्री भुट्टो

के इस वक्तव्य की ओर गया है कि पाकिस्तान बंगलादेश से केवल उन्हीं पाकिस्तानियों को लेगा जिनके मामले हार्डशिप केसेज के अन्तर्गत आयेंगे? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दिल्ली समझौते में कोई कैटेग्रीज तय हुई थी? दिल्ली समझौते में कहा गया था कि सन्टेंशियल नम्बर पाकिस्तान लेगा, वह सन्टेंशियल नम्बर क्या है? अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा सन्टेंशियल नम्बर इधर से उधर जा चुके हैं तो फिर दिल्ली की शिकायत क्यों है?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It has been mentioned that in the first phase Pakistan had agreed to accept the following categories of Pakistanis, namely, persons of West Pakistan domicile; Central Government employees and their families; members of the divided families; and lastly hardship cases. So, if Prime Minister Bhutto made any reference only to hardship cases, it may be that he was not giving all the categories. We are bound by the arrangements and agreements and not by what Prime Minister Bhutto may say in his various speeches or statements in his own country.

As the House is no doubt aware, in the Delhi agreement, the repatriation of all Pakistanis from Bangladesh into Pakistan has to be achieved in two phases; the first phase is the one which we are going through; these categories which I have mentioned. The second phase would be the tripartite discussion to settle the remaining number of Pakistanis who would at that time be still left in Bangladesh.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Sir, Pakistan has refused to accept all her citizens from Bangladesh and it has adopted all means to delay the repatriation as far as possible. Will the hon. Minister tell us whether it is a fact that all-non-Bengalees in Bangladesh are either Pakistani or pro-Pakistanis and that they would help the aggressors like anything? Is it a plan that all these pro-Pakistanis will be left there and they will help

Pakistan in any future trouble that is likely to come in Bangladesh?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: On the Pakistan nationals which can be covered by the agreement for repatriation it is easy; the House will readily agree that it is very difficult to define the category of Pro-Pakistani individuals. It will be very difficult to determine that category. The agreement covers the Pakistani nationals and it is hoped that, as I have explained already, the repatriation would be handled in two phases. We are at the first phase. In the second phase additional persons are to be taken by Pakistan after discussions between Prime Minister of Bangladesh and Pakistan on the basis of Sovereign equality.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्र० सं० 72 का है उसकी भी इसी के साथ ले लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जब आयेगा तब देख लेंगे । इसमें और उममें कुछ फर्क है ।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: The Minister has told us about certain delay in the process of repatriation. May I know if this delay is related with the fact that Prime Minister Bhutto as well as some of his friends and patrons like the Chinese Prime Minister Chou-En-Lai had been talking recently about the demand for the release of the 195 prisoners of war who are more or less scheduled for trial as war criminals? They have raised this demand as a very essential one and are postponing the meeting between Mr. Bhutto and Sheikh Mujib which alone would really mean a solution of the problem in terms of the August, 1973 agreement.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would not link the delay in the clearance of Pakistanis in Bangla Desh by Pakistan to the 195 prisoners of war. It is specifically provided in the agreement that in the tripartite discussions after the first phase is over, a final decision will

be taken with regard to the 195 prisoners of war plus the remaining number of Pakistanis who would at that time be still left in Bangladesh. It is true that there was some delay in Pakistan clearing the number of Pakistanis in Bangladesh who were to be repatriated to Pakistan. We took up this matter and it has been smoothed out and even the rate of repatriation of Pakistanis from Bangladesh into Pakistan has marginally increased in the last few days.

MR SPEAKER: This question is closely linked with question No. 72 except for one or two little side aspects. I am going to call both these questions together. 72 will also be answered.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Is it a fact that Pakistan is manouvering to get repatriated first, high officials of the military leaving the lower category of military persons and that they are succeeding in that and after sometime it may be that there might be some hitch in repatriation when all the higher officials are repatriated from India?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is true that Government officials whether they are Pakistanis in Bangla Desh or in India or Bangalis who are in Pakistan have to be repatriated and the process of repatriation of Bengali Government officials from Pakistan back to Bangla Desh and the repatriation of Pakistanis officials Government officials from India and from Bangla Desh into Pakistan is proceeding. The fear the hon. Member has expressed is being taken care of so that there may be balanced repatriation of various categories.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: What is the reaction of the Government to the recent speeches of Mr. Bhutto in Azad Kashmir? Will it put an impediment in the way of further negotiations and repatriation of prisoners?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Government has noted some of the speeches which Prime Minister Bhutto has been

making during his tour of Azad Kashmir. I would like to say that those speeches are not in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Simla agreement. Therefore, we would ignore them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Why?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Because they are of no value at all.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: How can we ignore the speech of the Prime Minister of Pakistan?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Speeches of the Prime Minister do not bind us. It may bind his own people, not us.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You cannot implement the agreement unilaterally.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: If the speeches are against the Simla agreement, we have pointed out to the Pakistan Government that they should desist from making such speeches because they are of no use. But I do not see how any speech which is not in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement should come in the way of the implementation of the repatriation of these three categories, because it is necessary that the humanitarian problems left by the war should be settled as quickly as possible.

श्री नर सिन्हा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि पिछले सत्र में इस करार पर बयान की मांग आयी थी, लेकिन वहस नहीं हुई। तो इस करार के कार्यान्वयन पर नियम 193 में आप इस सत्र में वहस कराइये।

Organisation to Check Irregular Allotment of Steel

*63. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a new organisation to keep an eye on the irregular allotment of steel;

(b) whether this organisation has got itself involved in a number of shady steel allotments in Bombay to some Drum Companies, posh hotels and the like; and

(c) whether the matter is being inquired into by C.B.I.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Presumably the reference is to the Office of the Regional Iron and Steel Controller at Bombay. Government have no information that the Office of the Regional Iron and Steel Controller, Bombay is involved in any shady allotments of steel.

(c) Someone is understood to have made a complaint to the C.B.I., but Government have not received any report so far from the C.B.I. in the matter.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: There is no question of presumption. The whole question does relate to the Bombay organisation. It is quite clear from the answer that a complaint has been made to the C.B.I. May I know the nature of the complaint and the extent to which C.B.I. has been able to go into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): This was based on a report that appeared in the *Economic Times* and the same paper had contradicted the report for the second time. However, the matter is supposed to be under the C.B.I. investigation. But we are not aware of the details.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: According to the newspaper report, to eliminate irregular steel supplies by stockyards, Government recently authorised the Regional Authority to allot matching steel and ad hoc steel. What is meant by this allotment of matching steel and ad hoc steel? Has it come to the notice of Government that this type of allotment does interfere with regular allotment?

SHRI T. A. PAI: In spite of our best efforts to make the necessary allotments, sometimes there have been complaints that small quantities of matching steel requirements are not met. So, the JPC is unable to meet them to the extent possible in small quantities.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is the name of the new organisation which is expected to come to keep an eye on the regular allotment of steel. In view of the fact that small entrepreneurs do not get sufficient allotment of steel quotas and much of this steel is misused in the construction of skyscrapers and other buildings, what steps do the Government or this organisation propose to take to see that the allotment takes place in a balanced and fair manner?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We are not able to meet them in full as often as is required. The requirements of the small scale industries are being met in the recommendations of the Industries Department of the State Governments. At the same time, we have recently amended the form of the indent so that through the computer we are able to find out the data of the stock and consumption from all sources which would enable the STC and the sponsoring authorities to make a more purposeful and realistic allocation in future. Again, we have also decided to constitute an internal audit group for ensuring that steel is issued and used in accordance with the approved rules and directives and a consumer contract group on a regional basis consisting of the regional Iron and Steel Controller, the Joint Plant Committee representatives and the main producers' representatives to ensure that the Government priorities are implemented and the priority needs of the consumers are met as far as possible and feasible.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What about misuse for non-essential use?

MR. SPEAKER: He has given a very wrong reply.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am not concerned with the length of the reply. I want a specific reply to the point I have raised. It is a good reply, no doubt, but it does not answer any point. How are you going to prevent misuse or use in non-priority sector like building of sky-scrapers?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We have not yet introduced any demand control in the sense that open market steel that is available should not be used for construction of sky-scrapers. We can intervene only when the steel allotted for the purpose for which it is allotted, some other purpose and is not used for the purpose for which it is allotted. We are now trying to see if there is any such diversion and, if so, how to prevent it. If the hon. Member is able to give a better suggestion to control it, I shall examine it.

Demands of Dock Workers' Unions

*64. **SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various Dock Workers and Stevedore Unions, Associations and Federations have threatened Government with strike to press charter of demands;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Strike notices have been received from unions of dock workers in connection with various demands. The main demand relates to payment of bonus at 20 per cent of wages. Certain local demands have also been raised. These relate to registration of fresh categories, increase in gang strength, attendance allowance, leave facilities, promotion; washing

allowance and supply of additional items of uniforms, etc.

(c) As regards the main demand concerning bonus at 20 per cent of wages, the rate of bonus payable to dock workers is generally determined by negotiations between the employers and the dock workers, as the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, is not applicable to these workers. Whenever there is a dispute on this issue, efforts are made to bring about a settlement. As a result of such efforts, agreements, interim or final have already been reached at some ports. e.g. Cochin, Mormugao, Calcutta and Madras for payment of bonus for 1972-73 at a rate higher than 8.1/3 per cent. As regards local demands, these are looked into by the Dock Labour Boards, Conciliation Officers and the Central Government. This procedure is also being adopted in respect of the local demands pending at present.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: I have seen from the statement that Government are sympathetic towards the low-paid port and dock workers. I know that there are some conciliation officers there. Though the problem was referred to them, they could not solve it. Will the Government constitute an impartial commission to go into the whole question of the disputes between the management and workers of the dock, including the question of bonus which is a major point at issue?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: May I assure the House that the Government is not less concerned with the welfare of the port workers than the hon. Members. We are also deeply interested in their welfare, as can be seen from the various steps we have taken. Except in the case of one or two general demands, the demands vary from port to port. Therefore, it would be better to leave the matter for bilateral negotiations. Wherever governmental machinery is useful, we will certainly use it for solving the problems. I may inform the House that most of the problems that have arisen have been happily settled and only a few problems remain unsolved.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: The question of bonus is a long-standing problem. Will the Government and the management evolve a formula for the solution of this problem, keeping in view the appeal made by the Prime Minister, keeping in view the economic situation in the country and the coastal defence, so that there will be an agreement between the management and workers to the effect that there will be no strike, no lock-out and no victimisation for a period of three years?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of policy. It is not raised in supplementaries. Ask information about facts. Anyway, if the Minister is ready, he can answer.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: The Minister must be in a position to reply about policy matters also.

MR. SPEAKER: I am pointing out the rules. You may see the rules about supplementaries. Anyway, if the Minister is ready to oblige you, he can answer.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: With respect to the bonus question which has been specifically raised by the hon. Member, I may submit that this bonus is not covered by the Bonus Act of 1965, but, nevertheless, bonus in the nature of *ex-gratia* payment was paid at several places, for instance, at Cochin, Mormugao, Calcutta and Madras. As a result of bilateral negotiations between the parties concerned, the question of bonus is being settled. Therefore, there is no need for a Commission to go into this question.

As far as the general question is concerned, we also appeal to the trade union leaders to give their best co-operation to see that production is not hampered and industrial peace is maintained without resorting to strike.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister in his statement has said that different sets of agreements were reached at some ports like Cochin, Mormugao, Calcutta and Madras for

payment of bonus for 1972-73 at a rate higher than 8.33 per cent. May I know what are the broad details of these agreements? Secondly, how is it and why is it that the Minister says that at different ports different sets of agreements and arrangements have been arrived at? What are the reasons for differentiation between one port and another in regard to a general question?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I only hope that the hon. Member will not give cause to further troubles in other ports now.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Are there different problems at different ports and if so, what are those different problems? If the demand is the same, how can there be different agreements?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: With your permission, Sir. I can give some details which the hon. Member wants. At Cochin the bonus paid was about 12/3 per cent extra over and above 8.1/3 per cent; that comes to about 10 per cent. At Mormugao, a settlement has already been arrived at for payment of bonus for 1972-73 at the rate of 10 per cent on the gross salaries. At Calcutta discussions were held at the level of State Chief Minister and an agreement was arrived at on 28-9-1973 for payment of interim bonus at the rate of 37 days' average earnings. The adjudication award is awaited. In Madras the registered and listed dock workers, the casual pool workers and the clearing and forwarding workers at Madras had gone on a strike from the second shift of 9-11-1973 demanding a bonus of 20 per cent. We had advised the concerned authorities to settle this matter. As a result of that, negotiations were conducted and as a result of negotiations, the parties agreed to pay ten per cent and the workers also agreed. These are some of the details which the hon. Member wanted.

Ratnagiri Aluminium Project

*67. **SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final estimates of the Aluminium Project at Ratnagiri have since been prepared;

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

(c) whether any schedule has been drawn for completion of the Plant and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) The capital cost of the project has been estimated as under:

(Rs. crores)	
1. Mining Establishment	2.7
2. Alumina Plant	20.6
3. Smelter including Foundry and Properzi Mill	55.5
Total.	78.8

(c) The Project will be fully implemented over a period of 60 months after sanction of the cost estimates. The alumina plant will be commissioned in 50 months. The first pot-line, which will produce half the projected quantity of metal, will be completed in 55 months and full production is expected to be achieved in 60 months.

SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: The carrot of early implementation of the plant is being dangled before our eyes for the last twelve years but nothing tangible has come out so far. We would, therefore, like to know specifically whether it is a fact that some of the officers of the Bharat Aluminium are opposing this plant from time to time. I should like to give one example of the intransigence of officers.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should not give the reason himself.

SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Let me, therefore, know who has to sanction the cost estimates and when is he going to do it?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): The decision in the matter of the Ratnagiri plant is not taken by the officers of any Government concern. The decision is taken by the Government. So, the hon. Member need not have any apprehension that the scheme will not go through.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: It will meet the same fate of the Konkan Railway.

SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: I wanted to know as to who is to sanction the cost estimates and when he is going to do it.

SHRI S. L. PEJE: Is it a fact that this project was originally planned to go into production in 1974-75 and if so, what expeditious steps is the Government contemplating to achieve this object?

SHRI T. A. PAI: It would not be possible for the plant to go into production in 1974-75, whatever might have been the original idea that it should be put through. There are some difficulties like transport, and the infra-structure problems have got to be settled. It is no use going into the construction of the plant without looking into the other problems that are likely to be created. However, I can assure the House that the Government is very keen that this public sector project must go through as expeditiously as possible by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from the hon.

Minister whether the Planning Commission had already allocated for the Fifth Plan Rs. 45 crores for the aluminium project at Ratnagiri and Rs. 90 crores for the aluminium project at Korba and whether the Bharat Aluminium had made a plea and a request that the entire amount of Rs. 135 crores should be allocated only to the Korba project and whether the Planning Commission had given its consent to that. In the end I would like to know whether he would like to make his best effort to see, inspite of what he said earlier, knowing the backward development of this particular area, that at least by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan...

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member should not put questions in the form of leading questions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is a straightforward question and very much relevant, Sir.

SHRI T. A. PAI: It may be true that the Planning Commission had indicated an allocation of Rs. 50 crores for the Ratnagiri project as against our demand for Rs. 78.82 crores for the whole project. But there is no question of diverting this to anywhere else. We shall certainly see that the Planning Commission is persuaded to give us adequate resources to complete this project because....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You have not replied whether Bharat Aluminium has requested that the entire allocation of Rs. 135 crores should be given to Korba.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am not sure whether they have requested. We, on the part of the Ministry, have been showing the utmost concern to see that this project is put through. The Maharashtra Government has

taken some steps in regard to acquisition of land and they have committed themselves to give power and so far as we are concerned, we are as keen in the development of Ratnagiri as Korba.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Question No. 68.

Shri Indrajit Gupta—not here.

Shri S. N. Mishra—also not here.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने इसकी खत्म कर दिया ? मैं भी एक पूरक प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ। रत्नागिरी मेरा मूल स्थान है। ये तो हमारे प्रतिनिधि हैं। एक सवाल मुझे पूछने दीजिए। एक भी सप्लीमेंटरी आप एनाउ नहीं करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मझे पता लग गया है कि आपका जन्म स्थान है।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक दो तो सप्लीमेंटरी इस पर और चलने दीजिए।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I am representing that area...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो दूसरे माननीय सदस्य खड़े हो रहे हैं, क्या उन का भी जन्म-स्थान वही है ? मेरा जन्म स्थान तो भारत है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह हमारा मरणस्थान हो सकता है। आप हमें भी प्रश्न पूछने दीजिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या रत्नागिरि में एलुमिनियम प्रकल्प बनाने के साथ वहाँ एन्सिलिगि इन्स्ट्रीज लगाने की भी योजना बनाई जायेगी, या वह प्रकल्प बनने के बाद सरकार इस बारे में सोचना शुरू करेगी ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The Ratnagiri project is expected to have a capacity to produce 50,000 tonnes of

aluminium metal per annum including 25,000 tonnes of conductor-grade wire rods with captive alumina and mining facilities. We shall certainly see that ancillary development takes place with the help of the State Government and this is provided with adequate raw materials. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: I had made an exception because of his birth place...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: According to the Constitution you cannot distinguish on the basis of birth or religion or language. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER: Order please. Next question. He has made it very clear.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: I want to ask a perfectly relevant question, Sir....

MR. SPEAKER: Relevant question, as if others are asking irrelevant questions....

SHRI DHAMANKAR: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether some offices of the Bharat Aluminium are being shifted from Ratnagiri to somewhere else? If that is so, does it indicate shifting of the project also?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: May I ask one last supplementary to the relevant question?

SHRI T. A. PAI: May I inform the hon. Member that what he asks has no relevance to the question under consideration? Naturally the hon. Members are exercised over the fact whether the Ratnagiri project is going to come into existence during the Fifth Plan or not. It is a simple question. I am holding out the promise that it will go through.

Compensation to Indians expelled from Uganda

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*68. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of President Idi Amin of Uganda as published in the *Economic Times* dated the 2nd September, 1973 to the effect that he would discuss with our Prime Minister at Algiers the question of providing compensation to the Indians expelled from Uganda for their properties and business;

(b) whether any discussion on this matter at any level had taken place; and

(c) if so, what were the results?

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

(b) and (c). On 6th September, 1973 President Idi Amin met Prime Minister at Algiers. Foreign Minister was also present at this meeting. President Amin referred to his Government's commitment to grant compensation and stated that he had already appointed a committee to go into the valuations of the assets left behind by the expellees. Prime Minister conveyed the deep concern of the Government at the great hardships imposed on the expellees and the serious humanitarian aspects of the problem. The full cooperation of the Government of India was offered to the Committee in their work of valuation.

President Amin said that on his return to Uganda he would write to the Prime Minister inviting a high level team of officials from India for this purpose. No invitation from the President of Uganda has yet been received.

SHRI S. N. MISRA: No further supplementary, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. Next question. Shri Bhatia.

Dr. Kissinger's Statement in U.N. on Role of Non Aligned Nations

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

(a) whether the remarks of Dr. Kissinger while addressing the U.N. on the role of Non Aligned Nations have been brought to the notice of Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India do not share the view that the Non-aligned constitute themselves a bloc or act in a spirit of confrontation against any other country or group of countries.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: This is not the first time that the US Government or their foreign Ministers have been holding the non-aligned countries contempt. Mr. Dulles also at one stage used bad words. But this time, Dr. Kissinger has in his policy speech at the United Nations on the 27th September said that as the tension between the 'original blocs' was easing a third grouping was increasingly assuming the characteristics of a bloc of its own. He referred to this bloc as 'the alignment of the non-aligned'.

May I know from the hon. Minister if he has expressed his indignation to the U.S. Government or he has sent any note?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I took the opportunity, when my turn came for making my statement to explain

what non-alignment meant. Non-alignment is not the creation of a new bloc. We have never approached world problems in the spirit of confrontation against any country or group of countries. However, we believe that the non-aligned group can exercise a positive influence both within and outside the United Nations in the cause of world peace, security, progress and development. So, there is no need to express indignation against anybody we explain what non-alignment stands for.

SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATTIA: May I know from the hon. Minister if he considers it appropriate to consult the other non-aligned nations and take some joint action in this matter?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: No action is necessary at all to contradict the views of the representative of a country. The other non-aligned countries also are represented in the United Nations and their representatives also heard the speech, and there were some very fine speeches made by the leaders of the delegations of some of the non-aligned countries, bringing out the fallacy of the attitude adopted by the US Secretary of State. I do not think that any undue seriousness should be attached to the expression of this opinion.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: May I know whether it is not a fact that even some of the heads of the non-aligned countries had criticised the non-aligned nations which were aligned or under the influence of one or the other of the superpowers? For example, Col. Gaddafi has criticised them in the summit conference of the non-aligned held at Algiers. It is a criticism against non-alignment....

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot make it too general a question and allow a debate on it.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: I shall rephrase my question. What is the reaction of Government to the point

made by some of the non-aligned countries that some of the countries which attended the non-aligned conference were under the influence of one or the other of the superpowers?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question relates to the observation made by Dr. Kissinger and not to any observations made at the non-aligned conference. It refers to the observation made at the United Nations.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: It is the same point.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: If I may add, he is giving another reason why the non-aligned group cannot be regarded as a bloc. The fact that any leader of the delegation of a non-aligned country can criticise others shows that it is not a bloc of that type.

Sino-Indian Relations

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*70. **SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:**
**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPA-
YEE:**

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether our relations with China have shown any improvement;

(b) the efforts made in this direction; and

(c) the results achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government have continued to seek normalisation of relations with China. However, there has not been so far any significant change in the relationship.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether in spite of our best efforts to be on friendly relations with our neighbours, especially China, every attempt of ours to promote this type of friendship either in the UN or elsewhere is being spurned by China. In view of this fact, will the External Affairs Minister, who is reputed

for his infinite patience and diplomacy continues his efforts with the help of other non-aligned nations to establish friendly relations in spite of the fact that China has been the aggressor?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I would like to slightly amend his assessment. I do not think we can say that our attempt to promote friendship has been spurned by China. I would like to say that we have not yet got a very good positive response. Therefore, our efforts should continue. This is a matter which we will have to take up bilaterally with China, and I do not think that any other non-aligned country can really help.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In the light of the recent gesture shown by China towards Soviet Russia with regard to the rapprochement that has to be arrived between those two countries, is any such gesture being shown.....

AN HON. MEMBER: What is that gesture?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: On the occasion of the October Revolution Day, they said that in spite of the fact the relations between the two countries are not good, they still wish to have friendly relations with Soviet Russia. That is what the President of the Chinese Republic said. In the light of these things, may I know whether any such indirect or direct offer has been made to our country to establish normal relations?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: It is true that the last message that China is reported to have sent the USSR, at the time of the anniversary of the October Revolution, was some improvement on the earlier messages that they had been sending to the USSR on similar occasions. I do not see how our relations with China should in any way be dependent on the relationship between China and the USSR. That is a separate issue. So far as our own relations are concerned, that is a matter between our two countries between us and China.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कम्युनिस्ट चीन भारत पर आक्रमण करने का दोषी है। हमारी हजारों वर्गमील भूमि चीन के कब्जे में है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार चीन के साथ संबंध सुधारने की उत्सुकता में पालियामेंट द्वारा लिए गए इस संकल्प को भुला देगी कि भारत की एक एक इंच भूमि आक्रमणकारी से मुक्त होनी चाहिए? जब हम कहते हैं कि हम आक्रमणकारी को आक्रमण के फलों का उपभोग नहीं करने देंगे तो, क्या वह केवल इसरायल के ऊपर लागू होता है, चीन के ऊपर नहीं?।

श्री स्वर्णसिंह : जो हमने प्लेज पालियामेंट को दिया है उस को नहीं भूलेंगे।।

SHRI B. N. REDDY: The Minister has said that we are seeking normalisation of our relations with China. What are the concrete steps taken on our part to normalise the relations between China and our country, particularly in relation to the activities of the Dalai Lama and the Taiwan problem and similar problems which have caused some dispute?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I am very sorry that the hon. member, for reasons which I have not been able to understand has referred—it is not in our national interest to refer to it in this connection—to the presence of the Dalai Lama in India in this context. We have made the position clear any number of times that he has sought refuge here and the Dalai Lama is not indulging in any political activity in India. In fact, we have told the Dalai Lama very clearly that he will not be permitted to indulge in any political activity in India. Even during his recent foreign tour, the Dalai Lama did visit several European countries and all the reports that we have received indicate that he did not make any political statements throughout his tour. The hon. Member should not be influenced by what the Chinese have been saying in this connection. If

the Chinese want to accuse any other country then they cook up excuses. I would like to say categorically that the Chinese have got absolutely no justification to point any accusing finger at India on the question of the Dalai Lama. The hon. Member should resist the temptation of falling a victim to Chinese propaganda.

On Taiwan, I do not know what the hon. Member says, I think long before other countries clarified their stand on Taiwan, from the very beginning, since we recognised the People's Republic of China we have always taken the view that Taiwan is part of China and therefore we have never recognised either the two-China concept or the separate existence of Taiwan. So, I do not know what the hon. Member has in mind unless he has got some other secret brief on what is India's attitude to Taiwan on which anybody can raise any objection. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Sir, this is very objectionable; he has made an allegation against the hon. Member.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: If you think it is wrong then I withdraw that word.

MR. SPEAKER: He has withdrawn it.

SHRI B. N. REDDY: We will be very glad if the Minister clearly indicates the concrete steps taken in the matter.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Can the Minister say so against an hon. Member? He has made an allegation.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I do not want to prolong the controversy. If the hon. Member has listened carefully all that I said was, "unless there is any secret brief." If there is none, I am very happy.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: That is a reflection against the hon. Member.

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SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Now that they are protesting, I accept that they have not got any. Therefore, that is the end of the controversy.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: If somebody says that the Minister is a fool unless he says something to the contrary.... (*Interruptions*). The Minister was suggesting.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have not suggested. All that I said was it was difficult for me to understand the concept or the precise objection the hon. Member has got on India's policy in relation to Taiwan. It was difficult for me to understand. If in that argumentative state, I used a sentence which is not to his liking, I am the last person to stop on the susceptibilities of any hon. Member. I had absolutely no such intention.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: Sir, in view of the press report that the Foreign Minister expected improvement in Sino-Indian relations in a year's time, and also in view of the report that the Secretary of his Ministry, Mr. Kewal Singh, had a meeting at the United Nations with the Ambassador of People's China to the United Nations, may I know if he could give us any indication as to why he thinks of one year's time being good enough and is such step as the sending of our Ambassador to Peking in contemplation as a preparatory step in that direction?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: Sir, we need not attach any special significance to our Foreign Secretary meeting the Permanent Representative or even the Deputy Foreign Minister of China in New York. Let us understand our relations with China. We maintain a mission in Peking and they maintain a mission in Delhi. We are in constant touch with the foreign office of each other through our diplomats in Peking and through the Chinese diplomats in Delhi. I myself when I was in New York had occasions to have contacts with the Head of the Chinese Delegation and I also attended their national day function there which was

hosted by the leader of their delegation, the Deputy Foreign Minister of China in the United Nations, there is good co-operation if I may say so between the Chinese delegation and the Indian delegation on several matters where our approach is the same. For instance on matters about ending colonialism and on several other issues the two delegations have identical views. May be that my statement has been dramatised, when I said that I expected that some improvement was likely to take place in the year 1974. Nobody can really give any particular period for improvement of relations. I do feel that perhaps there are greater chances of improvement of relations....(Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Has he consulted an astrologer?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I think I am the solitary person who never consults any astrologer. The leaders of the Opposition are very fond of astrologers and it has become a fashion among politicians.

MR. SPEAKER: We have so many astrologers in this House also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Those Ministers who consulted astrologers lost their jobs.

MR. SPEAKER: From that point of view, Sardar Swaran Singh is right, he never consulted any astrologer and he never lost his job.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production of Passenger Cars

*65. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to double the production of passenger cars in the country; and

(b) if so, whether new licences will be issued for the purpose or old factories asked to accelerate production?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). Production of passenger cars in the country today is of the order of 46/47,000. Request for one of the existing manufacturers for expansion of capacity by 4,000 cars annually is under consideration. Another existing manufacturer is likely to increase his production marginally to a level of 5,000 cars a year. Letters of Intent for manufacture of passenger cars (excluding those for registration issued by the DGTD in respect of which the capacity will be assessed later) which are valid today account for production of an order of 1,56,000 a year. Even assuming that a fraction of that will materialise during the Fifth Plan period, it is expected that production of passenger cars will increase.

Misuse of steel quotas by Industrial Units

*66. **SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Industrial Units against whom action has been taken for the misuse of steel quotas during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for keeping a close watch against the misuse of steel quotas?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Regional Offices of the Iron and Steel Controller started functioning from June, 1971. Details of action taken till September, 1972 are as follows:

1. Cases placed under suspension	734
2. Cases where irregularities were brought to the notice of the sponsoring authorities	198
3. Cases referred to C.B.I.	13

4. Cases where criminal prosecution was launched 6
5. Cases where debaring orders under Clause 28-B of the Iron & Steel (Control) Order were passed 4

(b) The Measures have already been taken to tighten up the system to prevent misutilisation of steel. One of the amendments to the Iron & Steel (Control) Order made in March, 1971 provides that the use of steel for any purpose other than that for which it is allotted or applied for is a violation of that Order and as such will attract the penal provisions of the Essential Commodities Act. Regional Offices of the Iron and Steel Controller have been set up at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur and Hyderabad. These Regional Offices have been playing an effective role in checking misuse of steel. Assistance of C.B.I. is taken wherever necessary.

New steel prices

*71. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new steel prices indicate a steep increase over the existing Joint Plant Committee rates; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir, Prices of three main categories of plates, structurals and railway materials have remained unchanged while prices of others have been increased by varying amounts.

पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों को स्वदेश वापसी

*72. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली समझौते के अनुसार सभी पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों को कब तक भारत से स्वदेश भेज दिया जायेगा ;

(ख) युद्धबन्दियों को अपने साथ कौन

कौन सा सामान ले जाने की अनुमति दी गई और इस पर सरकार का कितना खर्च हुआ ; और

(ग) क्या बहुत से युद्धबन्दी पाकिस्तान वापस जाने के इच्छुक नहीं थे और यदि हां, तो उनको संख्या क्या है और अभी कितने युद्धबन्दी वापस जाने हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

दिल्ली समझौते के अनुसार, भारत से पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों के प्रत्यावर्तन को पूरा करने के लिए कोई समय की सीमा निश्चित नहीं की गई है। प्रत्यावर्तन की प्रगति पाकिस्तान के बंगालियों और बंगलादेश के गैर-बंगालियों के साथ साथ प्रत्यावर्तन पर निर्भर करेगी। तथापि, प्रत्यावर्तन की वर्तमान दर से ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि इस प्रक्रिया के 6 मास में पूरा होने की सम्भावना है।

2. प्रत्यावर्तन के समय युद्धबन्दियों द्वारा जो सामान ले जाने की अनुमति दी गई है उसका ब्यौरा निम्नांकित है :—

(क) गम्भीर रूप से बीमार तथा जल्मी युद्धबन्दी/सुरक्षात्मक हिरासत में अर्सेनिक (केवल वे जो स्ट्रेचर पर पड़े हैं) :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. तकिया | 1 |
| 2. स्लिप पिलो | 1 |
| 3. सूती/फलालेन की स्लीपिंग जाकट | 1 |
| 4. सूती/फलालेन का स्लीपिंग ट्राउजर | 1 |
| 5. वेस्ट काटन | 2 |
| 6. ट्रावर सूती | 2 |
| 7. वॉशिंग्टन की साक्स | एक जोड़ा |
| 8. तौलिया हैड | 2 |
| 9. चप्पल/कैंबेस के जूते एक जोड़ा | |

(ख) जो चल सकते हैं : जो युद्धबन्दी चल सकते हैं उन्हें उरार्थुवन (क) में क्रम संख्या (1) तथा (2) के को छोड़ कर शेष सभी

मदों को ले जाने की अनुमति होगी ।

(ग) युद्धबन्दी/सुरक्षात्मक हिरासत में असैनिक (परिवारों को छोड़कर) ।

युद्धबन्दीयों/सुरक्षात्मक हिरासत में असैनिकों (परिवारों को छोड़कर) द्वारा कपड़ों के निम्नांकित मदों को ले जाने की अनुमति दी गई है :—

	अफसर तथा अन्य रैंक	अन्य असैनिक
1. सूती कमीज	2	2
2. ड्रिल के पाजामें	2 जोड़े	2 जोड़े
3. वेस्ट काटन	2	2
4. ड्रावर सूती	2 जोड़े	2 जोड़े
5. साक्स वर्स्टिड	2 जोड़े	2 जोड़े
6. हैड एफ एस ;	1	1
7. तोलिया हैड	1	1
8. कंबैस के जूते	1 जोड़ा	1 जोड़ा

(घ) महिलाएं

1. साक्स वर्स्टिड	2 जोड़े
2. कंबैस के जूते/चप्पल	एक जोड़ा
3. तोलिया हैड]	1
4. वेस्ट काटन	2
5. ड्रावर सूती	2 जोड़े
6. साड़ी, पेटिकोट तथा ब्लाउज अथवा सलवार, कमीज और दुपट्टा ।	2 जोड़े

(ङ) बच्चे

(1) 12 वर्ष से ऊपर की लड़कियां :

सलवार, कमीज तथा दुपट्टा	2 सेट
साक्स वर्स्टिड	2 जोड़े
कंबैस के जूते/चप्पल	1 जोड़ा
वेस्ट सूती	2
ड्रावर सूती	2 सेट
तोलिया हैड	1

(2) 12 वर्ष से कम आयु की लड़कियां :

फराक तथा अंडरवीयर	2 जोड़े
तोलिया हैड	1
साक्स वर्स्टिड	2 जोड़े
कंबैस के जूते/चप्पल	1 जोड़ा
ड्रावर सूती	2 जोड़े
वेस्ट सूती	2

(3) 12 वर्ष से ऊपर आयु के बच्चे :

शार्ट तथा कमीज	2 जोड़े
तौलिया हैड	1
साक्स वर्स्टिड	2 जोड़े
वेस्ट काटन	2
ड्रावर सूती	2 जोड़े
कवैस के जूते	1 जोड़ा

(4) 12 वर्ष की आयु से कम बच्चे :

शार्ट तथा कमीज	2 जोड़े
तौलिया हैड	1
साक्स वर्स्टिड	2 जोड़े
कवैस के जूते	1 जोड़ा

उपर्युक्त पैरा 2 में बताए गए भदों के अनिश्चय, हरेक युद्ध कैदों/युद्धात्मक हिंसा में असैनिक, जिसमें महिलाएं तथा बच्चे सम्मिलित हैं, को एक जसी पुलओवर भी दिया जा सकता है यदि उन्हें सर्दी के मौसम में (अर्थात् अक्टूबर से मार्च) स्वदेश भेजा जाता है।

क्योंकि युद्धबन्दियों की स्वदेश वापसी प्रगति पर है अतः इन चीजों पर हुए खर्च को अभी तक अलग से संकलित नहीं किया गया है।

3. 12-11-1973 तक स्वदेश भेजे गये 13,268 पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों में से कुछेक ही ऐसे थे जो पाकिस्तान वापस नहीं जाना चाहते थे।

12-11-1973 के पश्चात् अभी तक प्र0,227 पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों का य6तावर्तन कयाजाना शेष है।

Assessment of stock of steel with public and private sector undertakings

*73. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) the result of the survey conducted by his Ministry to assess the total stocks of steel in the different public as well as private sector Undertakings; and

(b) a brief outline of the follow-up action taken on the findings of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). The Steel Priority Committee decided that in order to make a more realistic scrutiny of demands for various categories of steel, information about stocks of steel held by different indentors should be obtained. It was also felt that the details of stocks should be collected so that the rolling programme of the main producers of steel could be re-cast and imports could be adjusted accordingly. A Study Group set up for this purpose selected 71 sample units which had reported a total inventory of about 0.75 million tonnes. After getting the results of the survey, it was decided to implement Five Point Programme suggested by the Study Group to rectify the position relating to idle inventories. This Programme included the proposal to set up regional and central groups of Iron and Steel Controller and senior managers of the main producers of steel to advise on recommendations regarding important projects and also to monitor their inventory. Efforts are being made to adjust future allocations after taking into account the volume of existing inventories. Further the stocks which had been surrendered out of excess inventories held by some of the large consumers are being re-allocated.

Pak Demand for Proportionate Reduction in Arms by India and Pakistan

*74. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Pakistan has expressed the view that proportionate arms reduction by India and Pakistan, after the repatriation of Prisoners-of-War, will lead to the lasting peace in the Indian sub-continent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) In a recent interview to the New York Times Prime Minister Bhutto reportedly stated that Pakistan would like to discuss mutual reduction of arms with India in the near future and that any such reduction would have to ensure parity between the two countries.

(b) In view of India's much greater defence responsibilities, any suggestion of military parity between India and Pakistan is untenable if equality is the concept of parity.

Recruitment in Armed Forces

*75. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5079 on the 30th August, 1973 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to do away with the historical reasons and grounds of traditions established during the British days for giving reservation and weightage in recruitment for members of certain castes only on the basis of existing class compositions; and

(b) in what manner it is ensured that the policy of Government to provide equal opportunities to all citizens in enrolment in the Armed Forces is enforced properly?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). As already stated in the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5079 on 30-8-73 on the floor of this Sabha, there is no class composition either in the Navy or in the Air Force. In the Army too, there is no class composition except in certain regiments which however constitute about 40 per cent of the total strength of the Army. The entire question of class composition is under study and review on the basis of which appropriate measures will be taken to further broad-base recruitment and spread it more uniformly than at present, to the extent practicable, so that people from all parts of the country may get an equal opportunity for entering the Army irrespective of class, caste or religion.

Committee to Review Letters of Intent for manufacture of small cars

*76. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a three-man Technical Committee has been set up by his Ministry to review the progress of the Letters of Intent given to the Private Parties for the manufacture of small cars;

(b) if so, the names of Private Parties who had been given such Letters of Intent with dates of issue of the Letters of Intent;

(c) the cases in which the period of the Letters of Intent has been extended and on how many occasions such extension was granted in each case; and

(d) the terms and reference of the Technical Committee and when it is expected to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is given as under:

Name of the party	Date of issue of letter of intent	No. of extension given & the period upto which letter of intent is valid
1. M/s. Maruti Ltd., Gurgaon.	30-9-1970	Three 31-12-1973.
2. Shri Manubhai H. Thakkar, Partner, Ashwin Industries Samloya, Distt. Baroda (Gujarat)	1-11-1971	One 31-12-1973
3. M/s. Allied Engineering Corporation, Salem	23-12-1971	Two 31-3-1974
4. Shri Som Prakash Rokhi, M's. Zeta India, Delhi	11-2-1972	One 10-8-1974
5. Mrs. Sulochana Singh, Kanpur	28-8-1972	Nil. 21-8-1974
6. M/s. Speedcrafts Pvt. Ltd., Patna	20-1-1971	Three 13-1-1974
7. M/s. Airtch Private Ltd., New Delhi	14-1-1972	Two 13-1-1974
8. M/s. Anandji Haridas & Co. Private Ltd., Bombay	14-1-1972	Two 13-1-1974
9. Shri S. Chandra, New Delhi	13-7-1972	One 10-1-1974
10. M/s. India Automobile (1960) Ltd., Calcutta	2-12-1972	Nil. 1-12-1973
11. M/s. Sona Automobile Industries Ltd., Indore.	11-7-1973	Nil. 10-7-1974.

(d) The terms of reference of the Committee appointed on 3-10-1973. are to review :

- (i) the progress made by the holders of the letters of intent towards manufacture of prototypes;

ing manufacturers industrial licences/registration certificates.
The Committee has been asked to submit its report as early as possible.

- (ii) the capability of the party to produce the car on the scale indicated in the letter of intent; and

Steps to meet the Demand for Three-wheelers as Motor Cycles

- (iii) in the light of (i) and (ii) above, to make recommendations in respect of the feasibility of giving intend-

*78 SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for three-wheelers and Motor cycles has gone up considerably;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to meet the demand; and

(c) whether Government will be able to meet the demand in full during Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the existing manufacturers have been permitted to expand their capacity and letters of intent have been issued to a number of new parties.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Take-over of Management of All Coal Mines

*80 **SHRI M. S. PURTY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to take-over the management of all the coal mines; and

(b) if so, the board outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) The management of all the coal mines except the captive mines of private steel plants, namely, Tata Iron & Steel Co. and Indian Iron and Steel Co., has already been taken over by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Resignation by some Directors of Scooters India Ltd.

603. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Directors of the Scooters India Ltd. have tendered their resignation;

(b) if, so, the number of such directors with names and on what ground they have resigned;

(c) whether the companies that these directors represented will now cease to co-operate in the management of the production of scooters by Scooters India Ltd. and whether this will cause a set-back with regard to know-how and retard the progress the working of the Scooters India Ltd.; and

(d) the steps being taken to ensure that production of scooter is not hampered?

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

(b) Two directors, Sarvashri M. A. Chidambaram and C. B. Saran, nominated on the basis of promised participation in equity, have withdrawn from the Board as they did not approve of the Board's decision with regard to structuring of technical management of the unit.

(c) The Company that they represented on the Board is likely to cease to co-operate but that will not have any effect in the working of Scooters India Ltd.

(d) As the production organization was not framed on such assistance, no special steps to fill the gap are necessary.

Manufacture of Scooters by Scooters India Limited

604. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:** Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements have since been finalised for rolling out scooters for public purchase from August, 1974;

(b) if so, the market price of each scooter in India and how many would be available for open purchase and

how many will be earmarked for export;

(c) whether different State Industrial Development Corporation who are to assemble the scooters out of the machines and component manufactured at Lucknow are yet to finalise the agreement with the Scooters India Limited; and if so, whether in view of this Government would be able to stick to the above time schedule; and

(d) the arrangements being made to have a centralised control over the quality of the scooters assembled by different State agencies?

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

(b) When full capacity of 1,00,000 scooters per annum is reached, 10,000 scooters will be earmarked for export; the market price of such scooters in India has yet to be finally worked out.

(c) An agreement has already been signed with M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd. (an Andhra Pradesh Government Undertaking). Agreements with the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation and with ENCOS, an Industrial Co-operative Society sponsored by Kerala Government are expected to be signed shortly. Agreements are for setting up manufacturing and assembling facilities for additional scooters and do not affect the plans of Scooters India Ltd. to commence production of scooters in their own plant at Lucknow.

(d) The scooters manufactured at Lucknow and by the various licences are to be sold under a common marketing and pricing policy with a common trade name. Scooters India Ltd. have rights under the proposed agreements with the Licensees as to enable it to maintain uniform quality standards.

Raise in wage of cement works

605. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cement workers got a rise in their wages recently; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A copy of the Award given on this subject by the Union Labour Minister is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5696/73].

Creation of Gratuity Trust

606. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a working group to examine the demand for creating a Gratuity Trust;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the report of the Working Group; and

(c) the number of recommendations accepted by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) A Working Group was appointed to examine the matter.

(b) The Group has recommended setting up of Trust Funds by employers except in the case of small and medium sized employers who should be required to enter into a scheme of insurance with the Life Insurance Corporation.

(c) The report of the Working Group is under examination. It will come up for consideration before the Labour Ministers' Conference scheduled to be held on 24th November, 1973.

Leakage of Top Secret Plan in 1965 War

607. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 862 on the 26th April, 1973 regarding leakage of top secret plan in 1965 war, and state:

(a) whether the matter in regard to the secret known to the journalist about the war in 1965 with Pakistan, has been enquired into; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof; and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The matter is being enquired into.

Request from Indonesian Government for Joint Naval Exercises with Indian War-Ship

608. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6131 on the 5th April, 1973, regarding request from Indonesian Government for Joint Naval Exercises with Indian War-ships and state:

(a) whether the date and venue of the exercise and the warships which will participate in the joint naval exercise between the Indonesian Navy and the Indian Navy, have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). Joint exercises were carried out between Indian Naval Ship NILGIRI and Indonesian Naval Frigate LAMBUNG MANGKHURAT in Indonesian Waters on 12 June, 1973.

Air Crash of MIG-21 Near Bedgam Srinagar

609. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6963 on the 12th April, 1973 regarding air crash of MIG-21 near Bedgam, Srinagar, and state:

(a) whether the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

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

(b) The proceedings of the Court of Inquiry are confidential in character. It would, therefore, not be in the public interest to disclose the outlines thereof.

Two-Tier Steel Pricing Policy

610. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:

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

(a) whether Government have agreed on two-tier steel price policy under which priority industries will be given steel at fixed rates and for other industries steel prices would be settled by the Steel Authority of India and Joint Plant Committee; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Joint Plant Committee has announced new steel prices. The salient features are:

(i) There will be no change for the three main categories of

plates, structurals and railway materials which are predominantly used by State and Central Government, public sector and basic industries;

- (ii) The prices of other categories of steel have been increased by varying amounts;
- (iii) These prices have been made applicable from the midnight of 14/15 October, 1973;
- (iv) The interest of the exporters of engineering goods is being protected.

भारतीय वायु सेना के विमान का पूना के पास दुर्घटनाग्रस्त होना

611. श्री भागीरथ भवर : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 24 सितम्बर, 1973 को पूना के निकट वायु सेना का एक विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गया था जिसके फलस्वरूप एक श्रमिक की घटना-स्थल पर ही मृत्यु हो गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे ;

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) इस दुर्घटना में कितनी हानि हुई ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हां श्रीमन् ।

(ख) जांच-प्रदायक की कार्यवाही अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) जांच-अदालत के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर आवश्यक उपचारी कार्रवाई की जाएगी ।

(घ) 62,11,600 रुपए की कुल हानि का अनुमान लगाया गया है ।

भारत-पाक उपमहाद्वीप में विवाद के सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री श्री भुट्टो का वक्तव्य

612. श्री भागीरथ भवर : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान के प्रधान मंत्री श्री जेड० ए० भुट्टो ने न्यूयार्क में कहा था कि भारत-पाक उपमहाद्वीप के विवाद अभी समाप्त नहीं हुए ;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान ने भारत को आक्रामक बताया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार ने शिमला समझौते के अन्तर्गत उसे अपनी प्रतिक्रिया बना दी है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने इस आशय की प्रैस रिपोर्टें देख ली हैं ।

(ग) भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार को प्रौद्योगिक तौर पर लिखना आवश्यक नहीं समझा, तो भी भारत द्वारा आक्रमण की बात सुस्थापित तथ्यों के विपरीत है ।

उहां अनुसूचने मसलों का संबंध है, भारत सरकार और पाकिस्तान सरकार मधी समस्याओं को शिमला समझौते की शर्तों के अनुसार द्विपक्षीय वार्ता के द्वारा शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से हल करने को वचनबद्ध हैं ।

Allotment of Steel by Steel Priority Committee

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

(a) the total allotment of steel made by the Steel Priority Committee during the last three years and its year-wise break-up; and

(b) whether Government propose to rationalise the distribution machinery of steel in the country and if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) During the last three years, after introduction of the new distribution policy from October—December 1970 period, a total of 44,65,288 tonnes of steel has been allocated by the Steel Priority Committee. The year-wise break-up is shown below:—

	Tonnes
1970—71 (From October-December '70 period)	8,11,919
1971—72 . . .	17,12,389
1972—73 . . .	19,40,978

(b) The Steel distribution system is reviewed from time to time and changes therein are made whenever necessary. A statement indicating the recommendations of a Department Study Group on Steel Distribution System which have recently been accepted by the Government and are being implemented is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5697/73].

Production in Steel Plants Receiving Power from DVC

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

(a) the names of steel plants which receive power supply from Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) whether the production of steel in these plants has been considerably affected due to the frequent mechanical break-down in these power plants; and

(c) if so, whether the Steel Ministry has sought the transfer of the administrative control of Damodar Valley Corporation under it and if so, the progress made so far in this respect?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) I. Durgapur Steel Plant, Durgapur.

2. Jamshedpur Steel Plant of Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.

3. Burnpur Steel Plant of India Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.

4. Bokaro Steel Plant.

5. Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur.

(b) The production of steel in all the plants has been affected adversely owing to frequent power cuts. Production of steel at Bokaro has not yet commenced. Only pig iron is produced. It is estimated that, on account of shortage in the supply of power direct to these steel plants and to the Jharia Coking Coal mines and washeries, the loss in production of saleable steel is as follows:—

Durgapur Steel Plant—44,735 tonnes (upto September 1973)

Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.—172,930 tonnes (upto October 1973)

Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.—20,704 tonnes (upto August 1973)

Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur—5,947 tonnes (upto October 1973)

(c) No, Sir.

Settlement of Demands of E.P.F. Staff Federation

615. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in settling the demands of the Employees Provident Fund Staff Federation;

(b) whether the Federation threatened to resort to strike if their demands were not settled; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to arrive at a reasonable settlement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:

(a) During the last one year, several demands of the Federation have been fulfilled. The principal demand of the Federation regarding the revision of scales of pay is under consideration of a Sub-Committee appointed by the Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident Fund.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Central Provident Fund Commissioner discussed the matter with the Secretary General of the Federation, and explained the position in respect of the demands. He also appealed to the Federation to eschew the course of direct action. The Labour Minister also met the President and the Secretary General of the Federation when the Chairman, Central Board of Trustees, Employees Provident fund and Central Provident Fund Commissioner were present. The issues, were discussed at length and the Labour Minister also requested them to give up the contemplated direct action.

Mini-Steel Plant for Rajasthan

616. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have concentrated their attention on setting up

of more mini-steel plants in different parts of the country and whether the necessary infra-structure is available and if so, whether any such study has since been taken in hand and by what time this will be over; and

(b) whether Rajasthan will be permitted to set up a mini-steel plant for which ample resources are available within the State and in the neighbouring State of Madhya Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) A large number of electric arc furnaces have been set up in different parts of the country during the last few years. It is for the entrepreneurs to satisfy themselves as to the availability of infrastructure facilities before making investments.

A study was recently made by the Department of Steel regarding the availability of ferrous scrap according to which domestic availability of scrap would be inadequate to sustain a rapid growth in the electric furnace industry.

(b) A letter of Intent has already been granted to the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Development Corporation for setting up an electric furnace-cum-continuous casting complex to manufacture 50,000 tonnes of billets per annum.

Minimum Wage for Agricultural Labourers

617. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix minimum wage for agricultural labourers;

(b) what are the existing wages in the country;

(c) how many are benefited by this; and

(d) the total number of agricultural labourers in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Minimum Wages for agricultural labourers have already been fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, by the Central and the State Governments in their respective spheres.

(b) The Central Government in their capacity as 'appropriate Government' have, in August 1973, notified minimum wages for employment in agriculture ranging between Rs. 3.50 to 5.15 per day according to areas, for unskilled workers. Upto-date information regarding the wages fixed by the State Governments is not available.

(c) The information is not available.

(d) The available information is published in Table 1.3—Page 6 of the publication 'Indian Labour Statistics, 1973' brought out by the Labour Bureau, Simla.

Processing of Solvent Refined Coal for Energy Supply in India

618. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a relatively pollution-free coal product which could have a tremendous impact on the energy supply pattern in the world named as the Solvent Refined Coal (SRC) processed in Washington; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allow or take up the processing of the SRC in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). There have been developments in USA, U.K. and elsewhere on solvent extraction of coal. In India the CFRI propose to set up a pilot plant for the production of electrode coke and substitute for pitch binder by a similar process patented by them.

Expansion Programme of Neyveli Project

619. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government have assured the Centre that they will compensate the loss incurred by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation by paying a higher price for the power produced in the Neyveli thermal power station if the Centre accepted the expansion programme of the Neyveli Project;

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

(c) whether any settlement has been reached; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

स्कूटरों-कारों के निर्माताओं का कोटा बन्द किया जाना

620. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव:** क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्कूटरों तथा कारों के निर्माताओं का कोटा बन्द कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबोर सिंह): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इसका कारण इन गाड़ियों जिनका उत्पादन सीमित मात्रा में हो रहा है को सामान्य जनता और प्राथमिक उपयोग के लिये अधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराना है ।

यू० पी० स्कूटर्स ल० उन्नाव (कानपुर) द्वारा
स्कूटर्स का निर्माण

621. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मैसर्स यू० पी०
स्कूटर्स उन्नाव (कानपुर) को स्कूटर्स बनाने
का लाइसेंस दे दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो स्कूटर बिक्री के लिये
बाजार में कब तक आ जायेंगे तथा उनका मूल्य
कितना होगा ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री
बलवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) जनवरी, 1974 तक 1 कारखाने
से निकलते समय का खुदरा मूल्य जिसमें
बिक्री का कर्माशन भी सम्मिलित है, प्रति
स्कूटर 3720 रुपये होने का अनुमान है ।

Delay in Aluminium Price Revision

622. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-
THAM: Will the Minister of STEEL
AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Gov-
ernment has been drawn to the news
item appearing in the Hindustan
Standard dated the 10th October,
1973 captioned "Concern over delay
in aluminium price revision"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment thereto?

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

(b) The production of aluminium
has been adversely affected in the
current year on account of heavy
power cuts imposed on the alumin-
ium industry by the different State

Electricity Boards. As against the
initial estimate of 200,000 ton-
nes during 1973-74, it is now
estimated that production dur-
ing 1973-74 would be about 140/
150,000 tonnes. The fall in produc-
tion of the metal has affected the
availability of the metal to the con-
suming industry. Steps that are possi-
ble to alleviate the scarcity condi-
tions in critical sectors of industry are
being taken by Government from time
to time.

The cost of production of aluminium
and its products (excepting extru-
sions and foils) is presently being re-
viewed by the Bureau of Industrial
Costs and Prices and decisions on
their recommendations regarding sell-
ing prices are expected to be taken
by Government soon.

Creation of New Posts in Office of Director General of Supplies and Disposals

623. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will
the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHA-
BILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DGS&D, Depart-
ment of Supply continue to waste
public money by creating new fangl-
ed posts;

(b) whether a new post of Officer-
On-Special-Duty for streamlining the
DGS&D was sought to be created;

(c) whether a post of Director
General is also sought to be created
abroad in the Supply Mission in
U.K.;

(d) whether any steps have been
taken to prevent the creation of these
two posts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND
REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K.
KHADILKAR): (a) No, Sir. There is
no basis for such an allegation.

(b) One temporary post of Officer-
On-Special-Duty in the scale of

Rs. 1100—1800 has been created in the Department of Supply from the 18th August, 1973 for a period of six months to assist in streamlining and simplifying the rules, regulations and procedures in the DGS&D.

(c) There is already a post of Director General of the India Supply Mission, London and so the question of creating this post does not arise.

(d) and (e). The implication of this part of the question is not clear. Posts are created according to requirements of work of the Department. Information regarding the two posts is given in reply to parts (b) and (c) above.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में हिन्दी के लिए स्थान

624. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में हिन्दी को स्थान दिलाने के लिये अब तक कोई कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उठाये हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र की आधिकारिक भाषाओं में किसी भी नई भाषा को शामिल करवाना कठिन है।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा की सरकारी एवं काम-काजी भाषाओं की सूची में किसी भाषा को जोड़ने के लिए, प्रक्रिया के नियमों का संगोचन और उपस्थित एवं मतदान करने वाले सदस्यों का बहुमत से समर्थन अपेक्षित है। इस बात की सम्भावना नहीं है कि वर्तमान स्थिति में बहुमत इस विषय में किसी भी फेरबदल का समर्थन करेगा।

स्कूटरों का उत्पादन

625. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कितने स्कूटर कारखाने हैं ;

(ख) विभिन्न कारखानों में स्कूटरों के वार्षिक उत्पादन का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या भारत में निम्नित स्कूटरों का निर्यात किया जाता है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख)। इन समय देश में स्कूटरों के चार निर्माता हैं। उनके नाम और 1972 तथा 1973 (जित-म्बर तक) स्कूटरों का वार्षिक उत्पादन निम्नलिखित है:-

नाम	उत्पादन (संख्या)	
	1972	1973 (जितम्बर तक)
मैसर्स आटोमोबाइल प्रोडक्ट्स आफ इण्डिया लि०, बागई	20,851	18,614
मैसर्स बजाज आटो लि०, पूना	40,332	38,755
मैसर्स एस्कार्ट्स लि०, फरीदाबाद	3,468	2,531
मैसर्स इन्फोल्ड इण्डिया लि०, मद्रास	80	कुछ नहीं
योग	64,731	59,000

(ग) स्कूटरों के निर्यात की संख्या बिल्कुल ही नगण्य है।

Progress in setting up of Scooter Manufacturing factory in Alwar

626. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the setting up of the scooter manufacturing factory in Alwar (Rajasthan) in respect of different aspects of the projects;

(b) the reasons for delay; and

(c) by what time the factory is likely to commence production?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A new company under the name and style of "The Aravalli Svachalit Vahan Ltd." has been formed. Land has been acquired at Alwar. Development of land has been completed and construction of factory building is in progress. Orders for indigenous machinery have been placed. The prototype of the scooter to be produced has already been tested and found road-worthy. An application for import of capital goods under consideration of Government. After it is cleared an industrial licence will be issued.

(b) The prototype scooter was submitted for tests to the VRDE, Ahmednagar in June, 1972. Since some major defects were noticed on the vehicle during the course of the trial, it was retendered on 29th January, 1973 after rectification of the defects. This resulted in delay in the approval

of the prototype by the VRDE, Ahmednagar.

(c) It is not possible to forecast at this stage when commercial production will commence.

राज्यों में औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

627. श्री नाथू राम ग्रहिवरवार : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में राज्यवार, कितने औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन संस्थानों में कितने छात्रों को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है ; और

(ग) इन प्रशिक्षित छात्रों में से कितने छात्रों को सरकारी अथवा गैर सरकारी औद्योगिक संस्थानों में लगाया गया है ?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) एक विवरण संग्रहन है जिनमें औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की संख्या दी गई है।

(ख) विवरण संग्रहन है।

(ग) रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा रोजगार में लगाये गये दस्तावेजों की संख्या के बारे में ही जानकारी उपलब्ध है जो प्रश्न के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में दिये गये विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण**औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की राज्यानुसार स्थिति**

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	31-7-73 की संख्या	क्रम संख्या	राज्य	31-7-73 की संख्या
1	2	3	1	2	3
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	21	3	बिहार	29
2	असम	8	4	गुजरात	18

1	2	3	1	2	3
5	हरियाणा	17	17	राजस्थान	15
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7	18	तमिलनाडू	32
7	जम्मू व कश्मीर	7	19	त्रिपुरा	2
8	केरल	10	20	उत्तर प्रदेश	50
9	मध्य प्रदेश	23	21	पश्चिम बंगाल	17
10	महाराष्ट्र	32	22	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	1
11	मणिपुर	1	23	चंडीगढ़	2
12	मेघालय	1	24	दिल्ली	7
13	कर्नाटक	14	25	गोवा	1
14	नागालैण्ड	1	26	मिजोरम	1
15	उड़ीसा	10	27	पाण्डिचेरी	1
16	पंजाब	29			
			अखिल भारतीय योग		357

लोक सभा के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या-627 दिनांक 15-11-1973 के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में निर्दिष्ट विवरण।

विवरण जिसमें जुलाई, 1970, 1971, 1972 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्षों के दस्तकार प्रशिक्षण योजना के अधीन उत्तीर्ण हुए दस्तकारों की संख्या तथा रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा रोजगार में लगाए गए दस्तकारों की संख्या दी गई है :—

अवधि	दस्तकार प्रशिक्षण योजना के अधीन उत्तीर्ण हुए दस्तकारों की संख्या	रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा रोजगार में लगाए गए दस्तकारों की संख्या
अगस्त, 1969 से जुलाई, 1970 तक	53,614	9,751
अगस्त, 1970 से जुलाई, 1971 तक	56,163	10,579
अगस्त, 1971 से जुलाई, 1972 तक	64,058	14,490

नोट :—रोजगार में लगाए गए दस्तकार अनिवार्यतः वही दस्तकार नहीं हैं जो उसी वर्ष उत्तीर्ण हुए हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान

628. श्री नथूराम अहिरवार : क्या
अर्थ मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान खोलने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्रस्ताव मांगे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन जिलों के नाम क्या हैं, जहाँ ऐसे संस्थान खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) क्या उन जिलों में प्रयोगिक प्रशिक्षण न होने के कारण लाखों रुपये की मशीनें बेकार पड़ी हैं जहाँ कि प्रशिक्षण संस्थान खोले गये थे ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार वहाँ औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान केन्द्रों को खोलने में प्राथमिकता देने का है ?

अर्थ मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बाल गोविन्द चर्मा) : (क) से (घ). औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों का प्रशासनिक और वित्तीय निबंधन राज्य सरकारें करती हैं। अतः भारत सरकार के पास प्रश्न में उठाये गये विषयों के संबंध किसी प्रकार की सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

**Statement made by Defence Minister
Re. Freeze on Income, Prices and
Wages**

629. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reported observations by the Minister of Defence in Bombay on the 23rd September, 1973 that freeze on Income, Prices and Wages is not possible, have been brought to the notice of Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise as there is no such proposal at present.

छोटी कार के नमूने

630. श्री चन्डूलाल चंद्राकर : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में छोटी कार के नमूने के विकास के लिये कुछ लोगों ने प्रयत्न किए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनको संज्ञा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार उनके प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही है ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). 12 व्यक्तियों ने अपने डिजाइन की कारों का निर्माण करने के लिये प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किए थे। उन सबको आशय पत्र जारी किये गए थे। वर्तमान स्थिति यह है कि एक आदर्श का गाड़ी अनुसंधान तथा विकास प्रतिष्ठान में परीक्षण किया जा रहा है। अन्य मामलों में आदर्शों का विकास निमित्त अवसरों में है।

**Aluminium Industry in Palamu
District, Bihar**

631. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to start an aluminium industry in Palamu District of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar got a Feasibility Report prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation for setting up an aluminium complex based on the bauxite deposits

in the freehold areas of Ranchi-Palamau Districts of Bihar. The Feasibility Report is under consideration of the State Government.

पाकिस्तानी युद्ध बन्दियों पर व्यय

632. डा० गोविंद वास रछारिया

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पाकिस्तानी युद्ध बन्दियों पर शीर्षकवार तथा महीने वार अब तक कितना धन व्यय हुआ है और

(ख) सरकार जेनेवा सम्मेलन के घतर्गत पाकिस्तान सरकार से इस धन राशि को वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)

(क) एक विवरण समा पटल पर रखा है। (अध्याय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या 5698/1973)

(ख) जेनेवा समझौते के अनुसार पाकिस्तानी युद्ध बन्दियों को दिये गये अभिमत

बेतन पर भारत सरकार द्वारा किया गया व्यय वापिस किया जाना है। इसके वापसी के प्रश्न को पाकिस्तान सरकार के साथ उठाया गया है।

Scope for Employment of more people in Tea Industry

633. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tea plantation workers employed in each State in India;

(b) whether there is scope to provide employment to more people in the Tea industry; and

(c) if so, whether there is any scheme under consideration in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The number of Tea plantations submitting returns under the Plantations Labour Act, 1951 and the average daily employment therein during the year 1971 is as under:—

Name of the State	No. of different plantations submitting returns	Average daily labour employed
Assam	546	3,91,564
Bihar	12	425
Himachal Pradesh	15	645
Kerala	124	80,727
Mysore	4	1,793*
Tamil Nadu	95	49,218
Tripura	40	5,218
Uttar Pradesh	11	1,092
West Bengal	266	1,92,424
	<u>1,113</u>	<u>7,23,106</u>

*The figure relates to total number of workers.

(b) The State Governments of Himachal Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar and Tripura feel that the scope of further employment in the Tea industry at present is very remote.

(c) No.

Review of Price Control on Ingots Billets produced by Electric furnace units

634. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of imposing price control on the ingots/billets produced by the electric furnace units, has since been reviewed; and

(b) if so, the decision taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). At present, there is no proposal to control the price of steel ingots/billets produced by the electric furnace units.

Integrated steel projects during Fifth or Sixth Plan period

635. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:

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

(a) whether Government have taken a decision that no new integrated steel project will be taken up in the Fifth or Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the broad outlines of schemes under consideration for the expansion of the existing steel plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Ac-

ording to the draft proposals under consideration of Government for the steel development programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan, no new integrated steel project is proposed to be taken up in the Fifth Plan period. However, certain feasibility studies would be initiated for additional steel-making capacity so that these studies could be made use of in the succeeding Five Year Plan periods.

(b) and (c). During the Fifth Plan period, the capacity of Bhilai Steel Plant is proposed to be raised to 4 million ingot tonnes and work at Bokaro would be continued to achieve a capacity of 4.75 million ingot tonnes. In addition, work would be continued on the three new steel plants at Visakhapatnam, Vijayanagar and Salem. Proposals are also under consideration for the expansion of the Jamshedpur Works of Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. Resources are not available for taking up any new integrated steel plant in the Fifth Plan.

Part Played by India to end Arab Israel War

636. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he and the Prime Minister have issued statements over the issue of Arab-Israel war;

(b) if so, a gist thereof; and

(c) the part played by Government with a view to see an end of the said war?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Prime Minister and the Minister of External Affairs made a number of statements on the West-Asia conflict expressing India's concern at the outbreak of the fighting and our belief that Israel's refusal to withdraw from territories occupied by it

as a result of the conflict in 1967 constituted the main cause of the renewal of hostilities. After the adoption of Resolution No. 338 by the U. N. Security Council, the Minister of External Affairs stated that India was satisfied with the Resolution as it opened up possibilities of bringing about a cease-fire and removing the basic cause of conflict; he reiterated Government of India's stand that peace combined with justice in West Asia could be achieved through the vacation of the Arab territories by Israel and negotiations for ensuring a durable peace and assuring security for all the States in the region.

(c) Government of India kept in close touch with a number of other Governments on possibilities of bringing about an end to hostilities on just and equitable terms.—While supporting UN Security Council Resolutions calling for a cease-fire, India was a co-sponsor of UN Security Council Resolution No. 340 which *inter-alia* requested the Secretary General of the United Nations to take immediate steps to constitute a United Nations Emergency Force.

Strike Threat by A.I.R.F. and other Trade Unions of Account of their Dissatisfaction with Pay Commission's Report

637. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the decision taken by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and other Trade Unions for a nation-wide strike and agitation on account of their dissatisfaction with the Pay Commission's Report and the announcement of the decision taken by the Cabinet regarding minimum wage structure and Bonus issue;

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

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to come to an agreed formula on the issues with the various Trade Unions, Federations and Associations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Decisions on the Recommendations of the Third Pay Commission relating to employees in Class II, III and IV have been announced in Government's Resolution dated the 1st November, 1973 wherein it has been explained *inter alia* that the minimum remuneration for whole-time Central Government civilian employee at the start of his career shall be raised from Rs. 185 per month recommended by the Commission to Rs. 196 per month and five Class IV scales shall be restructured. Consultations were held prior to the announcement of the above decisions with the Standing Committee of Staff Side of the National Council in which representatives of the various associations and federations have seats.

Several trade unions with the exception of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen have reacted unfavourably to the Government's decisions. Among the various trade unions, it is only the All India Railwaymen's Federation that has taken a decision for indefinite strike from 27th February, 1974, at its General Council Meeting held at Hyderabad in October, 1973. So far as the other trade unions are concerned, there have been reactions against some of the decisions but no positive indication is available about their having decided on a nation-wide strike or agitation.

The Third Pay Commission has not made any specific recommendation on the question of Bonus to Government employees. Reports have appeared in the Press about proposed agitation by certain sections of employees to press their demand on this issue.

Strike threat by Cement Industry workers

638. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unions, Federations and Associations of the employees in the Cement industry have given strike call to press their demands;

(b) if so, their demands; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to concede their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). The Bi-partite Negotiating Committee in the Cement Industry having been unable to evolve a mutually acceptable solution, the unions served notices for strike from October 17, 1973 to press their demands concerning wage revision. The Union Labour Minister was approached by the representatives of employers/workers in the cement industry to use his good offices to bring about a settle-

ment on the question of wages and they agreed to abide by his decision. The Minister of Labour accordingly gave an award on 15-10-73, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5699/73.*]

Grants to states for job schemes

639. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds were sanctioned to different States for job schemes during the current financial years; and

(b) if so, the names of States and the amount sanctioned to each State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A statement showing allocations made to various States/Union Territories during 1973-74 under the 'Half-a-Million Jobs Programme', to which the Hon'ble Member has presumably referred, is attached.

Statement

Allocation made under the Half-a-Million Jobs Programme for States and Union Territories for the year 1973-74.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Ceiling amount within which State/Union Territory has been asked to formulate employment scheme in accordance with the guidelines of Half-a-Million Jobs Programme.
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	600.00
2	Assam	150.00
3	Bihar	850.00
4	Gujarat	350.00

1	2	3
5	Haryana	175'00
6	Himachal Pradesh	60'00
7	Jammu & Kashmir	75'00
8	Kerala	700'00
9	Madhya Pradesh	530'00
10	Maharashtra	800'00
11	Manipur	40'00
12	Meghalaya	20'00
13	Karnataka	500'00
14	Nagaland	12'00
15	Orissa	280'00
16	Punjab	220'00
17	Rajasthan	325'00
18	Tamil Nadu	650'00
19	Tripura	40'00
20	Uttar Pradesh	1100'00
21	West Bengal	1500'00
<i>Union Territories</i>		
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3'00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6'00
3	Chandigarh	25'00
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1'00
5	Delhi	250'00
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	20'00
7	Lakshadweep	1'00
8	Mizoram	6'00
9	Pondicherry	14'00

Assistance of Election Commission sought for State Assembly Elections in Sikkim

640. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chogyal of Sikkim has sought assistance from our Election Commission for conducting Elections for the State Assembly expeditiously; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The May 8, 1973 Agreement signed between the Government of India, the Chogyal and leaders of the political parties of Sikkim states that "elections shall be fair and free, and shall be conducted under the supervision of a representative of the Election Commission of India...." The Chief Election Commissioner is already seized of the matter and visited Sikkim from 22nd to 26th August, 1973. He had discussions with the Chogyal and representatives of various political parties to hold free and fair elections on the basis of one-man-one-vote "care being taken to ensure that no single section of the population acquires a dominating position due mainly to its ethnic origin....."

Supply of Imported Steel to Units Manufacturing Steel Items for Export

642. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that manufacturers of steel items for export are facing difficulties in getting imported steel; and

(b) if so, what steps Government intend to take to give sufficient quantities of imported steel to such units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). For supplying imported steel to manufacturers of engineering goods for export, a scheme is in operation according to which the imported steel is made available to them at a price equivalent to Joint Plant Committee price plus 2 per cent, or where for the category concerned there is no Joint Plant Committee Price, Hindustan Steel Limited Price plus 2 per cent. The supply of imported steel in sufficient quantities is dependent on the availability of required categories in the international market and the availability of appropriate foreign exchange.

Indigenous Components used by Defence Factories

643. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of indigenous components used by the Departmental factories of the Ministry of Defence in their production of military hardware; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to increase the indigenous components utility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The indigenous content of Vijayanta tank at present is about 70 per cent. In respect of vehicles the indigenous content is in the region of 85 per cent, 65 per cent and 42 per cent for Shaktiman, Nissan 1 Ton and Nissan Patrol, respectively. In respect of production of arms and ammunition in the Ordnance Factories, in some cases it is 100 whereas in respect of others, indigenous content varies from 40 per cent to 90 per cent.

(b) All efforts are made for phased indigenisation of components. Progressive indigenisation has been achieved through the Department of Defence Supplies which has been set

up with the primary object of indigenisation of items required for Defence Production. This Department operates through a number of technical committees dealing with different types of stores and assist in locating and developing indigenous sources.

Decisions taken by Non-aligned Nations in Algeria

644. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:

SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the decisions taken at the meeting of the Non-aligned Nations in Algeria;

(b) which of the Asian countries attended the Meeting; and

(c) the number of other countries which attended the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The salient features of the decisions taken at the Meeting of Non-aligned nations in Algiers are incorporated in the documents which are now available in the Library of the Parliament.

(b) Names of the Asian countries which attended the Non-aligned Summit Conference are at statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5700/73].

(c) 49 other countries attended the Conference as members. A full list of participants is at statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 5700/73].

Prevention of Strikes and Lock-outs

645. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to devise measures to prevent strike by

labour and lock-outs by employers both in public and private sectors; and

(b) if so, what are they and how they will be enforced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Government will bring forward a comprehensive law on industrial relations which should help to reduce strikes and lock-outs both in public and private sectors. The details of the law are being worked out.

Statement by Indian Representative in U.N: on U.S.—Soviet Resolution on West Asian Ceasefire

646. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the debate on the Soviet Resolution on West Asian Ceasefire in the Security Council, the Indian representative in the United Nations said, "We are left with very little choice except to support it";

(b) if so, the implication of the observation; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) During the debate on 21-10-72 on the Draft Resolution jointly sponsored by the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R., the Permanent Representative of India said, among other things, "Nonetheless, the general conclusion is clear: for whatever reasons the principal parties to the fighting seem to have accepted the joint draft resolution and we have very little choice left to us except to support it".

(b) and (c). Our Permanent Representative was speaking in explanation.

of India's vote. The resolution was tabled with the minimum of notice to meet the exigencies of the fast developing situation; this naturally did not give time for consultations or clarifications. Our Permanent Representative made these observations in this context, while fully reflecting Government's stand on the substantive questions of the cease-fire, Israeli withdrawal, the right of Israel to exist and the rights of the Palestinian people.

Concept of Super Powers as Enunciated at Algiers Conference

647. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the Non-aligned Summit Conference at Algiers, Mr. Boureuiga of Tunisia, Mr. Gaddafi of Libya and Mr. Castro of Cuba made some characterisations about the concept of Super Powers;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The recent conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-aligned countries held at Algiers was addressed, during its plenary sessions, by a large number of Heads of State and Government of Non-aligned countries including President Boureuiga of Tunisia, President Gaddafi of Libya and Prime Minister Castro of Cuba. It was also addressed by our Prime Minister. Our views on the subjects before the conference are given in the Prime Minister's statement, which is a public document and is available in the library of the House. It would not be appropriate for us to

comment upon the views expressed by individual Heads of State or Government on the occasion. The views of the conference as a whole are contained in the various document adopted by it, which are also public documents and are available in the library of the House.

H. M. T. Plan for mass productions of Watch Components and Development of machine tools

648. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools is planning to go in for mass production of essential watch components;

(b) whether it is also taking up design and development of 128 varieties of highly sophisticated and automated machine tools; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the proposals under consideration in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Hindustan Machine Tools is in the process of formulation of a plan for mass production of essential watch components as a part of the scheme to augment watch production through integrated manufacture of essential components and dispersed assembly lines. The outlines of the plan are yet to emerge as procurement of equipment as well as design and movement of the watches have not yet been finally decided. The National Council of Science and Technology has assigned to H.M.T. the task of developing designs for 28 out of 50 machines identified by them in respect of which design competence is to be developed.

Organisation to handle Coal distribution

649. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether Government are considering the creation of an organisation for handling coal distribution; and

(b) whether any steps are being taken to make more wagons available to the Railways for speedier coal movement and if so, what?

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

(b) For the purpose of maximising the wagon availability for the despatch of coal to various consumers, close co-ordination is being maintained between the Railways and the coal producing agencies through a Joint Cell set up specifically for the purpose.

Proposals for Fifth Plan allocation for Ministry of Heavy Industry

650. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry's proposals for the Fifth Plan for an outlay of Rs. 583 crores have been endorsed by the Planning Commission;

(b) whether completion of on-going schemes, correction of imbalances and rehabilitation of sick units are the main tasks set for the plan period; and

(c) if so, the broad features of the proposals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Schemes proposed by the Ministry of Heavy Industry for the Fifth Five Year Plan are still under discussion with the Planning Commission. Their approval and the order of allocations will only be available after the finalisation of the Fifth Five Year Plan. The proposals, however, cover expansion of existing public sector units, completion of on-going schemes, rehabilitation of sick units and addition to capacity where necessary to meet the Fifth Plan requirements.

More stockyards for Iron and Steel Products

651. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

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

(a) whether his Ministry is considering the establishment of more stockyards for iron and steel products; and

(b) if so, when and where they are likely to be established?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). This is a commercial matter which is reviewed by the producers from time to time. In opening stockyards, the producers are guided by such considerations as overall availability of steel in the country and adequate turnover on sales through stockyards.

Indo-U. S. Relations

652. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what further efforts have been made to improve Indo-U.S. relations; and

(b) the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Government of India and the Government of the United States are in continuous contact at various levels to discuss bilateral relations;

(b) Both sides now have a much better understanding of each other's view-point.

Search of Finance Minister's Baggage at Nairobi Airport

653. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the baggage of the Finance Minister was searched at the Nairobi airport while he was on his way to India;

(b) if so, the facts of the case; and

(c) whether Government have lodged any protest in this regard?

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

(b) and (c). While the Finance Minister was waiting in the VIP lounge at the Nairobi airport on 1st October, 1973 on his return to India after attending the IMF/IBRD meetings his hand-baggage was subjected to customs examination. As this was contrary to the normal privileges and courtesies extended on such occasions the incident was enquired into immediately and Government was informed that the customs examination of the hand-baggage had taken place under certain misconceptions and false reports. The authorities concerned in Kenya extended their unreserved apologies at the inconvenience caused by misunderstanding on the part of a junior customs official. The Kenya Government have conveyed their sincere apologies for the unfortunate incident which

caused embarrassment to a "brother from a friendly country".

Allotment of Scooters to Members of Parliament

654. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the period for which the scooters are allotted to Members of Parliament has been increased;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any Members have lodged protest against this policy and if so, Governments reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Not in the recent past.

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

Indians Killed in Israeli Air Raid on Damascus

655. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indians were killed in the Israeli air raid on Damascus in the recent war;

(b) if so, the facts of the incident and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the nature of compensation or relief provided to the families of the deceased?

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

(b) and (c). 14 Indian ladies and 8 children had assembled at the house of a member of an Indian consultancy firm on the morning of October 9, 1973, for the "Indian Ladies Monthly Meeting". As a result of a sudden bombing

attack by the Israeli Air Force on Damascus that day at 10 minutes past 12 noon (Local Time) certain civilian areas, including the house where the Indian ladies and children had assembled, were hit. In this attack, 3 Indian ladies and 1 child died, 9 Indian ladies and 5 children were injured.

The Embassy of India, Damascus, made immediate arrangements for medical attention to the injured and necessary hospitalisation. All those injured, except one lady, who could only be moved some days later, were evacuated from Damascus to Beirut on October 12, and hospitalized or given medical attention under arrangements made by the Embassy of India, Beirut.

On October 10, 1973, the official spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs said in response to a question: "Such an indiscriminate air attack on civilian targets is reprehensible. It violates all considerations of humanity as well as canons of international conduct".

The question of compensation to India-based officials serving abroad is considered on the circumstances of each case. The question does not *ipso facto* arise in the case of other Indian nations.

भारत से पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों का स्वदेश भेजा जाना

656. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत से पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों को स्वदेश भेजने के लिये सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है ; और

(ख) उक्त युद्धबन्दियों को वापस भेजने के लिये किन-किन देशों से सहायता मिली है ?

रक्षामंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम)

(क) भारत से पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्दियों को रेलों द्वारा बाघा सीमा पड़ताल-चौकी के माध्यम से पाकिस्तान भेजा जा रहा है ।

(ख) इन युद्धबन्दियों की स्वदेश वापसी के लिये किसी देश से कोई सहायता नहीं मांगी गई है ।

Extension of Letter of Intent issued to Maruti and Company for production of small car

658. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when exactly Maruti and Company, Haryana was given a Letter of Intent to produce a low-price small car, wholly indigenous entailing no expenditure on foreign exchange;

(b) how many times since then the Company was given extension of the validity period of the Letter of Intent;

(c) whether the Company has failed to produce the right model even after several extensions of the validity period of the Letter of Intent; and

(d) whether the Company has applied for another extension as its indigenously designed engine has not come upto expectations; if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 30-9-1970.

(b) Three times.

(c) No, Sir. Prototypes are being developed by the firm; there are put to extensive tests by firm before a prototype is submitted by them to Vehicles Research and Development Establishment for trials.

(d) Not Yet, Sir.

Firms charged with misuse of steel quota

659. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise names and description of firms against whom there are charges of misuse of steel quota;

(b) the specific charges against each;

(c) what action, if any, has been or is being taken against the firms concerned; and

(d) whether any of these firms have been black-listed, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (d). Full particulars are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

British technical assistance for development of Indian Coal and Copper Mining Industries

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

(a) whether Government propose to request the British authorities for technical assistance for the modernisation, rehabilitation and development of the Indian Coal and Copper mining industries; and

(b) if so, the nature of assistance sought and the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). In so far as a copper mining industry is concerned, no such request is proposed to be made.

In respect of coal mining industry, preliminary talks were held in October, 1973, in the United Kingdom by a team led by Secretary, Department of

Mines, during which possibilities of obtaining British assistance for the training of our personnel, supply of mining machinery etc., were discussed.

Purchase of mining equipment from U.S.S.R.

661. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether Government propose to purchase mining equipment, including smelters, from U.S.S.R.; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

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

(b) Certain items of equipment for open cast mines of coal Mines Authority, such as draglines, shovels, drills, etc. are proposed to be imported under the Indo-U.S.S.R. Trade Plan. Similarly, Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, have entered into an agreement with the U.S.S.R. for supply of a portion of equipment and material for the Korba Smelter and Fabrication Plant under the Credit Agreement between the Governments of India and U.S.S.R.

Reported Base of Mizo Rebels in Burma

662. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 6th October, 1973 under the caption 'Mizo Rebel Base in Burma'?

(b) whether Government of Burma have been requested to uproot the base of the rebels from there; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Government are seized of the matter with a view to taking appropriate action.

Set-Back to Production of Steel at Durgapur Steel Plant

663. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Durgapur Steel Plant which showed some improvement in the early quarter of the current year has again gone down in production of steel;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The production in the Durgapur Steel Plant was adversely affected during August and September, 1973, as a result of an illegal strike of 24 days in the blast furnace by employees in the Cast House. The after effects of the strike in the blast furnace lasted for about three or four weeks. Production is now normal.

Inadequate supply of power has also affected production in the plant adversely. The concerned authorities have all been requested to see that priority is given to the needs of the steel plants.

China's Missile Range

664. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn towards

a new-item appearing in the *Indian Express* dated the 7th December, 1973 that most of Asia is within China's missile range; and

(b) if so, how India will be in a position to save herself in the event of war or other dangers from China?

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

(b) Government are continually making assessments of the security implications of the nuclear weapon capability of China. Government believe that the defence of our border can be best ensured by adequate military preparedness based upon conventional weapons.

Minimum Wage for Workers in Cement Industry

665. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of the Trade Unions working in the Cement industry had a meeting with him in Delhi recently to fix minimum wage; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The Union Labour Minister was approached jointly by the representatives of employers and workers in the cement industry to use his good office to bring about a settlement on the question of wages and they agreed to abide by his decision. The Labour Minister accordingly gave an award on 15-10-1973, a copy of which is laid in the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5701/73].

Feasibility Study for Setting up a Steel Plant in Bangladesh

666. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to undertake a feasibility study in Bangla-

desh for setting up a steel plant in that country; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). At the request of the Bangladesh authorities and Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Ltd. have agreed to undertake the preparation of a Feasibility Report for setting up a Sponge Iron Plant in Bangladesh, of an annual capacity of 500,000 tonnes, based on imported iron ore and locally available natural gas.

Algiers Conference call for special Session of General Assembly to discuss International Development strategy

667. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Algiers Conference gave a call for convening a special General Assembly Session to discuss the future of the International development strategy; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) The Heads of State/Government of the non-aligned countries "invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene a special session of the U.N. General Assembly on a high political level devoted exclusively to

the problem of development including the revitalization of structures and the implementation of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy well before the mid-term review due in 1975". In that respect, they instructed the Chairman of the Conference "to communicate that decision and also urged that a Ministerial level meeting of the Group of 77 be convened on the eve of that review."

Unutilized Capacity in Steel Plants

668. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

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

(a) whether in most of the existing steel plants, production is far below the capacity;

(b) if so, the plant-wise capacity of Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants; and

(c) how much installed capacity has been used plant-wise and how much has remained unused?

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

(b) and (c). The following table indicates the annual rated capacity of the Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants in terms of ingot steel proportionate capacity for 7 months, actual production during the months, April—October, 1973 percentage of capacity utilised and percentage of capacity remaining unutilised:—

Plant	Ingot Steel ('000 tonnes)				
	Annual rated capacity	Proportionate capacity for 7 months	Actual production April-Oct. 1973	% Capacity Utilised April-Oct. 1973	% Unutilised capacity April-Oct. 1973
Bhilai	2500	1458.33	1129.7	77.47	22.53
Durgapur	1600	933.33	475.9	50.99	49.01
Rourkela	1000	1050.00	623.0	59.33	40.67

Persons of Indian Origin Expelled from Uganda

669. SHRI S. N. MISRA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of persons of Indian Origin who have been expelled from Uganda during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): As no official statistics have been published by the Government of Uganda, exact figures of Asians of Indian origin expelled from Uganda cannot be furnished. However, on the basis of information collected from various sources, an estimated figure had been worked out at around 41,400 persons actually expelled. This did not include a further estimated 6,450 persons of Asian origin who were already outside Uganda but were covered by the eviction decrees.

Expansion of Public and Private Sector Steel Plants

670. SHRI S.N. MISRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the expansion of the Public and Private Sector Steel Plants in the country;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal under consideration; and

(c) the production capacity likely to be increased as a result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). It is proposed to raise the installed capacity of Bhilai Steel Plant from 2.5 million ingot tonnes to 4 million ingot

tonnes and of Bokaro Steel Plant to 4.75 million ingot tonnes. Apart from this proposals are also under consideration for expansion of the capacity of Tata Iron and Steel Co. from 2 million ingot tonne to about 4.5 million tonnes.

The above proposals envisage an additional capacity of about 8.75 million ingot tonnes.

Strike by Workers of D.C.M. Chemical Works, Delhi

671. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers of the D.C.M. Chemical Works, an undertaking of the Delhi Cloth Mills Ltd., Delhi had gone on strike recently for about 30 days;

(b) the demands of the workers of the said factory and whether their demands were considered by the management; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to end the strike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration, the workers of the DCM Chemical Works were on strike from October 12 to 23, 1973, in support of their demands contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5702/73]. All efforts to promote a reasonable settlement through discussions having failed, the Delhi Administration declared on October 23, 1973 the employment in the DCM Chemical Works as an essential service under the Defence of India Rules following which the workers resumed duties and the unit is reported to be functioning from October 24, 1973.

Foreign Minister's Visits Abroad

672. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the countries visited recently by him;
- (b) the purpose of each visit; and
- (c) the outcome of each visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Foreign Minister visited Canada, Algeria, the United States and Afghanistan during the months of August, September and October this year.

(b) and (c). The Minister led the Indian delegation to the meeting of the Commonwealth Heads of Governments held from August 2 to August 10 in Ottawa, Canada. The meeting provided the Minister an opportunity to meet the Heads of Governments and other senior Commonwealth representatives for an exchange of views on various matters of international concern.

The Foreign Minister visited Algiers in connection with the conference of the Heads of Non-Aligned nations, held from September 2 to September 10. Apart from the outcome of the conference, incorporated in the already published Economic and Political Declarations, the visit also provided him an opportunity to discuss various bilateral and international issues with leaders of non-aligned nations present in Algiers.

The Foreign Minister led the Indian delegation to 28th General Assembly meeting of the United Nations in New York. The Foreign Minister availed himself of this opportunity to make a brief visit to Washington and had talks with the U.S. Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger and exchanged views on matters of mutual interest, and further normalisation of relations between India and U.S.A.

The Foreign Minister paid a goodwill visit to Kabul from October 29 to November 1 and exchanged views with the leaders of the Afghan Government on matters of mutual interest with particular reference to closed economic, technical and cultural ties.

Reported Portuguese Claim over Goa

673. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports dated the 28th September, 1973 to the effect that Portugal is still claiming Goa as its territory and two representatives on its behalf are to be included in the Portuguese Parliament; and

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

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

(b) Government attach no importance to these reports. Whatever Portugal does to claim her non-existent connection with Goa, it does not make any difference to the realities of the situation.

Experience for Assistants being posted to Indian Supply Mission in London and Washington

674. SHRI MUHAMMED SHE-RIFF:

SHRI RAMJI RAM:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement was reached between the Department of Supply and the Ministry of External Affairs in 1968 that only Assistants with five years purchase experience

should be posted to the India Supply Mission in London and Washington;

(b) whether the Department of Supply reduced the required minimum purchase experience of five years to three years on the 18th August, 1973 in violation of the agreement reached with the Ministry of External Affairs; and

(c) in view of the violation of the agreement referred to in part (b) above, whether the panel of Assistants formed out of interviews held on the 25th and 27th September, 1973 will be declared null and void and only Assistants with at least five years' experience called for interview to form a correct panel?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) An agreement was reached in 1960 that technical posts which includes the post of Assistant, would be filled by the non-IFS personnel selected by the Department of Supply while non-technical posts would be filled by the IFS(B) personnel selected by the Ministry of External Affairs. This point of view was reiterated in 1968 by this Department.

(b) The minimum purchase experience of five years was reduced to three years by the Department of Supply in the case of Assistants in August 1973 only in the public interest and as such there is no question of violation of any agreement as referred to in part (a) of the Question.

(c) Question does not arise.

New Prices of Steel

675. SHRI MUHAMMED SHE-RIFF:

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA:

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

(a) whether the new steel prices have been announced by the Joint

Plant Committee of Government during October, 1973 in accordance with the dual pricing policy announced by Heavy Industry Ministry; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the new prices announced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Revised prices of steel were announced by the Joint Plant Committee in October, 1973.

(b) (i) There is no change for the three main categories of the Plates, Structural and Railway materials which are predominantly used by State and Central Government, public sector and basic industries;

(ii) The prices of other categories of steel have been increased by varying amounts;

(iii) These prices have been made applicable from the midnight of 14/15th October, 1973;

(iv) The interest of the exporters of engineering goods is being protected.

Coal Mines under Government Control and in Private hands

676. SHRI MUHAMMED SHE-RIFF:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDER HALDER:

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

(a) the number of coal mines in the country under Government control as well as in private hands;

(b) whether Government have considered the question of taking over some more coal mines from private hands; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the proposals;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The total number of coal mines under Government control is 995. Besides there are ten captive coal mines of private steel plants viz., Tata Iron and Steel Company and Indian Iron and Steel Company.

(b) and (c). The Government have already taken over all the coal mines except the captive of coal mines of private steel plants. There is, therefore, no proposal for taking over any other coal mines.

Import of Steel Scraps from Foreign Countries

677. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHE-RIFF:**
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

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

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan to import steel scraps from some foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries, the quantity and value of the material to be imported and the progress achieved so far, in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Under the current import policy import of steel scrap is canalised through Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited. The availability of ferrous scrap in the international market is very tight and the price quoted as high to suit Indian consumers. However, the possibilities of arranging import are being explored.

Offer of Planes and Passenger Ships for repatriation of Bengalis and Pakistanis

678. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:**
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of the countries which offered their services to provide planes and ships to facilitate and expedite the repatriation of Bengalis and Pakistanis under the Delhi Agreement during the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): According to the UNHCR the following concrete offers have been made:

From the U.S.S.R. a ship and an aircraft; from the German Democratic Republic and the U.K. one aircraft and two aircraft respectively; Australia, Denmark, Japan, Liechtenstein Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, and the U.S.A. have made cash contributions to enable the UNHCR to charter aircraft.

Export of Iron Scrap to Foreign Countries

679. **SHRI VEKARIA:**
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether iron scrap is being exported to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the quantity exported during the year 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The current export policy classifies ferrous scrap into three categories viz., (i) items which are allowed for

export, (ii) items for which clearance for export is considered on merits on specific recommendation of Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. and (iii) items not allowed for export. In deciding the policy, care is taken to ensure that scrap which can be utilised within the country is not exported. With the development of electric furnace based Steel industry, utilisation of Scrap within the country is progressively on increase.

Export of Iron Scrap during last three years were as below:—

1970-71	—	51,990 tonne
1971-72	—	31,141 „
1972-73	—	27,630 „

Countries to which Iron Scrap has been exported during last two years

681. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

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

(a) the names of countries to whom iron scrap has been exported during the last two years; and

(b) the quantity exported year-wise and country-wise?

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

	1971-72	1972-73
	tonnes	tonnes
Japan	31,141	25,660
Taiwan .	..	1,970
TOTAL	<u>31,141</u>	<u>27,630</u>

Third Wage Board for Working Journalists

683. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Third Statutory Wage Board for considering a revision of the salaries and service conditions of working journalists;

(b) the composition and terms of reference of the Board; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Government have decided to set up a Wage Board for revision of wages of Working Journalists under the Working Journalists (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act.

Reduction of Women Workers in Jute Industry

685. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the number of women workers of Jute industry has gone down remarkably during the last 20 years;

(b) whether the managements of jute industry are denying facilities to the women workers as provided in Government Legislation and is retrenching the women workers on mass scale; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Sessions of Indian Labour Conference and Standing Labour Committee

686. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government did not convene the session of the Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee during 1972 and 1973;

(b) the reasons for not convening the Sessions;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the criticism that it was not done due to the formation of the National Council of Trade Unions; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Yes.

(b) Certain changes in the composition of Employers' and Workers' groups at the Conference were considered necessary and had to be settled.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Increase in capacity utilisation of Steel Plants to achieve self-sufficiency

687. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether while addressing the first annual conference of the All India Steel Roller Association in New Delhi in September, 1973, the Deputy Minister stated that if utilisation capacity of the five main steel plants in the country could be raised by 10 per cent the aggregate need of the country could easily be met;

(b) if so, the actual utilisation of capacity of each of these five plants in the country;

(c) what impediments have prevented Government from achieving 10 per cent increase in capacity utilisation; and

(d) whether a proper strategy has been worked out to achieve this increase instead of going in for more steel plants which entails a long gestation period; and if so, the main outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) Yes, Sir. The statement in question was, however, made in the context of the estimated demand for mild steel in 1973-74.

(b) and (c). The actual production from the five main steel plants (Bhilai, Durgapur, Rourkela, TISCO and IISCO) in terms of ingot steel in 1972-73 was 6.129 million tonnes. For 1973-74, a target of 7.128 million tonnes had been set, representing an increase over the 1972-73, production of 16 per cent and a 80 per cent utilisation of aggregate capacity. However, actual production during the months, April-October, 1973, has fallen short of the target for this period. Plant-wise utilisation of capacity during this period has been as under:

Bhilai Steel Plant . . .	77.47%
Durgapur Steel Plant . . .	50.99%
Rourkela Steel Plant . . .	59.33%
TISCO	74.7%
IISCO	44.3%

The principal factors responsible for lower production during this period were power shortage directly curtailing production at Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plant and TISSO and IISCO; inadequate coal availability, also due to power shortage, affecting Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants and TISCO and IISCO; and disturbed industrial relations at Durgapur. The strike by the workers of the Cast House Section of the Blast Furnace Department of Durgapur Steel Plant during August-

September, 1973 paralysed the operation of the entire plant for 25 days.

During the last about two years, a number of measures have been taken to overcome the various shortcomings and impediments standing in the way of improved production in all the plants. These, among others, include provision of balancing facilities and programmes of renovation/capital repairs aimed at correcting existing imbalances in production facilities and at better equipment availability. As regards power shortage, the concerned State Governments and the authorities of the Damodar Valley Corporation have been specifically requested to ensure the highest priority for power supply to the steel plants, collieries and the coal washeries.

(d) The demand for steel is on the increase and the increased demand in the coming years cannot be met only from the existing capacity. It is, therefore, necessary not only to maximise production from the existing steel plants but also to create additional capacity—by expanding the capacity of the existing plants and by setting up new plants.

Loss suffered by Heavy Engineering Corporation

688. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working results of the Heavy Engineering Corporation for the first quarter of the current financial year have revealed that the undertaking has suffered a substantial loss of Rs. 4.4 crores;

(b) whether during the following months, viz., from July onwards the production of the different wings of the plant has been much behind the target and the machine tool section recorded zero production; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such heavy loss and fall in production and why it has not been possible for the Corporation to pinpoint the causes leading

to continuous losses and to take remedial measures and if the steps have already been taken, the salient features thereof?

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

(b) During July to September, 1973 HEC achieved the following percentages of the targets of production in its three units, viz, Heavy Machine Building Plant, Foundry Forge Plant and Heavy Machine Tool Plant.

	HMBP	FFP	HMTP
July, 1973	73%	63.7%	50%
August, 1973	67.4%	72.0%	NIL
September, 1973	58.8%	56.2%	100%

In August, 1973, HMTP could not complete the target of 3 machine tools but it completed 90 per cent of the work on one machine, 50 per cent on the second and 30 per cent on the third machine. Apart from this HMTP produced 25.57 MT of jobbing work and accessories against the target of 10.52 M.T.

(c) The reasons for fall in production and heavy losses during July-September, 1973 were: (i) power shortage and interruption in power supply; (ii) non-availability of completing items from USSR which affected production in HMBP; and (iii) inadequate load in certain critical centres in FFP.

The question of improving power supply has already been taken up with the Bihar State Electricity Board and they have agreed to ensure a continuous supply of 20 MW. Completing items required by HMBP are being obtained from the Soviet Union on high priority. Action is being taken to procure adequate load for all the load centres in FFP. Steps are being taken to introduce a second shift in HMTP which will contribute to better utilisation of its capacity.

High-power committees to suggest Supply of Coal to Steel Plants and to curbe wasteful use of Steel

689. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

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

(a) whether Government have set up two high-power Committees to suggest better procedure for the supply of coal to steel plants and also to suggest areas where wasteful use of steel can be curbed;

(b) whether these committees have since submitted their reports to Government; and if so, the main recommendations made therein; and

(c) whether production of steel during the current financial year has been according to the production schedule drawn for each of the public sector and private sector steel plant; and if not, the quantum of shortfall recorded so far, in each plant with reasons for the same and the steps proposed to improve the present position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) A High Level Committee to look into the problems of coal transportation and distribution has been constituted. The terms of reference include, *inter alia* loading and transportation of coal to steel plants. No "High Power Committee" to suggest areas where wasteful use of steel can be curbed has been constituted. The appointment of a Committee on "economy in the consumption of steel in the country" is presently under active consideration of the Government. It is expected that the Committee will be formally appointed soon.

(b) The High Level Committee on Coal Transportation and Distribution has held two meetings so far and made

some recommendations. The main recommendations made by it are given below:—

(i) Increase in the availability of wagons for loading for steel plants and washeries.

(ii) Setting of a Monitoring Cell to ensure that the difficulties faced from day to day in the movement of wagons in the mines, the washeries and the steel plants are solved as expeditiously as possible and an increased level of loading is achieved quickly and maintained.

(iii) Steel Plants and mines to make an all out effort to reduce the detention of wagons within the steel plants, washeries and mines.

(iv) Every effort should be made to meet the requirement of power stations, cement, railways and other major industries.

(v) Efforts should be made to increase the production of soft coke.

(vi) Movement of soft coke by road to destinations in West Bengal and Bihar to be encouraged.

(vii) Increase in the number of wagons availability for movement of various type of coke.

(viii) Establishment of coal dumps at important locations in different States.

(ix) Ministry of Shipping and Transport to study in greater depth a scheme for the transport of coal by inland waterways.

(x) Ministry of Shipping and Transport to take steps for increasing coastal movement of coal.

(c) The following table indicates the targets of production in terms of ingot and saleable steel for the period April—October, 1973 for the five main

steel plants in the public and private sectors, actual production during this period and the shortfall in production:—

(in '000 tonnes)

Plan	Target April—Oct., 1973		Actual production April—Oct., 1973		Shortfall	
	Ingot Steel	Salable Steel	Ingot Steel	Salable Steel	Ingot Steel	Salable Steel
Bhilai . . .	1286.0	1010.0	1129.7	991.1	156.3	18.9
Durgapur . . .	559.0	452.0	475.9	200.9	83.1	251.1
Rourkela . . .	738.7	490.7	623.0	397.5	115.7	93.2
TISCO . . .	1096.8	824.4	871.3	664.9	225.5	159.5
IISCO . . .	371.7	268.3	258.6	201.7	113.1	66.6
TOTAL . . .	4052.2	3045.4	3358.5	2456.1	693.7	589.3

The principal factors which have affected production adversely are: power shortage directly affecting the Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants and TISCO and IISCO; inadequate coal availability, also resulting from power shortage, for Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants and TISCO and IISCO and disturbed industrial relations at Durgapur Steel Plant and to some extent in Rourkela Steel Plant. The 25 days strike by the workers of the Cast House section of Blast Furnace Department at Durgapur in August-September, 1973, paralysed the operation of the entire plant.

Apart from the long-term remedial measures which continue to be implemented, the concerned State Governments and the authorities of the D.V.C. have been specifically requested to ensure the highest priority for power supply to the steel plants, collieries and the coal washeries.

Strategy to Maximise production of Steel

690. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether any decision has been taken not to expand the production capacities of Durgapur, IISCO and Bhilai Steel Plants; and if so, the

strategy proposed to maximise the production of Steel within the country and minimise imports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): The strategy in the 5th Plan is to maximise production of steel from the existing Plants. The capacity of Bhilai Steel Plant is proposed to be raised from the present level of 2.5 million ingot tonnes to 4 million ingot tonnes and work on Bokaro is to be continued to achieve a capacity of 4.75 million ingot tonnes. Thus, an additional capacity of 6.25 million ingot tonnes is to be created which would, more or less, meet the requirements by 1978-79. A rehabilitation programme is in hand for revamping the plants and equipment of IISCO Burnpur Works so as to maximise production.

Pig Iron lying at Bhilai for lack of Transportation facilities

691. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 42,000 tons of pig iron is lying at Bhilai for want of transportation facilities; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). As on 8th November, 1973, the Bhilai Steel Plant had a stock of 40,600 tons of pig iron. The stocks have been coming down in the last two months as a result of concerted efforts by the Railways and the Plant. Every effort is being made to move the maximum quantity possible.

Support by Algiers Conference for admission of Bangladesh into U.N.

692. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-aligned Conference at Algiers supporter the admission of Bangladesh into the U.N.; and

(b) whether this decision was unanimous?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The 4th Summit Conference of Non-aligned countries held at Algiers adopted a recommendation supporting the admission of Bangladesh into the U.N. Despite some reservations the recommendation was adopted by consensus.

Formation of Holding Companies in Steel

693. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been no further progress on the formation of Holding Companies in Steel; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Holding Company for Steel has been formed and the Steel Authority of India, Ltd., was incorporated

in January, 1973. This Company has the following Companies as its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

1. Hindustan Steel Limited.
2. National Minerals Development Corporation, Ltd.
3. Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants India, Ltd.
4. Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd
5. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.
6. Bokaro Steel Limited.
7. Metals Scrap Trading Corporation Limited.
8. Salem Steel Limited.

There is no proposal to form any other Holding Company for Steel.

Bonus refused to Bhilai Steel Plant employees

694. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Bhilai Steel Plant have been refused bonus; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. A bonus of 8.33 per cent of salary/wage has been declared by the Bhilai Steel Plant for its employees for the year 1972-73 in accordance with the provisions of the payment of Bonus Act 1965.

Education facilities to Children of Jute Workers

695. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether jute workers are demanding facilities of education for their children; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Purchase of imported high speed steel by D.G.S and D from local dealer in Delhi

696. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.G.S. & D. purchases imported high speed steel from a local dealer in Delhi;

(b) if so, the annual purchases made by the D.G.S.&D. of imported high speed steel and the price paid for it and the name of the dealer from which it is purchased;

(c) whether the D.G.S.&D. can get import licence for high speed steel; and if so, the reasons for which they did not try to get import licence from the Government for this item; and

(d) whether the firm in Delhi from where this high speed steel is purchased by the D.G.S.&D. has got the import licence to import this item?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Purchase of imported high speed steel is made by the DGS&D on the basis of competitive tenders. Four firms in Delhi have been successful in getting orders during last three years.

(b) Two statements containing the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-5703/73*]. Statement-I indicates the total value of purchases made from the dealers in Delhi during 1971, 1972 and 1973 (upto October). Statement-II gives the price paid to the firms against various contracts for different items.

(c) In accordance with the purchase procedure followed by the DGS&D, orders are placed on foreign suppliers or their Indian agents, where they are available, on F.O.B. or C.I.F. basis provided adequate foreign exchange is made available by the indenting Department and suitable offers are received for importing the stores. In such cases no import licence is necessary. However, where no foreign exchange is provided by the indenter or in case no suitable offer for import is received, orders are placed on Indian firms. on F.O.R. basis involving payment in Indian Rupee.

(d) This information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

Promotion of Storekeeping Personnel as Gazetted Officer in Army Ordnance Corps

697. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Store-keeping personnel who have recently been promoted as gazetted officers in the Army Ordnance Corps;

(b) whether almost all the persons who possessed the required qualifications (Matrix and above) out of the promotees were employed in Offices side-by-side with the Clerical personnel for a period ranging from 5 to 20 years; and

(c) if so, the reasons for which Office Superintendents under whom they were employed in offices have not been considered for promotion to Gazetted ranks alongwith them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Orders were recently issued for the promotion of 83 storekeeping personnel to

the post of Ordnance Officers (Civilian) (Stores) against the existing anticipated vacancies. One of the Senior Stores Superintendent died before assuming the higher appointment and another refused promotion.

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

(c) Office Superintendents are not in direct line of promotion to the post of Ordnance Officers (Civilian) (Stores). Office Superintendents are eligible for promotion to the post of Ordnance Officers (Civilian) (Administration).

Lower Division Clerks in Army Ordnance Corps

698. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

SHRI R. K. SINHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Lower Division Clerks in the Army Ordnance Corps who have reached the maximum of the scale as on 31st August, 1973;

(b) the number of Lower Division Clerks who would be reaching the maximum of the scale during the next five years; and

(c) out of the above (a) and (b), how many are likely to get promotion during the next five years and how many would retire without getting any promotion as per their existing grade structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Stagnation in Clerical Cadre of Army Ordnance Corps

699. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute stagnation in the Clerical Cadre of the Army Ordnance Corps and the persons recruited as Lower Division Clerks in 1944 have not yet been promoted to the next higher grade;

(b) whether a good number of Lower Division Clerks have retired without getting any promotion; if so, the number of Lower Division Clerks retired since 1968 onwards;

(c) what is the year-wise, break-up of Lower Division Clerks in this Corps who were recruited during the years 1944, 1945, 1946 and are still in that grade; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to remove stagnation in this grade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c). Representations have been received in regard to stagnation in the clerical cadre of Army Ordnance Corps from time to time. Appropriate action as indicated in reply to part (d) below was taken.

The factual information asked for is not readily available. It is being collected, and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Steps were taken in 1969 to improve the promotion prospects by increasing the proportion of posts in higher cadres. The matter is under examination with a view to effecting further improvements in the light of the recommendations of the III Pay Commission.

Promotion Avenues for Office Supdts. in Army Ordnance Corps

700. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
SHRI R. K. SINHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Office Supdts. employed in the Army Ordnance Corps as on the 31st August, 1973;

(b) whether a good majority of them did not get any promotion for the past 10 to 20 years and they would retire in the same grade; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to provide avenues of promotion to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ratnagiri Aluminium Plant

701. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE:
SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Union Government's decision to erect the Public Sector Aluminium factory in Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra has since been reversed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Bharat Aluminium has decided to recall the personnel appointed for the preliminary work in connection with the setting up of the Aluminium factory in Ratnagiri District?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Violation of Simla Agreement by Pakistan in raising issues of P.O.Ws and Kashmir in U. N.

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

(a) whether the action of Pakistan Prime Minister Shri Bhutto in raising the issues of Kashmir and POWs in the UN forum is a violation of the principle of 'bilateralism' accepted under the Simla Agreement; and

(b) if so, whether the attention of the Prime Minister of Pakistan has been formally drawn to this breach of Simla Agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Government feel that the speech made by the Pakistani Prime Minister at the United Nations was not in tune with the Simla and Delhi Agreements. It was not, however, considered necessary to formally address the Government of Pakistan in this matter.

Aid to States to set up Mini Steel Plants

703. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give all possible aid to the State Sector enterprises in setting up Mini Steel Plants;

(b) if so, the number of mini steel plants likely to be set up during the Current year; and

(c) the installed capacity of each of these mini-plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The Government of India have not extended direct financial assistance for any of the 'Mini steel plants' which are being set up in the State Sector/

Joint Sector enterprises. However, on the basis of the techno-economic viability of their projects the State sector enterprises can seek financial assistance from public financial Institutions. Government would extend all possible assistance to facilitate the

expeditious implementation of these projects.

(b) and (c). It is presumed that the reference is to 'Mini steel plants' in the State/Joint Sector. The particulars of these projects are given below:—

Name	Capacity (in tonne)	Location	Letters of Intent COB/Indl. Licence issued on
1. M/s. Punjab State Indl. Dev. Corporation (Project is being implemented by M/s. Punjab Concast & Co. floated for this purpose).	50,000 Billets.	Ludhiana (Punjab)	24-12-70 (COB) ₂
2. The Haryana State Indl. Dev. Corporation.	50,000 Billets.	Haryana	18-6-71 (L/I)
3. The U.P. State Indl. Dev. Corpn.	100,000 Billets.	U. P.	28-6-71 (L/I)
4. The Indl. Dev. Corpn. of Orissa Ltd.	240,000 Billets.	Orissa.	15-9-72 (L/I)
5. The Andhra Pradesh Indl. Dev. Corpn.	50,000 Billets.	A. P.	11-11-71 (L/I)
6. The Rajasthan State Indl. & Mineral Dev. Corpn. Ltd.	50,000 Billets.	Rajasthan	21-3-73 (L/I)
7. The State Indl. & Investment Corpn. of Maharashtra (SICOM).	75,000 Billets.	Maharashtra	19-8-72 (L/I)
8. M/s. Gogte Steels Ltd., Tarapur (in collaboration with SICOM)	50,000 Billets.	Maharashtra	8-10-73 (I/L)
9. M/s. Steel Complex Feroke Kerala (in collaboration with Kerala State Indl. Dev. Corpn.).	50,000 Billets	Kerala	16-3-72 (I/L)
10. The Gujarat Indl. Dev. Corpn.	50,000 Billets.	Bhavnagar	27-8-73 (L/I)
11. The Assam Indl. Dev. Corpn.	50,000 Billets.	Assam	27-8-73 (L/I)
12. M/s. Bridge and Roof Co. Ltd., of Indo-Burma Petroleum—a public sector undertaking.	50,000 Billets.	Bihar	27-8-73 (L/I)

M/s. Steel Complex I.t.d., have commissioned the first furnace on 26-8-73. Punjab Concast have reported that they would be commissioning their first furnace towards the end of

November, 1973. The rest of the projects in various stages of implementation, and are not likely to go on stream during the current year.

Promotion of Ancillary Watch Units of H.M.T. in different States

704. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal by the H.M.T. to promote ancillary watch units in different States; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

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

(b) The details of the scheme are under preparation and will be considered by the Government expeditiously.

Condition of Heavy Engineering Industry

705. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Heavy Engineering Industry is suffering from lack of adequate production expansion and construction work and, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for effecting improvements in this regard; and

(c) whether the pattern of steel utilization in the country for the purpose is also being studied?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Heavy Engineering Units in the Public Sector under the administrative control of the Ministry of Heavy Industry have shown an upward trend in production this year. The reports from Private Sector Industries looked after by the Ministry of Heavy Industry have also generally indicated increasing trend in production. Ex-

pansion proposals in the Public Sector are taken in hand after a full study of their feasibility within the framework of the Five-Year Plans. No case of serious delay in construction work has come to the notice of the Ministry of Heavy Industry although reports have been made of short supply of cement, steel and industrial gases.

The demand for steel of different categories are reviewed from time to time by the Ministry of Steel and appropriate action is taken to meet this demand.

Establishment of Steel Mills at Visakhapatnam, Vijayanagar and Salem

706. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action for the establishment of steel mills at Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) Vijayanagar (Mysore) and Salem (Tamil Nadu); and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of works already taken up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). In the case of Salem Special Steels plant, site preparation work has been taken up along with the development of infrastructure facilities. As for the Visakhapatnam and Vijayanagar Steel Projects, land acquisition and certain preliminary items of work are under way.

Fifth Five Year Plan Provision for Steel Plants in the South

707. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) The provision made in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan for setting up the three steel plants in the South; and

(b) the adequacy of this provision vis-a-vis the total investment, capa-

city and erection schedule of each of these proposed units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The draft Fifth Five Year Plan is under preparation. The outlays for the three steel plants in the South will be known only after the draft Fifth Five Year Plan is finalised.

Shifting of Location of Aluminium Plant at Ratnagiri

708. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOT-KHINDE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are considering the question of shifting the location of the Aluminium Plant at Ratnagiri (Maharashtra);

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

(c) the decision of Central Government in the matter?

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

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

Request by Defence Services Industrial Workers for Expert Committee to consider their scales and job conditions

709. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Defence Services Industrial Workers has requested him to set up an Expert Committee to consider their scales on job evaluation on the condition of Defence employees to remove the prevailing unrest; and

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

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THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The question of setting up a Committee to go into the classification and grade structure of various trades Defence establishments has been considered by the Departmental Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery of the Ministry of Defence. The matter has also been considered by the Pay Commission who have made a recommendation to the effect that "expert bodies" may be set up for job evaluation over a limited sphere particularly for industrial and fairly standardised jobs, as an experimental measure, in the industrial establishments, on selective basis. This recommendation has been accepted by the Government. Further action is now being taken in pursuance of this decision.

Unemployed Indian Man-power for Czechoslovakia

710. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to send such skilled and semi-skilled workers to Czechoslovakia as are not finding suitable employment;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) whether the suggestion for export of surplus labour is in respect of Czechoslovakia alone or in respect of other countries also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Government have no proposal under consideration for sending skilled or semi-skilled workers to Czechoslovakia or any other country.

Public Sector Project for manufacture of Lambretta Scooters

711. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in setting up the Public Sector project for the manufacture of Lambretta Scooters (both two and three-wheelers); and

(b) the estimated cost of project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The construction of factory buildings at Lucknow is in progress. All the machine tools and equipment imported from the works of M/s. INNOCENT, ITALY, for the manufacture of two wheelers have been received at the site. Machinery for the three wheeler plant is expected to be received in January, 1974. Production of two wheelers is expected to commence in August, 1974.

(b) Around Rs. 12 crores.

Pakistan Sees Threat from India

712. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item 'Aziz still sees threat from India' which appeared in the *Hindustan Times* of the 16th September, 1973; and

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

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

(b) We have no aggressive design against any country including Pakistan. All developments in Pakistan having a bearing on our security, however, are taken into account in planning our defence measures.

Statement of Chief of Naval Staff Re: Selection of Naval Recruits

713. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM: SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of the Chief of Naval Staff urging the Government to revise the present system of selecting naval recruits; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Chief of Naval Staff has not made any statement regarding the present system of selecting naval recruits.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of a Regional Passport Office in Kerala

715. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the question of opening a Regional Passport Office in Kerala; and

(b) if so, when and, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The proposal for setting up a separate Passport Office in Kerala is in an advanced stage of consideration by the Government and every effort is being made to expedite the final decision.

Investigation regarding missing Fishing Trawler "Akashmaru—23"

716. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government had sought the help of the Central Government for an investigation into the circumstances in which a fishing Trawler "Akashmaru—23" disappeared from Bay of Bengal in the second week of September;

(b) if so, what kind of help has been given by the Central Government; and

(c) if no help has been given, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) As soon as the news about the missing trawler was received the Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Calcutta, arranged a broadcast on the Calcutta Radio alerting ships in the Bay of Bengal to search for the missing trawler. A search was also organised by the Naval authorities and the Indian Air Force. Their efforts have met with no success. The Director General of Shipping is enquiring into the whole matter.

(c) Does not arise.

ग्रशोक ले-लैण्ड द्वारा पसेंजर 'वेसिस' का निर्माण

717. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : 1 सितम्बर, 1972 से 30 सितम्बर, 1973 तक की अवधि में कम्पनी में कितनी ग्रशोक ले-लैण्ड "कामेट" ए० एल० सी० आ० पी० 312-176 डब्ल्यू सी० पसेंजर 'वेसिस' का निर्माण हुआ ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : अडनीम।

टैल्को द्वारा टाटा डीजल गाड़ियों का निर्माण

718. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : सितम्बर, 1972 से 30 सितम्बर, 1973 तक की अवधि में टाटा इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड लोकोमोटिव कम्पनी ने एल० पी० टी० 1210 डी० 142 माडल की कितनी टाटा डीजल गाड़ियों का निर्माण किया ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : 1576.

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स द्वारा निर्मित "एस पायलट 500 "501096" लेथ मशीनों का निर्यात

719. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या भारी उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स द्वारा निर्मित "एस० 'पायलट 500' 501096" लेथ मशीनों का केवल विदेशों को ही निर्यात किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत दो वर्षों के दौरान उक्त मशीनों के निर्यात स्वरूप कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त मशीनें इस देश में भी बेची गई थी ; और यदि हां, तो कितनी और किन-किन कम्पनियों को ?

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं। इस प्रकार की किसी भी लेथ का अब तक निर्यात नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) कुल 18 "एस" पायलट लेथें जिनका मूल्य 42 लाख रुपये है, देशी बाजार में बेची गई थी।

Improvement in utilization of capacity of Heavy Electricals Plants in Public Sector

720. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any improvement in the utilisation of capacity in recent months in the Heavy Electricals Plants in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the percentage of utilization at present as compared to that of last year?

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

(b) The capacity utilization for the first six months of 1973 in respect of all the units of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and Heavy Electricals (India) Limited has been 62 per cent more as compared to the corresponding period of the last year.

Kudremukh Iron Ore Project

721. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given up the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project under which iron ore was proposed to be exported in the form of slurry; and

(b) if so, what is the alternative proposal that is being considered by Government to export the ore from Kudremukh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The foreign partners in the project have stated that there are no prospects of import of Kudremukh slurry for making of pellets in Japan owing to anti-pollution measures in that country. Studies are underway in respect of technical feasibility

and economic viability of exporting sinter feed slurry.

Supply of Iron and Steel to Kerala

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

(a) whether supply of iron and steel to Kerala is inadequate; and

(b) if so, the schemes proposed to be formulated by Government to ensure adequate supply thereof to Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Demand for iron and steel is in excess of availability in respect of several categories. There is no State-wise allocation under the present distribution system. Allocations of steel are regulated by the Steel Priority Committee, taking into account the end use for which steel is required, availability and the competing demands

Shortage of Coal in Kerala

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great shortage of coal in the State of Kerala; and

(b) if so, what special measures are being taken to supply coal in adequate quantity to the State of Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The consumption of coal in Kerala is very small. Moreover, Government has not received any complaint of shortage of coal in the State of Kerala so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand and Production of Steel

724. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:

SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

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

(a) the estimated demand for steel at present;

(b) the actual production at present; and

(c) how Government propose to meet the anticipated demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The Planning Group on Demands and Availability Projections constituted by the Task Force on Iron and Steel has estimated the domestic demand for steel at about 6.7 million tonnes in 1973-74. According to present indications, production from the main plants is expected to be around five million tonnes. The production from electric furnace units and other re-rollers is expected to be another 1.16 million tonnes.

(c) The demand is proposed to be met from indigenous production and by imports.

Need and availability of Copper by end of Fifth Five Year Plan

725. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the quantity of copper that would be needed by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan and the quantity of copper which would be available by that time?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): The requirement of copper by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan has been assessed at 1,05,000 metric tonnes per annum as against the availability of 45,000

metric tonnes of copper per annum by that time, from indigenous production. The balance requirement will be met by imported copper.

Complaint from Kerala Re: Allotment of Gas Agencies and Free Land to War Widows and Disabled Army Personnel

726. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from Kerala about the allotment of gas agencies and free land to the war widows and disabled army personnel for their rehabilitation; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to ensure that deserving persons get justice?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No complaints regarding allotment of gas agencies and land to war widows and disabled Army personnel have been received from Kerala.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया जिले में छोटा इस्पात कारखाना

727. श्री सरजू पांडेय: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बलिया जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में इस्पात के एक छोटे कारखाने की योजना विचारधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च होगी और उत्पादन कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) और (ख) : उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम को प्रतिवर्ष एक लाख टन साधारण इस्पात

के बिलेट के उत्पादनार्थ एक विद्युत भट्टी एवं लगातार ढलाई कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये एक आशय पत्र दिया गया है। यह कारखाना उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया जिले में लगाने का विचार है। इस प्रस्ताव में लगभग 8 करोड़ रुपये के पूंजी निवेश की परिकल्पना की गई है। चूंकि यह प्रायोजना अभी कार्यान्वयन के प्रारम्भिक चरण में है इसलिये अभी ठीक तौर पर यह नहीं बताया जा सकता कि इस कारखाने को चालू होने में कितना समय लगेगा।

Increases in Coal Selling Prices

728. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether after take-over of non-coking coal mines the Coal Mines Authority Limited has increased the coal selling prices;

(b) what were the rates of different grades of coal immediately prior to the take-over and after the take-over; and

(c) whether the amounts available due to increased rates of coal selling prices are spent for welfare needs of the coal mines or for some other purpose?

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

(b) The Coal Mines Authority, after the take-over of the non-coking coal mines, adopted the prices earlier notified by the Joint Working Committee of the private sector, as effective from 1st December, 1972. These were:—

Bengal and Bihar coalfields.

Grade of coal	Steam	Slack
I	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Selected A	48.00	47.00
Selected B	45.00	42.00
Grade I	42.00	39.00

	1	2	3
Grade II	.	38.00	35.00
Grade III-A	.	35.89	32.62
Grade III-B	.	34.74	31.45
	<i>Outlying Fields M.P. Maharashtra and Orissa and Gujarat.</i>		
		Rs.	Rs.
Selected		46.50	44.50
Grade I		44.25	41.25
Grade II		42.25	39.25
Grade III	.	41.25	38.25

(c) Does not arise.

Negotiating Committee for Coal Mining Industry to review wage structure

729. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Joint Bipartite Negotiating Committee for coal mining industry has been constituted to review the wage structure; and

(b) if so, whether any time-limit has been set for the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee is expected to complete its work within a period of six months.

Reaction of India to the Cease-fire Resolution regarding Arab-Israel War passed by the Security Council

730. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:
SHRI SHRIKRISHNA AGRA-
WALA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government were kept informed by USA and USSR in regard to the negotiations leading to the Cease-fire in the Arab-Israeli War and

to the adoption of the Cease-fire Resolution by the U.S. Security Council on the 22nd October, 1973; and

(b) the reaction of Government to the Cease-fire Resolution and to the latest developments concerning Cease-fire and the implementation of the Resolution 242 of the Security Council passed in November, 1957 by the parties concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Throughout the recent conflict in West Asia, the Government of India were in contact with the Government's of the USA, the USSR, Egypt, Syria and of a number of other countries. Government were aware of the diplomatic and other moves which eventually led to the Cease-fire Resolution No. 338 adopted by the Security Council on 22nd October, 1973.

(b) Government's reaction to the Cease-fire Resolution was made clear in a statement by the Official Spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs on October 22, 1973, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5704/73].

According to our information Isreal made territorial gains and strengthened her military position even after the 22nd of October, 1973. Since then a further agreement has been reached on the 11th of November, 1973 between Military Commanders of Egypt and Israel for scrupulously observing the Cease-fire called by the U. N. Security Council.

Government of India are of the view that the full implementation in letter and in spirit of the Resolutions adopted by the U. N. Security Council in October 1973 could lead to a real peace in West Asia.

Master Plan for Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Bengal

731. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7617 on the 19th April, 1973 regarding Master Plan for rehabilitation of displaced persons and state the decision of Central Government in regard to the Master Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKAT-SWAMY): The proposals are still under consideration.

Distribution of Production at Durgapur Steel Plant

732. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an 'open letter' reported to be addressed to him by the Officers' Association of the Durgapur Steel Project last month (October, 1973) about the recurring disruption of production at the Durgapur Plant and their grievances; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this 'open letter' in the back ground of the present state of affairs at Durgapur?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) A letter dated the 10th October, 1973 has been received from the Officers' Association, Durgapur Steel Plant presenting their view point regarding disruption of production at the plant;

(b) The principal suggestion made in the letter is that there should be a probe into the recent production disruptions and consideration of the need for a joint decision by the Central and State Governments as to the concrete measures required to revitalise the plant. The problems faced by the Plant are well known. The Plant Authorities are giving their full attention to tackling these. All constructive suggestions that would help in this regard are welcome.

Plan for Heavy Machine Building Plant during Fifth Plan

733. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had made a proposal to the Planning Commission for setting up of a heavy machine building plant during the Fifth Plan period;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has agreed to this proposal; and

(c) the main features of the proposed plant?

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

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The heavy machine building plant will have a capacity to manufacture approximately 20,000 tonnes of rolling mill and other equipment.

Stoppage of Licences for Import of Items needed for Defence Public Undertaking

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

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has finally decided not to grant any new licence for import of items needed for defence Public Sector Undertakings or allow foreign collaborations;

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

(c) whether India will be able to improve its defence without the help of foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and

(b). A decision has been taken to do without foreign technical collaboration in the matter of defence production and to rely on indigenous research and development as far as possible. Where, however, a particular item involves sophisticated technology which has not yet been developed in the country, it may still be necessary to seek or rely on foreign technical assistance either by resort to one-time purchase of total technical know-how or collaboration for a limited period for production of such an item.

(c) Yes, Sir. It is considered that such a policy will help achievement of maximum self-reliance and growth of indigenous technology through our own Research and Development Organisation.

Visit by an Indian Delegation to Sri Lanka

735. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a delegation went to Sri Lanka and had discussions with Sri Lanka officials on the question of full implementation of the Sirimavo Shastri Pact; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). An Indian delegation led by the Foreign Secretary, Shri Kewal Singh, visited Colombo from 14th to 17th October, 1973 and held discussions with Sri Lanka officials on a number of subjects of mutual interest including economic cooperation between the two countries. Full implementation of the Sirimavo-Shastri Pact was discussed between the officials of the two countries in February this year in Colombo and it was then agreed that the next meeting of the officials of the two Governments would be held in New Delhi. Officials of India and Sri

Lanka meet from time to time to discuss the resolution of any outstanding problems and development of close and cordial relations between the two countries.

Utility of Aircraft Carriers for Indian Navy

736. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:
SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to *Times of India* (Ahemdabad edition dated the 22nd August, 1973 under the heading Utility of Aircraft carries for Indian Navy Questioned; and

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

(c) whether the experts of the Defence Ministry agree with the views expressed by the editor in regard to the Indian aircraft carrier 'Vikrant'; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to replace the Indian ship carriers?

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

(b) and (c). Government do not agree with the views expressed therein.

(d). Does not arise.

Varying Wages Paid to Bidi Workers

737. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of efforts made to sort out problems arising out of varying wages paid to bidi workers in different States in the country; and

(b) the names of States which have since revised the wages of bidi workers and the steps taken to persuade other States also to do so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) The matter was discussed at meetings of the Labour Ministers of the concerned States held at Mysore in June 1972 and at New Delhi on the 17th January 1973. It was agreed at the latter meeting that in order to narrow down disparities in the minimum wages of the bidi workers the present minimum wages may be brought upto Rs. 3.25 per day (with variations upto Rs. 3.50 per day), for rolling 1000 bidis, without prejudice to the higher wages already prevailing in some States/areas.

(b) The Governments of Assam, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Orissa have revised the minimum wages. The Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tripura have notified proposals for revision of wages of bidi workers inviting comments. In West Bengal and Kerala, the wages are reported to be already higher than those agreed to, at the State Labour Ministers' meeting held on 17-1-1973. The matter is being pursued with the remaining States.

Firms/Companies Supplying Equipment and Stores to Defence Services

738. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) which private sector firms and companies are supplying equipment and stores to the three Defence Services;

(b) what are the items supplied and at what rates;

(c) whether private firms are reaping huge profits out of these supplies; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to reduce the profits of the private sector firms to reasonable limits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and

(b) There are several agencies, procuring items of stores for the Defence Services viz. Director General Supplies and Disposals, Department of Defence Supplies, the three Service Headquarters, their Store Depots and their several Units, and Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The number of procurement agencies would run into several hundreds. DGS&D is generally handling procurement of established items. The items having developmental aspects are procured for the Services through the Department of Defence Supplies. Food stuffs and grains are procured by the Army Purchase Organisation of Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Purchases of established items worth Rs. 50,000 and below are made directly by the Services. Information on (i) the names of the private sector firms and companies supplying equipment and stores to the three Defence Services (ii) the items supplied and (iii) the rates, would run into volumes and it would be nearly impossible to furnish the information in a consolidated manner. Moreover the effort involved would not be commensurate with likely advantage.

(c) and (d). Bulk of purchases is made by DGS&D on competitive basis. While deciding on tenders, the reasons for the increase over the last purchase price are gone into and orders are placed only after the reasonableness of the prices has been looked into. It is not possible to identify the quantum of profits made by supplying firms against DGS&D's contracts on Defence accounts. In the case of purchase on proprietary basis, the cost structure of the quotation is gone into and it is ensured that, as far as possible, the profit margin claimed is at a reasonable level.

The Department of Defence Supplies is basically handling the developmental items which were hitherto being imported or are being introduced into the Services for the first time.

Even though comparative rates are available in many cases, attempts are

usually made to bring down prices before accepting the offers

In respect of most of the contracts finalised in Department of Defence Supplies, negotiations are held with the tenderers by a Committee which includes representative of Ministry of Finance, Users, Technical Committees etc., where efforts are made to obtain the store to the best advantage of the Government.

Indian Missions to Middle-East to Explain Indian Position Regarding Arab Struggle

739. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether in view of the West Asian Crisis, Government have sent any Mission to the Middle-East to explain India's position and support the Arab struggle?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): No, Sir. India's support of the Arab cause in this matter is well-known and our Embassies abroad as well as our Permanent Representative in the U. N. are in constant touch with the leaders of the countries concerned.

Diversion of U. S. Arms to Pakistan via Iran

740. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that small arms and other military equipment produced by U. S. A. are being diverted or delivered to Pakistan via Iran; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) According to our information, including press reports from Pakistan, transfer of some arms and equipment of

U.S. origin has taken place from Iran to Pakistan.

(b) Government of India have consistently emphasised to all concerned governments that the transfer of arms to Pakistan, either directly or indirectly will impede the process of normalisation in the sub-continent and will be a matter of grave concern to us.

Conference of Non-Aligned Nations at Algiers

741. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Indian delegates who attended the Non-aligned Summit Conference at Algiers;

(b) whether India was one of the mover for the setting up of a Permanent Secretariat for the Non-aligned Countries; and

(c) whether Government extended an invitation for holding the next Conference of Non-aligned countries in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The names of the Indian delegates who attended the Non-aligned Summit Conference at Algiers are contained in the attached statement.

(b) No, Sir. India does not favour the idea of setting up of a Permanent Secretariat for the Non-aligned countries, since in our view it will adversely affect the character and flexibility of the non-aligned movement.

(c) It has already been decided to hold the next Non-aligned Summit Conference at Colombo in 1976.

Statement

Names of the Indian Delegates to the Algiers Conference

1. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister, Leader.

2. Sardar Swaran Singh, Foreign Minister.
3. Shri P. N. Haksar, Special Adviser to the Prime Minister.
4. Shri Kewal Singh, Foreign Secretary.
5. Shri Y. T. Shah, Commerce Secretary
6. Shri K. B. Lall, Ambassador of India, Belgium.
7. Shri Mohamed Yunus, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce
8. Shri S. Shahabuddin, Ambassador of India, Algiers.
9. Shri N. Krishanan, Joint Secretary (UN), Ministry of External Affairs.
10. Shri N. P. Jain, Minister, Deputy Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations.
11. Shri A. N. D. Haksar, Director (UN) Ministry of External Affairs.
12. Shri S. M. Hashmi, Director, Ministry of External Affairs.
13. Shri Sharda Prasad, Director, Prime Minister's Secretariat.
14. Shri S. M. S. Chandha, Director (UN), Ministry of External Affairs
15. Shri M. R. Shroff, Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Finance.
16. Shri V. N. Dutta, Counsellor, Embassy of India, Cairo.
17. Shri M. Malhoutra, Deputy Secretary, Prime Minister's Secretariat.
18. Shri R. N. Mulye, First Secretary, High Commission of India, LAGOS.
19. Shri Ranjit Sethi, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of India to the United Nations.

20. **Shri R. G. Menon, First Secretary, Embassy of India, Algiers.**

21. **Shri M. V. Raman, Second Secretary, Embassy of India, Algiers.**

Gujarat Plan to set up machine tools plant at Bhavnagar, Saurashtra

742. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have decided to go ahead with their plan to set up a machine tools plant at Bhavnagar, in Saurashtra despite Central Government's opinion to the contrary;

(b) if so, whether Central assistance will still be made available to the Government of Gujarat for the said plant; and

(c) the reasons for Central Government's objection to the application of the Government of Gujarat in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation Limited, a Government of Gujarat undertaking, have recently submitted a proposal for grant of a licence under the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951 for the establishment of a machine tool plant at Bhavnagar in Gujarat State. The application is under the active consideration of the Government. The Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation has not asked for any specific central assistance for this project.

Industrial Relations Bill

743. **SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now formulated the pattern of Industrial Relations Bill; and

(b) the approximate date-line by which the new measure will be introduced in Parliament?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The details of the new legislation are still being worked out and efforts are being made to introduce the bill in Parliament as early as possible.

Lacunae in Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

745. **SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the foreign and Indian establishments with more than 10 employees spread over a number of States but less than 10 employees in each State, have declined to pay Gratuity to their employees under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 on the plea that the Act does not require them to pay such gratuity?

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the employees of any of such establishments and, if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government; and

(c) whether any other lacuna in the said Act has been brought to the notice of the Government and, if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (a) No such case has been brought to the notice of Government.

(b) No representation has been received by Government.

(c) Some proposals to amend the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 are under examination.

Erection of Slabbing Mill of Bokaro Steel Plant

746. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the erection of the slabbing mill of the Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) the time by which the mill is likely to be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) So far, about 90 per cent of civil and structural works, 70 per cent of mechanical equipment erection, and 60 per cent of electrical erection works have been completed. Testing and finishing works are also being taken in hand simultaneously.

(b) The slabbing mill is expected to be commissioned in early, 1974.

Steel Melting complex of Bokaro Steel Plant

747. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made on the two 100-tonne converters in the Steel melting complex of Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) when the steel production in the melting complex is likely to start; and

(c) the total rated capacity of the steel melting complex?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The first 100 tonnes converter is now undergoing trial runs for commissioning. The second 100 tonnes converter is in advanced stage of completion.

(b) The production of steel ingots is likely to commence by December, 1973.

(c) The total rated capacity of the steel melting shop consisting of four 100-tonnes converters is 1.7 million tonnes steel ingots per annum.

Revision of Cheap Steel Policy

748. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since revised their earlier Cheap Steel Policy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the main features of the new steel price policy and how it will affect the common consumer?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). There has been some revision in steel pricing policy. This was necessitated mainly on account of rise in costs of production, need to curb consumption of some categories of steel, ensure supply of steel to priority sectors in the economy.

(c) (i) There will be no change in prices for the three main categories of plates, structurals and Railway materials which are predominantly used by State and Central Government public sector and basic industries. For these categories the common consumer would not be affected.

(ii) The prices of other categories of steel have been increased by varying amounts. This would affect the common consumer marginally in most cases.

(iii) These prices have been made applicable from the midnight of 14/15 October, 1973;

(iv) The interest of the exporters of engineering goods is being protected.

Coal Mines not taken over by Government

749. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of coal mines in the country which have not yet been taken over by Government; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) All coal mines except the ten captive mines of two steel plants, namely, Tata Iron and Steel Company and Indian Iron and Steel Company have been nationalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand and availability of Zinc

750. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a gap between the demand and availability of zinc in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to fill the gap?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES. (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). The current (1973-74) demand for zinc is estimated at about 1,31,000 tonnes as against the anticipated production of about 24,000 tonnes from the two existing smelters in the country which have a total licensed capacity of 38,000 tonnes per annum. The following steps have been taken to step up the production capacity for zinc:—

(i) The existing Debari Zinc Smelter in the public sector is being expanded from 18,000

to 45,000 tonnes per annum and this expansion is likely to be achieved by 1976-77.

(ii) A new Zinc Smelter with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes is being set up at Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) in the public sector which is likely to be commissioned by 1976-77.

(iii) M/S. Cominco Binani Zinc Ltd. have been granted a 'Letter of Intent' for expansion of their Binanipuram Zinc Smelter in the private sector from 20,000 to 40,000 tonnes per annum. The expansion is likely to materialise by 1977-78.

(iv) It is proposed to set up a new Zinc Smelter in the public sector with a capacity of 1,00,000 tonnes (in two stages of 50,000 tonnes each) per annum in Rajasthan based on the ore deposits in Rajpura-Dariba and other deposits in the State.

Financial help to Tamil Nadu for settlement of repatriates from Sri Lanka

751. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have urged the Centre for financial help for the early settlement of the repatriates from Sri Lanka; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). There has been no recent communication from the Tamil Nadu Government in regard to financial help in general terms for the settlement of

repatriates from Sri Lanka. From the very beginning, the Government of India have accepted the responsibility of providing the funds required for the relief and rehabilitation of the repatriates coming to India under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement, 1964. Loans and Grants are sanctioned for specific schemes as well as for rehabilitation in accordance with a certain approved pattern in various fields. An amount of Rs. 380.76 lakhs has been released so far to the Government of Tamil Nadu in accordance with the arrangement mentioned above.

A statement showing the approved schemes in Tamil Nadu is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-5705/73.*]

Repatriation of POWs during September-October, 1973

752. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:
SHRI G. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Pakistani prisoners of war repatriated from India during the months of September and October, 1973; and

(b) the approximate expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a). 77 Prisoners of War were repatriated during September, 1973 and 6169 during October, 1973.

(b) As per compiled actuals, the expenditure incurred on the Pakistani Prisoners of War including Civilians Under Protective Custody upto 30th September, 1973 is approximately. Rs. 26,86,49,000.00. Expenditure incurred on those repatriated during September and October,

1973 has not been compiled separately.

Explosion in Rourkela Steel Plant

754. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether there has been any explosion in the recent past in Rourkela Steel Plant and whether there was a second explosion in the same place a few days later and, if so, the result of the enquiry held into the incidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): There have been no such explosions in the recent past.

Land Transfer Agreement between Orissa Government and Rourkela Steel Plant

755. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether the agreement about the transfer of land from Government of Orissa to Rourkela Steel Plant has been finalised and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): No, Sir. The terms are yet to be settled.

Deputationists from Orissa Government to Rourkela Steel Plant

756. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the number of deputationists from Orissa Government to Rourkela Steel Plant as compared to deputationists from other State Governments to Bokaro, Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): The number of deputationists in the Rourkela Steel Plant from the Government of

Orissa is 23 consisting of 4 executives and 19 non-executives. The corresponding figures of deputationists from the respective State Government, in the three other plants are as below:

	Total	Executives	Non-executives
Durgapur	4	4	..
Bhilai	9	1	8
Bokaro	10	Not available.	Not available.

Sound Defence Production base for achieving Self-sufficiency

757. **SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRA-SAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Ministry are considering to have a sound defence production base and have been building a considerable degree of self-sufficiency; and

(b) if so, the nature of the self-sufficiency achieved.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is the declared policy of the Government to achieve progressive self-sufficiency in the matter of Defence requirements. To achieve this, Government have built up an indigenous production base which is technologically sound and adequate to meet the essential needs of the Defence Forces in arms and other defence equipment.

(b) We have achieved self-sufficiency in respect of small arms, light artillery and their ammunition. Indigenous capacity is also being progressively established in the country in respect of field and medium artillery. Our armoured regiments are being progressively equipped with the indigenously produced Vijayanta

tanks. For the Navy, we are producing Leander Class Frigates and for the Air Force producing Leander Maruts, Mig-21s and Alouettes. The requirements of the Defence Services for communication equipment and radars are being largely met from indigenous production. Our factories have also started the production of anti-tank missiles.

In certain cases however, imports of equipment or weaponry are still necessary either due to the urgency of a situation or because the requirements are too sophisticated & beyond the existing indigenous design & development capability or involve too costly an indigenisation effort.

Arrest of Indian Fishermen by Sri Lanka

758. **SHRI R. N. BARMAN:**
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Fishermen taken into custody by Sri Lanka Government on the 3rd September, 1973;

(b) the reasons for their being taken into custody by Sri Lanka Government;

(c) whether these Fishermen have since been released; and

(d) if not the steps proposed to get the Fishermen released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) 61 Indian fishermen were taken into custody by Sri Lanka Government on 23rd September, 1973, not on 3rd September, 1973.

(b) According to Sri Lanka Government these fishermen were taken into custody as they were fishing in the territorial waters of Sri Lanka, less than one mile from the northern coast of Sri Lanka.

(c) The matter was taken up by the Government with the Sri Lanka Government through our High Commission in Colombo and the fishermen were immediately released.

(d) Does not arise.

Indo-Bhutan Boundary Strip Map

759. SHRI R. N. BARMAN;
SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representatives of India and Bhutan have recently signed an "Indo-Bhutan Boundary Strip Map";

(b) whether the map will be made available to public; and

(c) if so, by which date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) For some time past, Survey teams of both sides have been conducting surveys of the Indo-Bhutan boundary. Recently some strip maps relating to a portion of the demarcated boundary acceptable to both sides were signed

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by the representatives of India and Bhutan.

(b) Does not arise as the entire boundary has yet not been demarcated.

(c) Does not arise.

रोजगार दफ्तरों में रिकार्ड रखने के लिए मशीनों के प्रयोग का प्रस्ताव

760. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रोजगार दफ्तरों में रिकार्ड रखने के लिये मशीनों का प्रयोग करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त मशीनों के प्रयोग की आवश्यकता किन कारणों से पड़ी तथा उसके रोजगार दफ्तरों के कार्यक्रम में क्या सुधार होने की संभावना है ?

भ्रम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख) . नौकरी चाहने वालों और नियोजकों को शीघ्र तथा दक्षतापूर्ण सेवा प्रदान करने के लिये दिल्ली में रोजगार कार्यालयों की कार्य-संचालन विधि के यंत्रीकरण के संबंध में प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, ताकि अधिसूचित भागों के अनुरूप नौकरी चाहने वाले उम्मीदवारों का सम्प्रेषण किया जा सके ।

Supply of Road Rollers to Gujarat

761. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State has sent their requirements of road rollers; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to meet their requirements in full?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes Sir. The Gujarat Government placed two indents

on the D. G. S. & D. for supply of 57 and 100 road rollers during 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively.

(b) In view of the limited production in the country, the demands of road rollers could not be met fully. The following allocations were made in favour of Gujarat Government giving due priority to their requirements:

Year	Allocations made
1972-73	33 Nos.
1973-74	53 Nos.

Demand of Copper and Brass in Jamnagar, Gujarat

762. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand of copper and brass in Jamnagar in Gujarat State for manufacturing electric spare parts;

(b) whether there is also a great shortage of copper and brass in India; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to meet the shortage?

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

Reinstatement of Victimised Workers of TELCO and Tube Company, Jamshedpur.

763. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 4998 on the 30th August, 1973 and state whether the promised high level discussions with the parties for out-of-court settlement have since, resulted in the reinstatement of the dismissed employees of TELCO and Tube Company, Jamshedpur and, if so, the number of employees since reinstated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): Efforts by the State Government to resolve the matter are continuing.

Students Studying in U. K., U. S. A. and U.S.S.R.

764. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5085 on the 30th August, 1973 and state:

(a) whether information regarding the total number of students studying in U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. has since been collected; and if so, the particulars thereof?

(b) whether there is any agreement with U.S.S.R. to the effect that only students sponsored by the Ministry of Education or I.S.C.U.S. can be admitted in any University there while in U.K. and U.S.A. any student can get admission if the University concerned so decides; and

(c) if so, the reasons for discrimination and if not, the actual state of affairs obtaining with regard to these three countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The number of students studying in U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. during the last three years is given below:

Name of Country	1970	1971	1972
U.K.	Not available.	1897	1689
U.S.A.	5137	5683	4071
U.S.S.R.	99	98	91

(b) and (c). There is no such agreement but foreign students are admitted to educational institutions in the Soviet Union only if they are sponsored or approved by the Government concerned, whereas in the case of U.K. and U.S.A. there is no such requirement.

Diversification of Production of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.

765. SHRI BHIOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to diversify the production of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd;

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

(c) whether it will entail any addition of capital outlay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. HMT propose to diversify its range of products during the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans by taking up the production of the following products:—

- (1) Sliding Headstock Automatics and Horological Machinery.
- (2) Numerical Control Machine Tools.
- (3) Bed Type Milling Machines.
- (4) Lamp Making Machinery, Lamps and Lamp Components.
- (5) Tool Room, Die shop and Hydraulic Elements and Power Packs.
- (6) Plastic Extrusion Machines.
- (7) Augmenting Special purpose Machines capacity.
- (8) Extrusion Machines for Collapsible and Rigid Wall Aluminium Tubes.
- (9) Web Off set machines.

(10) Automotive Reconditioning Equipment.

(11) Agricultural Machinery and Equipment.

(12) Main springs, Hairsprings and shock proof Device for watches.

(13) Metal Forming Machinery; Transfer Elements and Allied Equipment.

(14) Precision Machine Tool Bearings.

(15) Precision Machinery for manufacture of Ball and Roller Bearings.

(16) Linotype Hot Metal Slug Casting Machines.

(17) Packaging Machines, Composing Machines, Type setting, Book Binding and Stitching Machines and Process Cameras.

(18) Precision instrumentation, Cameras, Timers etc.

(19) Electro Discharge Tubes.

(c) The details of the scheme are being worked out. The company has estimated an additional capacity outlay of about Rs. 40 crores.

सीरिया को भेजा गया डाक्टरों का भारतीय दल

766. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अक्टूबर, 1973 में दवाइयों और औजारों के साथ डाक्टरों का एक दल सीरिया भेजा था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने डाक्टर वहां भेजे गये तथा वहां भेजी गयी दवाइयों का भारतीय मुद्रा में मूल्य क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेश चाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) चिकित्सा दल में 10 विशेषज्ञ डाक्टर तथा 4 ऑपरेशन कक्ष सहायक थे। शोधियों और यंत्रों सहित उपस्करों का कुल मूल्य तीन लाख ५० था।

गत तीन वर्ष के दौरान विदेश मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों को दिया गया समयोपरि भत्ता

767. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1970-71 और 1971-72 की तुलना में 1972-73 के वित्तीय वर्ष में उनके मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों को दिये गये समयोपरि भत्ते में काफी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) उक्त वित्तीय वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान दिये गये समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि कितनी थी; और

(ग) क्या वित्तीय कठिनाईयों को देखते हुये सरकार का विचार 1973-74 के दौरान दी जाने वाली अनुमानित समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि में कटौती करने का विचार है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 1970-71	5.81 लाख रु०
1971-72	5.09 लाख रु०
1972-73	7.18 लाख रु०

(ग) जी हां, तीसरे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर सरकार का यह निर्णय है कि गैर-श्रीयोगिक संस्थानों में समयोपरि भत्ते की प्रणाली जारी रहेगी लेकिन जिन दशाओं में यह भत्ता दिया जाता है उनमें सख्ती की जायगी।

पंजाब में वायुसेना के दो विमानों की दुर्घटना

768. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अक्टूबर, 1973 में वायु-सेना के दो विमान दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हुये थे; और

(ख) अनुमानित क्षति कितनी है और सरकार द्वारा करायी गयी जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) इसका पता जांच-पड़ताल की कार्यवाही पूरी हो जाने के पश्चात् ही लगेगा, जिसमें प्रगति हो रही है।

भारतीय रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों में असैनिक कर्मचारियों के संघ

769. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रक्षा मंत्री भारतीय रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों में असैनिक कर्मचारियों के संघों के बारे में 9 अगस्त, 1973 के अनाधिकृत संख्या 2643 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रश्न के भाग (क) और (ख) के संबंध में इस बीच सूचना एकत्र कर ली गयी है; और

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

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग). जी हां, श्रीमान्। सारे भारत में इस समय रक्षा प्रतिष्ठा में असैनिक कर्मचारियों के 142 मान्यता प्राप्त संघ हैं। ये संघ यूनिट/खेत्र स्तर पर कार्य कर रहे हैं। इन संघों के अनिश्चित रक्षा असैनिक के दो महासंघ हैं जो अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर कार्य कर रहे हैं। तथापि, इन संघों की समस्या के संबंध में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ?

Harrier Aircraft for "Vikrant"

770. SHRI R. K. SINHA:
SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government tried to procure for our aircraft carrier Vikrant the aircraft Harrier from British Aviation firm of Hawker Siddeley;

(b) whether Government have failed to get the Harrier aircraft from Hawker Siddeley; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and what Government propose to do to provide aircraft for Vikrant without which it may be useless in any situation in which it may be required?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Government is examining various proposals for acquisition of suitable aircraft.

Pakistan War Preparation against India

771. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report in 'Hindustan Times' dated the 2nd September, 1973 under the heading that Pak. Builds several canals, bunds for border defence;

(b) if so, whether Pakistan is fully preparing its defence forces against India;

(c) what measures India is taking to improve its forces to match the challenge; and

(d) whether Pakistan has made up her losses that she suffered in recent conflict with India?

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

(b) There are no reports to suggest Pakistan's preparations for a war against India. However reports of normal activities to improve her state of equipment and training have been received.

(c) A careful watch is kept on developments in Pakistan having a bearing on our security. These continue to be taken into consideration in planning our defence measures.

(d) Pakistan has substantially replenished her lost air, land and naval hardware.

Setting up of a cell to analyse wage structure to evolve a National Wage Policy

772. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre had decided to set up a wage cell in Labour Ministry for the analysis of the wage structures and collection of data to evolve a national wage policy;

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

(c) to what extent it will be helpful; and

(d) its main purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to set up a wage cell for the collection and analysis of wage data and other allied matters and it is felt that it would be useful in the assessment and formulation of policies.

Agreement between Ahmedabad Textile Mill-owners Association and Textile Labour Association.

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

(a) whether a 12-point agreement was reached between the Ahmedabad

Mill-owners Association and the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association with the help of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement;

(c) to what extent it will benefit the textile workers in the textile mills of Ahmedabad; and

(d) whether his Ministry has taken action to have the agreement fully and soon implemented by the Mill owners?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): (a) to (d). The matter falls essentially in the State sphere.

Sponge Iron Plant in Gujarat

774. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

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

(a) whether Gujarat Industries Development Corporation has sought a licence to set up a sponge iron plant in the State using natural gas as a reductant;

(b) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has reported adequate availability of natural gas in the region to be used as feedstock for the plant; and

(c) whether the Union Government have agreed to issue a licence and, if not, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) to (c). The proposal of the Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation for the manufacture of 1.80 lakh tonnes per annum of Sponge Iron, utilising natural gas as reductant has been approved by the Licensing Committee and a Letter of Intent would be issued to them shortly. Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation have reported that natural gas would be available from ONGC for this project.

Steps to meet Steel Shortage

775. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:
SHRI V. MAVAYAN:

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

(a) whether Government are considering certain steps to meet the steel shortage in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposed new steps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The availability has been short of demand in respect of several categories of steel. The steps taken to meet this situation include efforts to increase indigenous production by technological improvements; better industrial relations; improved maintenance of plant and machinery; a fairly liberal import policy, particularly in respect of categories in short supply; regulation of exports; and streamlining of the distribution system.

कोकिल तथा नान-कोकिल कोयला खानों -
के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोयले के
उत्पादन में कमी

776. श्री रामाजितर शास्त्री :
श्री समर गुह :

क्या इस्पात और खान नवीं पहर
वक्तों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए

(क) क्या कोकिल तथा नान-कोकिल
कोयला खानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के
बाद कोयले के उत्पादन में कमी आ गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्पादन में कितनी
कमी हुई है ;

(ग) उत्पादन में कमी के क्या कारण
हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार ने उत्पादन में वृद्धि
करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की तथा
उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुबोध हंसदा) : (क) राष्ट्रीयकरण पूर्व वर्ष के समान महीनों के उत्पादन की तुलना में, राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोयले का उत्पादन कम नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) विद्यमान खानों में अधिकतम उत्पादन की दृष्टि में, अधिकतम खानों के पुनर्गठन और पुनर्निर्माण का कार्य जारी है। कुछ खुली खुदाई खानों महिन, जो शीघ्र उत्पादन देने वाली होंगी, नई खानों का भी विकास आरम्भ किया गया है। इन उपायों के पांचवीं योजना के दौरान फलीभूत होने की आशा है।

इंडियन कापर कम्पनी घाटशिला के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् उसके उत्पादन और लाभ में गिरावट

777. श्री रामायतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंडियन कापर कम्पनी घाटशिला के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद में उसके तौर के उत्पादन एवं उसमें होने वाले लाभ में कमी हुई है।

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्पादन और लाभ में कमी के क्या कारण हैं और

(ग) सरकार ने उत्पादन बढ़ाने तथा लाभ में वृद्धि करने के लिये क्या कार्य-वाही की है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) भारतीय ताम्र संकुल, घाटशिला में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :-

(i) सुरदा खान में ताम्र अयस्क के उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये शीर्ष कूपक

के डुबाव की योजना हाल ही में स्वीकृत की गयी है। विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है।

(ii) प्रतिदिन 2,000 टन ताम्र अयस्क शोधन के लिये मोसादोनी खान में एक नया सान्द्रक संंत्र स्थापित किया जा रहा है। इस संंत्र के अग्रेल, 1974 तक तैयार होने की आशा है।

(iii) पाथारगोरा खान में ताम्र अयस्क के उत्पादन को वर्तमान 200 टन प्रति दिन से बढ़ाकर 2 वर्ष की अवधि तक 600 टन प्रतिदिन तक करने का विचार है।

(iv) अधिक उत्पादन प्राप्त के लिये मोसादोनी खान में खनन पद्धतियों में सुधार किया जा रहा है।

आशा की जाती है कि उपायों से भारतीय ताम्र संकुल, घाटशिला के उत्पादन तथा लाभ में और अधिक सुधार होगा।

ताम्र के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने की योजना

778. श्री रामायतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में ताम्र के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोई योजना बनायी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका धारा क्या है तथा उसमें देश को ताम्र में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त करने में किस हद तक सहायता मिलेगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) देश में ताम्र निक्षेपों के विकास का कार्य हिन्दुस्तान तांबा लिमिटेड को सौंपा गया है; तथा उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए

हिन्दुस्तान तांबा लिमिटेड द्वारा कई परियोजनाओं पर कार्य किया जा रहा है। कुछ मुख्य परियोजनाएं निम्नलिखित हैं:—

खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना :

खेतड़ी तांबा संकुल में खेतड़ी और कोलिहान तांबा खाने सम्मिलित हैं। इसमें एक-एक शोधनशाला, सान्द्रक, प्रदावक और अग्ल-सह-उर्वरक संयंत्र है। सान्द्रक संयंत्र चालू किया जा चुका है और अन्य भूतलीय संयंत्र 1974 के मध्य तक तैयार हो जाएंगे। खान तकनीकों में सुधार और धातु उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए सतत प्रयत्न जारी हैं।

भारतीय तांबा संकुल :

विस्तारण योजनाओं में सुरदा खान में तांबा अयस्क की उत्पादन दर में वृद्धि करना, मोसाबोनी खान में एक नए सान्द्रक संयंत्र की स्थापना करना, 2 वर्षों के अन्दर पाषाणगोरा खान में तांबा उत्पादन 200 टन प्रतिदिन से बढ़ा कर 600 टन प्रतिदिन करना आदि सम्मिलित हैं। भारतीय तांबा संकुल के समीप राखा में तांबा निक्षेपों को दो प्राबस्थाओं में विकसित किया जा रहा है। राखा प्राबस्थान-I परियोजना में कार्य प्रारम्भित पर है जबकि प्राबस्थान-II के लिए एक साध्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार की जा रही है।

मालंजखण्ड तांबा परियोजना :

इन महत्वपूर्ण निक्षेपों के यथाशीघ्र विकास के लिए एक बिन्दु परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार करने हेतु हिन्दुस्तान तांबा लिमिटेड द्वारा एक रूसी एजेंसी के माध्यम से करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।

उपर्युक्त तांबा निक्षेपों के अनिश्चित हिन्दुस्तान तांबा निक्षेप द्वारा खेतड़ी के समीप ही दरवा, चान्दमारी इत्यादि जंगल में तांबे के अन्य अल्प निक्षेपों का भी विकास किया जा रहा है। आशा की जाती है कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक देश में तांबा

धातु का स्वदेशी उत्पादन लगभग 45,000 टन हो जाएगा।

दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड की समस्याएँ

779. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 8 अक्टूबर को एक संसद सदस्य ने दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड की समस्याओं के संबंध में उन्हें पत्र लिखा था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका सारांश क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हाँ, श्रीजन्।

(ख) माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ अर्थनिक क्षेत्रों में सफाई की स्थिति में सुधार करने तथा छावनी क्षेत्र में दो सड़कों की मरम्मत करने का सुझाव दिया था।

(ग) इस मामले की स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों के परामर्श से जांच की जा रही है।

Non-payment of arrears of Provident Fund to Retired Labourers of Giridih Colliery

780. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrears of Provident Fund of 41 retired labourers of Giridih colliery have not yet been paid by the Coal Mines Provident Fund Office in Dhanbad;

(b) whether the officials of the said Office have been repeatedly reminded by the United Coal Workers' Union, Giridih to expedite payment of the arrears to the concerned labourers; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not paying the Provident Fund to them and the time by which Government propose to pay the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under:—

(a) Out of 41 refund claims, 30 have since been settled and 11 are pending.

(b) Yes, in a few individual cases.

(c) The pending 11 claims are held up for want of certain essential information. They will also be settled as soon as the required information is available.

Thefts in Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steel Plant

781. **SHRI G. VISWANATHAN:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether materials worth lakhs of rupees were stolen from Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steel Plant during the last three years;

(b) if so, the total loss incurred; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The total amount of loss due to thefts in the Durgapur Steel Plant and Alloy Steel Plant during the last three years were as under:—

Year	No. of thefts	Loss (Rs.)
I. Durgapur Steel Plant		
1970-71	255	7,70,731.50
1971-72	187	7,87,626.00
1972-73	137	2,54,106.38
II. Alloy Steels Plant		
1970-71	46	70,404.00
1971-72	63	3,65,555.00
1972-73	55	1,31,121.00

(c) The steps taken by the plants to prevent such thefts are the following:—

Durgapur Steel Plant

(i) Introduction of a more fool-proof system of identity cards for regular employees;

(ii) Regulation of entry into the plant, construction of fencing and gates and guarding of vital installations;

(iii) Declaration by the State Government of the steel plant and certain vital installations of the organisation as "Protected/prohibited places" under the Official Secrets Act and West Bengal Maintenance of Public Order Act, 1970;

(iv) Meaning of watch towers within the perimeter wall of the plant from dusk to dawn;

(v) Introduction of vehicular as well as foot patrolling along the perimeter wall;

(vi) Tightening of checking at the gates;

(vii) Searching of all vehicles at the gates,

(viii) Checking of Railway Wagons and patrolling along the Railway lines.

(ix) Watch by plain clothes personnel of crime branch in vulnerable areas to detect unauthorised entrants/criminals;

(x) Establishment of a crime control unit for giving prompt attention to all reports of thefts/pilferages etc.;

(xi) Re-organisation of the intelligence and crime branches to increase their effectiveness.

It is proposed to extend the CISE coverage to cover some selected installations in the township which are at present being guarded by Darwans/Chowkidars.

Alloy Steels Plant:—

(i) Drop gates have been erected on the main gate to regulate passing of vehicles and the main gate is kept under lock and key after 22.30 hours;

(ii) Intensive patrol is conducted inside the plant and also around the boundary wall;

(iii) Store houses are locked and sealed after 16.00 hours;

(iv) CISE personnel are detailed for guarding all places where valuable materials are kept and also where loading and unloading of materials are made;

(v) An attempt is being made to equip the watch towers with revolving lights;

(vi) An intelligence Wing has been established and deployed at plant for detection of crime and criminals.

Geological Survey of Kerala for Iron Ore and Bauxite Deposits

782. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1669 on the 2nd August, 1973 and state:

(a) the total estimated quantity of Iron ore and bauxite deposits found at places where the geological survey has been completed in Malabar area in Kerala;

(b) at what stage now is the investigation for iron ore which had been

commenced in Kovattmala, Nilambur area and for bauxite deposits in Chimini areas in Cannanore;

(c) whether investigation has started in any other new areas;

(d) whether Government intend to take steps to speed up the investigation; and

(e) whether the iron ore and bauxite deposits found so far are not enough to set up industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) A total reserve of 44.00 million tonnes of iron ore with 31.46 to 41.24 per cent iron has been estimated in the four blocks in Kozhikode district. Field investigations were completed in Alampara area, Calicut district and the report is under preparation. The total reserve of iron ore available in this area can be given only after the finalization of the report.

As regards bauxite a total reserve of about 7.3 million tonnes of bauxite with 40 per cent and above A_2O_3 was estimated in Cannanore district.

(b) Preliminary exploration by drilling for iron ore in Kovattmala, Nilambur in Malapuram district commenced in June and is in progress. Total drilling done in this area till Sept. 1973 is 123.45 m. Drilling and chemical data did not indicate presence of any bauxite of economic value in Chimeni area in Cannanore district.

(c) Investigation recently started include those for bauxite in Taliparamba in Cannanore distt. which are being continued. Other preliminary investigations started during the field season 1972-73 and proposed to be continued include those for bauxite in Payyanur area in Cannanore distt.; for ohrysoberyl in Trivandrum and Quilon districts and for stearite in Cannanore distt.

(d) The investigations are progressing according to schedule and availability of resources.

(e) Any decision on setting up of any industry based on these deposits can be taken only after the finalisation of the report in Alampara for Iron ore deposits and beneficiation test and providing operation of the bauxite deposits.

Recruitment of Lower Division Clerks in Defence Production Department

783. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Defence Production Department has issued an order saying that the minimum qualification for appointing anyone as a Lower Division Clerk should be a Pass Certificate of Higher Secondary School examination;

(b) what are the reasons for this department to do so, while the U.P.S.C., Railway, P&T and other Public Undertakings agree to recruit to similar posts people who have passed SSLC or SSC from Kerala; and

(c) whether Government will reconsider this stand in view of the fact that this disqualifies thousands of young people from Kerala who are applying for Jobs in defence production establishments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Orders intending to raise the minimum educational qualification for appointment as Lower Division Clerk from Matriculate to Higher Secondary, in all the Defence establishments other than the Ordnance Factories were issued in December, 1969. Subsequently, in May, 1971, similar orders were issued in respect of the posts of Lower Division Clerks in the Ordnance Factories also. Both the sets of orders provide that pending formulation of detailed rules for an entrance

examination for recruitment of LDCs, the existing arrangements will continue. Since it has not been possible to frame rules for the entrance examination as many of the States have not yet introduced the Higher Secondary system of education, the aforesaid orders have remained unimplemented and Matriculation has continued to be the minimum prescribed educational qualification for entry as LDC into all the Defence establishments, including the Defence Production establishments.

Aluminium and Cement Factories in Kerala

784. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as stated in the Calicut Edition of the 'Janayugom' on the 13th September, 1973, the Union Deputy Minister of Steel and Mines is reported to have said at Cochin on the 10th September, 1973 that there are great possibilities for the setting up of aluminium and cement factories in Kerala by using the large quantity of lime stone and bauxite deposits in that State; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal before the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Of the 12 million tonnes of bauxite reserves estimated in Kerala, only 2.78 million tonnes are reported to be of more than 48 per cent of alumina content which is generally considered suitable for production of aluminium. The limestone reserves suitable for cement manufacture are estimated at 13.05 million tonnes in the Palghat and Quilon districts. The feasibility of setting up plants on the basis of these deposits has not so far been considered.

Recognition of Cambodian Government headed by Prince Sihanouk and P.R.G. of South Vietnam

785. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-aligned Summit at Algiers adopted a declaration, calling upon all non-aligned countries to recognise the Cambodian Government headed by Prince Sihanouk and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam;

(b) whether India had also voted for adoption of this declaration; and

(c) if so, when these two Governments would be given full diplomatic recognition by Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The 4th Non-aligned Summit Conference at Algiers declared "the only legal and rightful Government of Cambodia to be the GRUNK, under Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State, and urged all non-aligned countries to recognise it immediately." It also invited member countries to give their diplomatic support to the PRG.

(b) As is customary in meetings of Non-Aligned Conferences, the decisions of the recent Algiers Conference were also adopted by consensus of the Conference as a whole, without any recourse to voting

(c) The matter continues to be under constant review of the Government.

Soviet equipment to boost production of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

787. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union is to supply parts and equipment to the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi worth Rs. 5 crores to boost its production this year; and

(b) if so, whether boosting its production means that heavy machine building capacity at present is below the targeted capacity of the plant or whether it will increase the targeted capacity to meet the requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Soviet Union is to supply completing parts weighing 2872 tonnes of a c.i.f. value of Rs. 2.64 crores during the year 1973-74, required for the manufacture of equipment for Bokaro and other customers.

(b) At present HMBP is working below its targeted capacity. Import of completing parts would enable HEC to supply 14,000 tonnes of completed equipment to Bakaro Steel Plant and other customers.

Performance of Singareni Collieries Company during 1970-71 and 1971-72

788. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Singareni Collieries Company earned a profit of Rs. 59.10 lakhs in 1971-72 as against a loss of Rs. 95.71 lakhs in previous year;

(b) if so, the specific reasons for the loss in 1970-71; and

(c) whether the quality of coal and reserves are promising?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) The Singareni Collieries Company Limited earned a profit of Rs. 69.11 lakhs in 1971-72 as against a loss of Rs. 95.71 lakhs in 1970-71.

(b) The loss in 1970-71 was mainly due to strikes and work stoppages, under utilisation of investment, large coal stocks and stores, unsatisfactory wagon supply position, surplus labour in certain categories of surface workers and uneconomic selling prices of coal.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Functioning of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited

789. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., has for the first time earned a profit of Rs. 12.42 lakhs during 1972-73;

(b) whether in previous years it had incurred losses;

(c) if so, the amount of loss since its inception; and

(d) whether the profit earned in 1972-73 indicated trend towards profits in the coming years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The provisional annual accounts of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation for 1972-73 reflect a profit of Rs. 12.42 lakhs. It is the first time since its inception that MAMC has shown a profit.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The cumulative loss incurred by MAMC upto 31st March, 1972 is Rs. 36.51 crores.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Man-days lost due to Strikes in Public Sector Industries

790. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of man-days lost due to strikes in the public sector industries during the first half of the current financial year;

(b) the loss in terms of rupees; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent the recurring loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). According to available provisional information, the number of man-days lost and value of production lost due to strikes in the public sector during January to June 1973 were as follows:

(i) Number of strikes—306

(ii) Number of man-days lost—
968,375

(iii) Value of production lost—
Rs. 2.63 crores.

Information regarding value of production lost relates to 166 cases for which information is available.

(c) The Industrial Relations Machinery continues to make efforts to minimise work stoppages due to industrial disputes through informal mediation, conciliation, adjudication or arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

Survey in Arunachal Pradesh for Mineral Deposits

791. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has, so far, been made in Arunachal Pradesh to ascertain the mineral deposits in the region;

(b) if so, the outcome of the survey; and

(c) if not, when such a survey will be undertaken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Geological Survey has been carried out and is still being continued in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. As a result of the systematic survey carried out by the Geological Survey of India, the reserves of the important mineral deposits estimated in the State are of the order of 91 million tonnes

of lignite-bituminous coal in Tirap district a number of graphite deposits; 3.5 million tonnes in Subansiri District, 10.35 million tonnes in Selimg district, and 71 million tonnes in Lohit district, 90 million tonnes of good quality limestone of cement grade and in part part flux grade in Lohit district and 20 million tonnes of flux grade dolomite in Kameng district.

Proposals for the field season 1973-74 of the Geological Survey of India in respect of Arunachal Pradesh also include programme of Geological mapping in prospective mineral bearing areas in different districts and regional mineral exploration for basemetal in Subansiri district, for dolomite and limestone in Kameng district for graphite in Kameng and Subansiri districts, for coal in Tirap district and in parts of the foot hills of the State.

(c) Does not arise.

Comparative time taken in erection of a Steel Plant in India and Japan

792. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

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

(a) whether a steel plant which is built in Japan in 24 months takes 7 to 8 years to complete in India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUBODH HANSDA): (a) and (b). The time taken for construction of a steel plant depends not only on the availability of resources but also on a number of other factors, especially the experience of the various agencies involved in respect of engineering services, civil and structural works, supply and erection of equipment etc. The time taken for setting

up a new steelworks in Japan is less than in India for the following reasons:--

(i) In Japan, there are well established design organisations, manufacturing units and specialised construction agencies.

(ii) Adequate funds are available for capital investments, whereas in India resources both rupee and foreign exchange present a major problem.

(iii) In most of the steelworks in Japan which are coast based, receipt of raw materials and despatch of finished products is by sea-going vessels whereas in India considerable time is taken for development of infrastructure facilities.

एल्युमिनियम के उत्पादन में कमी

795. श्री लालजी भाई :
श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि

(क) क्या एल्युमिनियम के उत्पादन में हाल में कमी आई है? यदि

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) चालू वर्ष में विभिन्न राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों द्वारा एल्युमिनियम प्रदायकों के लिए भारी बिजली कटौतियों के कारण एल्युमिनियम के उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। इस के अतिरिक्त, बिजली प्रति के में बार-बार की गड़बड़ का भी ३०-४० प्रतिशत घातु के उत्पादन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है।

Change in U.S. Policy towards India, Pakistan and Bangladesh

796. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of any change in the US Policy in regard to US relations with the three major countries in this sub-continent namely, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh;

(b) whether the change is directed towards even-handed United States policy towards the three countries; and

(c) what improvement, if any, has come about in the Indian relations with the USA in the context of the said change in US policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). There are indications of a change in U.S. policy towards the sub-continent as compared with the policy followed by U.S. Government during the 1971 crisis. These indications are provided in the statements made by the U.S. Secretary of State in public testimony before the Foreign Relations Committee on September 11. Dr. Kissinger's statements reflect a better understanding by the United States of the situation in the sub-continent. As regards Indo-U.S. relations, both the countries are desirous of improving relations on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual interest. Negotiations between the two governments to resolve the PL-480 problem is an evidence of the trend towards better relations.

Development of Zinc Ore Mine at Balaria in Rajasthan

797. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have, of late, sanctioned a Rs. 11.61 crore project for the development of a new zinc

ore mine at Balaria in Zawar area of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the project and the phases in which the mining of zinc ore will be undertaken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Administrative approval was accorded to the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. on 19th September, 1973, for the development of the Balaria lead-zinc mines in Zawar area of Rajasthan at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.61 crores. The scheme envisages production of 2,000 tonnes of ore per day with corresponding facilities for ore beneficiation so as to provide bulk of the additional zinc concentrates required for the Company's Zinc Smelter at Debari (near Udaipur) which is being expanded from 18,000 to 45,000 tonnes per annum.

The Balaria mine has been under exploration for some time past. The ore reserves are estimated at about 17.25 million tonnes with 5.71 per cent zinc and 0.87 per cent lead. At present, work is in progress connecting the mine to the other existing working mine of the Company at Central Mochia through an underground tunnel. This work is likely to be completed early in 1974 when development work in Balaria will be intensified so as to commission it by the end of 1976. The Balaria mine is expected to operate at its full capacity by 1978-79.

Evacuation of Indians from Syria due to Israeli Raids

798. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Indian families evacuated from Syria following the bombing raids on Damascus by Israeli war planes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): 16 Indian families, comprising 45 persons,

were evacuated from Syria following the aerial attack on Damascus by Israel on 9th October, 1973.

Patton Tanks presented to Army Units

799. PROF. NARAIN CHAND FARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Army Units which have been presented Patton Tanks by General Candeth (Retired); and

(b) the number of such tanks presented to each unit?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Two unserviceable Patton Tanks were presented by Lt. Gen. K. P. Candeth to HQ Western Command at CHANDIMANDIR.

(b) In addition, one derelict Patton Tank each has been allotted to three Corps Headquarters, one divisional Headquarters and two Armoured Brigades.

Review of staff position in bigger Missions Abroad

800. PROF. NARAIN CHAND FARASHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Accounts Committee in its 13th Report, reporting the Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee contained in their 107th Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) had desired that Government should review the staff position in the bigger Missions abroad; and

(b) if so, whether the proposed review was carried out within a year as recommended by the Committee?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

Effect of shortage of power on Steel Production

801. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of steel in the country;

(b) whether there has been a fall in steel production during the last six months due to the shortage of power; and

(c) if so, the measures Government have taken in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir. The loss in production during the period from April—September, 1973 on account of power/coal shortage was as under:

Name of the Plant	Tonnage
Bhilai	27,500
Durgapur	44,736
Rourkela	54,297
A. S. P. Durgapur	5,887
TISCO	177,000
IISCO	20,700 (April-August, Sept. not known)
TOTAL	3,30,120

(c) The steps taken to meet this situation include efforts to increase indigenous production by technological improvements; better industrial relations; improved maintenance of plant and machinery; a fairly liberal import policy particularly in respect of categories in short supply; regulation of exports; and streamlining of the distribution system. All the concerned State Governments and authorities have also been requested to give priority to the power needs of the steel plants, collieries and washeries.

**Disappearance of a Soviet Tourist
from Palam Airports**

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

802. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:
SHI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

REPORTED CANCELLATION OF TRAINS

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item in 'Hindustan Times' dated the 10th October, 1973 that a Soviet tourist disappeared from Palam Airport on 9th October, 1973; and

"Reported cancellation of trains and the consequent difficulties experienced by the people, particularly in the matter of movement of coal and other essential commodities as well as passengers."

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

श्री मधु लिंगये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। चूंकि इस मामले में माइन्ड मिनिस्ट्री जुड़ी हुई है, पाई साहब यहां बैठे हुए हैं, उन से प्रार्थना की जाय कि वह न जाय।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. On receipt of information from the USSR Embassy in Delhi that a Soviet national, Mr. Anatoli Pakhomov, had disappeared from Palam Airport on October 9, 1973, immediate steps had been taken to locate his whereabouts. At around 10.00 p.m. on October 10, 1973, the Police Station at Chankyapuri was informed by the UK High Commission that an intruder had broken into the premises of the British High Commission and was creating a disturbance. The intruder, who was identified as Mr. Pakhomov was removed to Irwin Hospital for attending to the cuts and injuries he had suffered when breaking a window pane while entering the UK High Commission premises and due to jumping from the first floor to evade the police. Mr. Pakhomov was obviously in a disturbed state of mind. On being questioned, he declined to make any statement. In the circumstances, he was handed over to the USSR Embassy for repatriation to his homeland and left for Moscow by an Aeroflot flight early in the morning of October 12, 1973.

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : रेल मंत्रालय कहता है कि कोयला नहीं है और कोयला मंत्री कहते हैं कि रेल के डिब्बे नहीं हैं—पता नहीं चलता कि वास्तविकता क्या है ?

श्री मधु लिंगये : इसी लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन को रोका जाय।

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : लेकिन मिश्रा जी कहां हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ये भी कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर से कम नहीं हैं।

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the Cabinet Minister? Where is Mr. Mishra?

MR. SPEAKER: The Deputy Minister is here.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is a question of propriety. We

[Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee]

have nothing against Mr. Qureshi; he is a respectable colleague of ours. But where is the Cabinet Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of propriety involved in this; I have held a number of times that any Minister can answer.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): Railways have been experiencing shrinking coal supplies in recent months. Steam coal which is consumed by the Railways and several industries has not been available in quantities sufficient to meet the demand of all consumers of steam coal.

The position was further aggravated in August and September by the locomen's strike and numerous staff agitations and 'go slow' on the Railways which seriously affected and impeded movement. In October, the availability of steam coal was further reduced due to a large number of holidays observed by the collieries when the offers were comparatively much less than those in previous years. The drop in availability of supplies is more pronounced in Bengal and Bihar coalfields, which cater to the bulk of the requirement of Railways and lately in Assam fields where one of the three mines raising coal is reported to have been flooded. In the circumstances, the Railways' share of steam coal from the overall available supplies could not be maintained as minimum essential demand of key industries had also to be catered for.

As a result, the coal stocks with the Railways were severely depleted. In order to make available to the industries their essential requirements of steam coal, the Railways have had to reduce their own coal consumption. To achieve this in a planned manner, Railways have curtailed departmental and shunting services and also undertaken temporary suspension of some short distance less intensively used

passenger trains. Care has, however, been taken to advise the Zonal Railways to see that vital interests such as daily commuters, court passengers, students, industrial workers etc. are not affected. The movement of essential commodities such as food-grains, fertilizers, cement, petroleum products, etc. including coal has, however, not been affected.

According to available indications, steam coal availability is expected to increase in the coming winter months. As and when the availability of steam coal improves and Railways build up the requisite coal stocks in sheds, the cut in train services will be restored in a phased manner.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It is quite obvious that the railways today present a dismal picture. In fact, the entire system of transport—rail, air and road—all of them seem to be in great disarray causing great difficulties to the people. Indeed, the whole national mobility has been seriously affected. In any country of the world, the cancellation of even a dozen trains would have convulsed the entire population and brought about a complete overhaul of the department which is responsible for running the railway. But in our country no feathers seem to have been ruffled because of the cancellation of 200 trains—particularly in the Ministry of Railways. The Ministry of Railways presents the very picture of complacency and equanimity. A ministry which can with perfect ease and equanimity announce the cancellation of 200 trains can also be trusted to announce the complete paralysis of the system with equal ease and equanimity. This is what makes us feel very much disturbed. The railways are not proving equal to the tasks which they are entrusted with, either in goods traffic or passenger traffic. If it is so at the present moment when production has gone down considerably both in agricultural and industrial fields, one does not know what is going to happen to

the railways when there is going to be a 15 per cent increase in food production which is anticipated. We hear that food production is going to register an increase to 115 million tonnes. So also we expect that there would a 1/2 million tonnes increase in steel output, and in the entire gamut of industrial production too, there is expected to be a significant increase. With so much fall in production, both agricultural and industrial, when the railway is not coping with the tasks with which it is entrusted, one can be quite different about the future. One of the main reasons that has been advanced by the hon. Minister, and probably that is the most important reason, is that there has been a fall in the supply of loco coal, steam coal, to the railways. Here we have to remember that both coal production and wagon supply happen to be in the public sector. The railways consume about 30 per cent of the entire coal production. Their requirement is of the order of 17 million to 19 million tonnes and they require 1600 to 1700 wagons per day. So, we are bound to ask whether this much of supply to the railways could not be ensured when coal production lies in the public sector. What comes in the way of the allotment of this quantity of coal and of this number of wagons only for the haulage of coal to the railways?

The hon. Minister said that coal supply to the other key sectors of industry has not been affected. There is no doubt about it. But the main artery of the national system is railways. If the railways do not function, nor do the industries in the country function. May I know whether the railways are not also included in the key sector of industries?

Then, is it with the prior approval of the railways that the coal supply has been cut down? It is quite apparent that the hon. Railway Minister does not think that the railways should be high in the priority list for the supply of loco coal. If that were not so, the Minister of Railways would

have put his foot down and said "no nonsense, we require this quantity of coal and it has to be supplied to us." If they did take this stand, then the responsibility would devolve upon the Ministry of Mines. I want to know whether that Ministry came in the way of the supply of adequate supply of coal to the railways. When the Railway Minister made a reference to "key sector of Industries", did he not include his Ministry also in that priority list? So, I want to know how this has happened when both coal and wagon supply are in the public sector. I also want to know whether any private industry like a textile mill or sugar factory has been closed down on account of shortage of coal.

Then, as if to add insult to injury, it is said that these are minor railways and minor trains. There are trains serving backward areas and backward people. If they are to be considered minor trains we know what priority the Government gives to the requirements of the backward people. So, the hon. Minister has to tell us whether the needs of backward areas and people are important or not.

The hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, insisted on the presence of the Minister of Mines. I would say that even the Minister of Industries should be present here to say whether any industry in the private sector had been closed down at a time when the railways had to cancel 200 trains.

Then the hon. Minister said that some holidays have been observed by the workers in some of the coal mines. May I know whether these holidays were observed by the workers earlier? If these holidays were not observed by the workers earlier, then does nationalisation mean more holiday? Is it because of the kind of patriotism that you have been able to inject into the workers that they go in for a larger number of holidays? I would like to know the exact position. The question that arises is whether these holidays were observed earlier or not, and

[Shri Sham Nandan Mishra]

if they were not observed earlier, then my accusation would be that this Government is not capable of running nationalised industries efficiently and well. At this rate they will have ended very soon in discrediting public sector industries. It is anti-socialist Ministries which are running these socialist enterprises, it is an anti-socialist government which is running socialist enterprises, and they will very soon discredit socialist enterprises going as they do. In a very well established undertaking like the Railways they have been able to cause what had not happened ever before.

These are the few questions which I would like to address to the hon. Minister.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The hon. Member has stated that whatever steps we are taking are anti-socialist. I do not want to enter into an argument with him on our socialism. People have judged both of us and they know who are the real socialists.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You have entrusted the Government into anti-socialist hands. Every industry that you have taken over is going down.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I did not interfere when the hon. Member was speaking. I hope he will be patient and hear me.

When we talk about cancellation of trains, it means cancellation of a few trains on a particular section; it does not mean cancellation of all the trains on a particular section. A skeleton service is maintained in all the sections. Therefore, to have this idea that cancellation of trains means that there is no transport available to the people is not correct.

We are running about 10,900 trains every day and are carrying about six

million passengers every day. If I take out the goods trains which have not been cancelled, the total number of passenger trains, both suburban and main lines, is about 5,173 trains every day. According to my hon. friend, 200 trains have been cancelled. It is less than five per cent.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: More than 200 trains have been cancelled.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: It is three per cent.

The railways are using only steam coal. The overall availability of steam coal at the pitheads of mines was such that we had to see whether we should give priorities to industries or stall certain industries and take the whole coal for ourselves. The hon. Member should appreciate the role the Railways have played in sacrificing a part of the coal to see that the essential industries in the country do not come to a halt. We had the wagons and we could carry more coal for our own railway stock, but we rationed it out and saw to it that the essential industries did not suffer for want of supply of steam coal. The hon. Member himself has said that not one private industry has been closed. To that extent he should have complimented the Railways that we have sacrificed to maintain the essential industries in the country. (*Interruptions*). What I am saying is that there will be no further cancellation because the mines have turned the corner and there is an improvement in the supply of various types of coal. The number of trains so far cancelled will not increase. But we are now trying to build up our own stocks. The railways, unfortunately, had a very small inventory of coal at the end of last month. In some places we had only one day's stock. The hon. Member can understand that a vital transport system like the Railways

which is the artery of the whole economy of the country, should have a certain stock, say, upto 7-8 days' stock which is the minimum. But regarding making available of coal like coking coal to the steel industry, hard coke to the foundry industry, slack coal to the brick kiln industry and other industries, there is no dearth so far as the Railways are concerned in supplying the wagons to these industries.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The Ministry of Mines claims that the production of coal has since January and yet you are complaining lack of coal.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Unfortunately, there is no improvement in the loading of coal from the pitheads. We had some troubles, we had some go-slow by the carriage and wagon staff. The train examiners detained the trains much longer than is required under the Rules. There is also impediment in the movement of coal from the pitheads. As I said, now that the mines have turned the corner and the Railways are in a position to supply the wagons, the position will improve and I can assure the House that there will be no further cancellation of trains and the trains which have now been cancelled will be restored as and when the stock position improves.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The main question that I want to raise is—and that is also in relation to what I said earlier, that if the hon. Minister of Mines claims an increase in production of coal from the month of January consistently, then how do you complain of lack of coal?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Where did you find this corner?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The hon. Member knows much about coal. The overall stock position of coal might have gone up, but the Railways are using steam coal. The pro-

duction of hard coke and the slack coal might have gone up. The Railways is entirely based on steam coal and our major requirements come from the Bengal and Bihar collieries.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट बात है कि यह जो कोयले का अभाव है यह रेल और कोयला मंत्रालय की मिलीजुली जिम्मेदारी है। इन के कार्यक्षेत्र में भी ओवरलैपिंग है और साथ साथ इन की असफलता भी मिलीजुली है। रेल मंत्री में थोड़ी भी ईमानदारी होती, तो सत्य को स्वीकार करते इन का जवाब देखियेगा इन्होंने मुझ को एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है, आज 15 तारीख है, दो दिन पहले ही मेरा सवाल था :

"If the shortages are due to the failure of the Railways, what steps the Government propose to take to remedy the situation?"

इसका जवाब इन्होंने दिया है :

"The shortages are not due to the failure of the Railways."

आगे चल कर अभी अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि लोको की हड़ताल हुई, मजदूरों ने गोस्लो किया, 50 तरह की बमबंट रेल में उत्पन्न हुई। तो वैगन की कभी एक बात हो गई। लेकिन रेल मजदूरों को संतुष्ट रखने में जो असफलता हुई है उसकी जिम्मेदारी रेल मंत्रालय पर है या दूसरे मंत्रालय पर है? पहले तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस तरह के झूठे जवाब क्यों देते रहे हैं। ईमानदारी इस में होती तो यह कहते कि यह असफलता हमारी भी है और कुछ कोयला मंत्रालय की भी है। लेकिन यह कहते हैं कि :

"The shortages are not due to the failure of the Railways."

पहला मुद्दा तो मेरा यह है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक दूसरे प्रश्न के जवाब में इन्होंने स्वयं माना है कि जो वैगन्स के लिये ग्राडर दिये जाते हैं, इंडेंट्स किये

[श्री मधु लिमये]

जाते हैं और एकचुअल जो लोडिंग है जो माल षट्पया जाता है इस में तकरीबन 30 प्रतिशत से लेकर 40 प्रतिशत की कमी रही है। इन्होंने ही खुद एक प्रश्न के जवाब में अप्रैल से लेकर सितम्बर तक के आंकड़े दिये हैं और कहा है कि 30 से 40 प्रतिशत लोडिंग कम हुई है आर्डस के मुकाबले में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक और इस के सम्बन्ध में जानने की चीज है। यह जो कमी है इस के लिये कई बातें हैं। एक तो वैगनों की कमी, दूसरी रेलवे लाइन्स की जो कैरीइंग कैपेसिटी है उस की कमी, तीसरे पिट हेड्स के पास साइडिंग नहीं है। अब साइडिंग बनाने की जिम्मेदारी मैं नहीं जानता रेल मंत्रालय की है या कोयला मंत्रालय की है? क्यों कि बिना पूंजी लगाये साइडिंग्स बनेंगी नहीं।

इसी तरह एक और सवाल आता है लोडिंग रेलवेज, जहां पर कोयला चढ़ाया जाता है और कैरीइज रेलवेज, इन का किसी तरह का एक सूत्रीकरण नहीं है। तो ये चार, पांच कोयले की कमी के कारण हैं। और सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि जिस की चर्चा बरिष्ठ सदन में हुई थी और कहा गया था कि मंत्री महोदय के दरबार में दूबारी लोग जाते हैं और जो पैसा देते हैं उन्हीं को वैगन्स अलाट किये जाते हैं। इस का कोई संतोषजनक जवाब राज्य सभा में नहीं मिला। और मेरी भी जानकारी है, एक प्रश्न को आप ने अलाऊ नहीं किया जिस में मैंने कहा था कि इस तरह की जानकारी हमारे पास आ रही है कि बड़े लोग कुल मिला कर एक दिन में दो लाख ४० की घूस देते हैं वैगन्स अलाटमेंट के लिये। आप ने इस सवाल को अलाऊ नहीं किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसी बातें मत किया करे कि अलाऊ नहीं किया। किया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने बातें आये इसीलिये हम प्रश्न पूछते हैं और बातें उठाते हैं। लेकिन मेरे तारांकित प्रश्न को नहीं स्वीकार गया था।

श्री पन्ना लाल बाखपाल (गंगानगर) : क्या आप ने भी कभी नोट गिन कर दिये हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप के दल के सदस्यों ने ही राज्य सभा में खुल कर आरोप लगाया है। यह पूरी सरकार दरिद्र नारायण की सरकार नहीं रही है, बल्कि नगद नारायण और हड़प नारायण की सरकार हो गई है। तो मैं क्या करूँ? आप कांग्रेसी सदस्यों से पूछिये। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं जे रहा हूँ, फिर भी यह हल्ला कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल मिनिसट्री का कहना है कि कोयले की पैदावार में कमी है। इसीलिये मैं चाहता था कि कोयला मंत्री भी मौजूद रहे, और जो आंकड़े दोनों मंत्रालय द्वारा दिये जाते हैं दोनों में कोई मेल नहीं है। दो घण्टे से मैं मिला रहा हूँ, कोई मेल नहीं है। इसलिये हम इन चीजों की सफाई चाहते हैं कि पिछले 10 महीने में माहवार कोयले की क्या पैदावार रही है? 1972 में क्या रही और 1971 में क्या रही, और विभिन्न किस्म का जो कोयला है जिस की अलग अलग उद्योगों को जरूरत होती है, जैसे हार्डकोकिंग कोल की स्टील कारखानों के लिये, स्टोम कोल की रेलवेज के लिये और पथरातू पावर हाउस के लिये इनफॉरियर किस्म के कोयले की जरूरत होती है, लेकिन इन के बारे में आप की योजनाओं में कोई मेल नहीं है।

एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में इन्होंने कहा कि वैगन्स के मुवमेंट में तेजी लाने के लिये हम ने डीजलइंजेशन और इन्वैक्ट्रिफिकेशन का प्रोग्राम बनाया है। एक और डीजल की और तेल की कमी चलती है, एक, एक रुपया पेट्रोल का दाम बढ़ रहा है, हो सकता है कि आगे चल कर डीजल का भी दाम बढ़ जाय। और दूसरी ओर व है कोयले की सप्लाई के

लिये हम लोग डीजलाइजेशन का प्रोग्राम ला रहे हैं। एक और कह रहे हैं कि बिजली पैदा करने वाले जो प्रकल्प हैं उन के लिये पर्याप्त कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है, और दूसरी प्रोर आप कह रहे हैं कि हम इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन तेजी से करेंगे। मंत्री जी ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि गुड्स ट्रेन की और वैगन्स की कभी का एक कारण यह भी रहा है कि बिजली की सप्लाई जो स्टील और कोल इलाके में जाती है रेलवेज को उस में भी कमी आयी है। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में सदन को जानकारी देंगे कि विभिन्न किस्म के कोयले की पैदावार जनवरी महीने से आज तक क्या रही है ? पिछले दो साल में क्या रही है ?

इसी तरह यह भी बताये कि विभिन्न उद्योगों की जो आवश्यकतायें हैं, जैसे पावर हाउसेज हैं, सीमेंट के लिये भी कोयल की जरूरत पड़ती है, टैक्सटाइल की अहमदाबाद भी मिलें कोयला खर्च करती हैं, छोटे उद्योगों की यह दशा है कि इंट बनाने वाले भट्टों की आवश्यकताओं को सिर्फ 15 प्रतिशत पूरा किया गया है और जो इंटें बनी थीं वह इंटें बरसात में बंद गई 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक क्यों कि कोयला न होने के कारण उन को पका कर मजबूत नहीं बना सका यह छोटा उद्योग इसकी भी जानकारी हमें मिलनी चाहिये।

जहां गोस्ली के मामले आ जाते हैं। उस में एक बात है कि रेलवे में इन दिनों छोटी छोटी यूनियन बहुत बन रही है, कंटेगरी वाइज यूनियन बहुत बन रही हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि लोकामोनेन्वाइंट्समेंट वगैरह की मांगे बहुत जायज हैं। लेकिन हम तो पचास साल ऐसा करके पीछे जा रहे हैं। क्या हब इंडस्ट्रियल यूनियन की और नहीं बढ़ेगी। प्वाइंट्समेंट की यूनियन है, गार्डज की है, हमारे कुछ सदस्य भी उसके अध्यक्ष हुआ करते हैं, स्टेशन मास्टर्ज यूनियन है, असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर्ज यूनियन है। इंडस्ट्रियल यूनियन की और हमें बढ़ना है तो रेलवे कर्मचारी को पन्द्रह

लाख के करीब हैं तो उनकी एक ही यूनियन होनी चाहिये। मैं मानता हूं कि शर्मा जी की जो फंडेशन है और आल इंडिया रेलवे मेन फंडेशन है ये दोनों बिल्कुल गाबदूस यूनियन हैं और इनको भी मजदूरों की मांगों को पूरा कराने में असफलता नहीं मिली है। रेलवे एक व्यापारिक संस्था है। उसको पै कमिशन के लफड़े में आप क्यों फंसा देते हैं। जैसे कोल-मांज का सवाल है, स्टील वर्कज का उवाल है, सिमेंट वर्कज का सवाल है उनके लिए जिस तरह से आप अलग बीज बोर्ड बनाते हैं उसी तरह से इनके लिए भी क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं। मैं तो यह चाहूंगा कि सीधी बातचीत की मार्फत उनकी समस्याय आप हल करें; इसको मैं ज्यादा पसन्द करूंगा। यूनियन और फंडेशन और रेलवे मंत्रालय भविष्य के लिए फंसला को कि हम लोग यह मामला पै कमिशन में बिल्कुल कमी नहीं दगे। अगर रेलवे मजदूरों और मैनेजमेंट के बीच में सीधी बातचीत से समझौता हो जाए तो मेरा खयाल है कि यह वाइल्ड कैट स्ट्राइक, गो स्लो आदि बाते नहीं होंगी।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : मम्बर साहब ने सब से पहली बात यह कही कि दोनों महकमों का आपस में कोई तालमेल नहीं है। यह बात सही नहीं है। माइज के महकमे और रेलवे के महकमे में किसी किस्म का टकराव नहीं है बल्कि दोनों मिल कर जो भी समस्यायें होती हैं कोल की दुलाई की हो या कोई और हो काफी ऊंचे लेवल पर मश्वरा करते हैं। लेकिन हम ने इस बात को कभी छिपाने की कोशिश नहीं की कि जब कभी रेलवे का कसूर होता है तो वह अपने कसूर को मानती है और मैं समझता हूं कि माइज वालों की भी कुछ मुश्किलात होंगी और उनका जिन्न वे करते रहते हैं। मम्बर साहब ने यह भी कहा है कि एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैंने कहा था कि रेलवे इसकी जिम्मेदार नहीं है कि शार्टेज है। लेकिन इन्होंने सिर्फ एक जुमला ही पढ़ा और अगर वह पूरी तफ्तील

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी]

को पढ़ने तो इनको खुद-ब-खुद अपने सवाल का जवाब मिल जाता।

श्री अशु सिमथे : लिखना चाहिये था कि आंशिक सफलता हमारी भी है, पार्टली हमारी फेल्योर है। मैंने इनका ही वाक्य पढ़ा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पेशेंश होनी चाहिये सुनने की।

श्री अशु सिमथे : मैं एक घंटे तक सुनने के लिए तैयार हूँ। इस तरह का वाक्य वह पहले देते हैं कि हमारी कोई फेल्योर नहीं है।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : कोयले की वैंगज के जिक्र के दम्यान में इन्होंने कोयले की दलाली वाली कोई बात कही है। मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी भी वैंगज एलाट होती हैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की सिफारिश पर होती हैं। रेलवे मिनिसट्री या उसका कोई अफसर व्यक्तिगत तरीके पर किसी आदमी को कोई वैगन नहीं देते हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई ऐसी बात हमारे नोटिस में लाए कि किसी शख्स को मेहरबानी के तौर पर या किसी सिफारिश के तौर पर वैगन दी गई है तो उसकी हम जरूर जांच करेंगे लेकिन नियम यह हैं कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट सिफारिश करती है स्लैक कोल, हांड कोक, साफ्ट कोक की वैंगज के लिए और उसके मुताबिक रेलवे वैंगज मुहैया करती हैं।

कोयले की पंदावार कितनी हुई है डिफ्रंट कैटेगरीज की उसका जवाब तो मैं नहीं दे सकता क्योंकि यह मेरे महकमे से ताल्लुक नहीं रखती है।

जहां तक स्लेक कोल का ताल्लुक है जिसका जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया है जोकि भट्टे वाले इस्तेमाल करते हैं उस में काफी कमी कुछ दिनों से महसूस की जा रही है और भट्टे वालों को उसकी बहज से काफी दिक्कत हो रही है। हमें माइज मिनिसट्री

की तरफ से आश्वासन दिया गया है कि स्लेक कोल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की कोशिश वे कर रहे हैं और यही सीजन है जबकि ब्रिक वनिंग के लिए कोयला इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और उम्मीद की जाती है कि चन्द महीनों में ब्रिक वनिंग का जो मसला है यह भी हल हो जाएगा।

कैटेगरी वाइज यूनियंज को आप क्यों एनकरेज करते हैं, यह प्रश्न भी मम्बर साहब ने किया है। रेलवे की पालिसी इस वक्त यह है कि दो यूनियंज जो रिकगना इज्ड हैं उन्हीं के साथ बातचीत की जाए, उन्हीं के साथ वह नेगोशिएशंज करती है। किसी कैटेगरी वाइज यूनियन को हमने रिकगनाइज नहीं किया है। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों को अगर कोई शिकायत हो तो उसको सुनने के लिए महकमा तैयार नहीं है। कोई भी रेलवे का कर्मचारी हो उसे हक है कि वह अपनी शिकायत रेलवे के अफसरों के सामने पेश करे लेकिन जहां तक नेगोशिएशंज का ताल्लुक है उसका हक सिर्फ दो ही यूनियंज को दिया गया है। हमारी काशिश है कि एक इंडस्ट्री में एक यूनियन रहे और उसके लिए हम काशिश करते हैं। इसी तरह से रेलवे में भी दोनों यूनियंज को मिला कर एक यूनियन बने यह हम चाहते हैं। मुझे यह आश्वासन भी दिया गया है कुछ कैटेगरीज की तरफ से कि जिस वक्त वहां पर रेलवे में एक यूनियन बनेगी तो वे अपनी कैटेगरी को यूनियन को खत्म कर देंगे। इस में लियम जी की थाड़ी मदद चाहिये। शास्त्री जी को वह समझा दें कि इस किस्म की बात वह न करे।

श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं भी तैयार हूँ लेकिन . . . (व्यवधान)

श्री अशु सिमथे : एक प्रश्न बहुत महत्वपूर्ण था जिसका जवाब नहीं आया है। रेलवे व्यापारिक संस्थान है। उनको सरकारी आफिस वर्कर्स के साथ जोड़ कर उनके मामले को

वे कमिशन में दे कर आप रेलवे को चौपट कर रहे हैं। उसकी एफिसेंसी नहीं बढ़ रही है उसको व्यापारिक संस्था के रूप में मान कर क्या आप हिदायत करेंगे कि भविष्य में यह मामला वे कमिशन में नहीं जाए और सीधे बातचीत के जरिये बेज बोर्ड के जरिए इनके मामलों का हल किया जाए। ऐसा अगर हो गया तो बहुत कल्याण होगा।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहते हैं कि एक प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया। लेकिन प्रश्न एक ही हो सकता है, ज्यादा नहीं।

श्री शं. लिवरे : आपने प्रक्रिया ही बदल दी है और उसी का मैं भी फायदा उठाता हूँ जैसे दूसरे उठाते हैं।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : फायदा भी उठाते हैं और मेरी तरफ उंगली भी करते हैं कि आपने बदल दिया है। सब कुछ करते भी हैं और उसके बाद सारा दोष भी मुझे देते हैं। यह बड़ी गलत बात है। कैसा जानना आ गया है। भला करने वाले के साथ भी बुरा करते हैं।

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur): I have carefully gone through the statement made by the hon. Minister of Railways. It appears that this statement is inadequate, vague and, in some places self-contradictory. It is inadequate because the statement does not clearly state what is the basic cause of the short supply of steam coal. It reads like this:

“Railways have been experiencing shrinking coal supplies in recent months”.

What is the reason? None given. Therefore, it is inadequate.

It further reads:

“Steam coal which is consumed by the Railways and several industries has not been available in

quantities sufficient to meet the demand of all consumers of steam coal”.

It appears that the Railways are very eager to bracket other industries also so that the blame can be shared equally.

It is self-contradictory because it says:

“The position was further aggravated in August and September by the locomen's strike and numerous staff agitations and 'go slow' on the Railways which seriously affected and impeded movement”.

May I know how a go-slow and other staff agitation can lead to a shortage of supply of steam coal to the Railways? If there is an agitation, if there is go-slow tactic adopted by the railway employees, there must be an increase, due to non-use, of steam coal in stock and it should have been possible to utilise that stock for further running of trains. Therefore, it is self-contradictory.

Then again:

“In October, the availability of steam coal was further reduced due to a large number of holidays observed by the collieries....

The language has to be noted. First it was stated that the position was further aggravated in August and September by the locomen's strike. Now it is contended that it was further reduced due to a large number of holidays observed by the collieries. That means the locomen's strike or the observance of holiday in the collieries are the same thing. I fail to understand this logic. Therefore, I am constrained to say that his statement is self-contradictory.

Thirdly, I would like to point out that it is inadequate, because in the other statement that the Railways made previously, they are very eager

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to publicise their doings and undoings. Here, nothing is given as to how many trains or how many services have been cancelled or suspended and in what sections and in what zones of the railways. Nothing has been mentioned. Therefore, the statement is both vague and inadequate.

I can cite so many previous instances where even minor things have been elaborated largely but here they have deliberately omitted this, obviously because they do not want to take the House confidence, I presume.

I would like to know, in view of this situation, whether the hon. Minister will be pleased to tell us categorically the number of trains cancelled or suspended during this period zonal-wise in the Eastern, Northeastern and the Northeast Frontier zones, and also the estimated loss to the railways in tonnes and rupees, and whether the railways, in view of the short supply of coal, are going to switch over to dieselisation which is also a dangerous proposition,—as has been stated by the Railway Ministry in some other connection—and whether they are going to stick to that principle.

Finally, I would like to know whether the railways have got their own captive mines to meet the emergency demands. These are my questions to which I would like to have clear answers.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The hon. Member has said that the statement is vague and it does not contain the information which he desires to have. I would be pleased to give him the information, whatever he wants, but the statement is self-contained, and it contains all the information which was asked for by the hon. Members.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The number of trains cancelled?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: He says we are trying to share the blame

and he says the railway have failed, the industry has failed and the Ministry of Mines has failed. As I have said earlier, when there is this distress, the Ministry of Industry and Mines and the Railways Ministry have shared the distress of each other, and there is no question of blaming each other.

MR. SPEAKER: What the hon. Member said—and I also could not resist it—was that the other day your colleague said “I have got so much; but the railways must move.” And I see you are sitting side by side.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: The hon. Member asked how it affects the movement of coal. If the loco staff strike, if the engine-drivers do not run the engines, coal will not move. That is very clear. (*Interruptions*) I have already said in this House that the loco running staff strike for that period has cost us about Rs. 14.67 crores.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We are discussing the coal situation.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: He asked how it affects the movement of coal. He asked how when there is a go-slow activity or when the staff do not work, there is this difficulty. It is a common thing that when the wagons are loaded, and when the wagon staff and the carriage staff and the train examiners delay the examination of the train for hours together, it will not build up the stocks, neither will the coal move to a particular direction.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या खान पर कोयला है ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: कोयला है । The number of trains cancelled from 1-11-1973 to 12-11-73 on the Central Railways was 122; no trains were cancelled on the South eastern Railway and two trains were cancelled on the Eastern Railway.

MR. SPEAKER: It is already in the statement. You need not mention it.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: My last question has not been answered, whether the Railways are going to have captive coal fields to meet emergencies.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: No, Sir.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात सर्वमान्य है कि कोयले की कमी है और देश भर में 210 गाड़ियाँ रद्द कर दी गई हैं। इस ने लोगों के जीवन के प्रत्येक अंग को प्रभावित किया है और लोग बहुत परेशान हैं, इस बारे में दो मत नहीं हो सकते हैं।

लेकिन सरकार की गलतियों को छिपाने के लिए मंत्री महोदय ने सारा दोष लोको रनिंग स्टाफ की हड़ताल पर डाल दिया है। लोको रनिंग स्टाफ की हड़ताल के बाद सरकार ने उन के साथ जो समझौता किया, आज भी उस की शर्तों पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है। उन लोगों ने अपील की है कि अगर समझौते पर अमल नहीं किया जाता है, तो फिर हड़ताल की जायेगी। इस लिए मंत्री महोदय का उस समझौते पर अमल करने की दिशा में कदम उठाना चाहिए और उन लोगों की जो समस्याएँ हैं, उन का हल करना चाहिए।

इस मंत्रालय के उच्चाधिकारियों पर मेरा खास चार्ज है कि देश की कुछ शक्तियाँ उन के साथ मिल कर इस साजिस में लगी हुई हैं कि पब्लिक सर्विस के जितने कारखाने या संस्थान हैं उनको बंदनाम किया जाये, उनमें सबोटैज किया जाये उन के प्रोडक्शन को गिराया जाये और उन के कर्मचारियों को भी बंदनाम किया जाये। यह सरकार इतनी निकम्मी है कि वह इन षड्यंत्रकारियों को पहचानती नहीं है। मुझे जानकारी है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय के बहुत से उच्चाधिकारी रेलवेज को फेल कराने की दुश्चैष्टा में लगे हुए हैं और मंत्री महोदय की पीठ पीछे खुलेआम उन को गाली देते हैं, लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को उस की जानकारी नहीं है। जिन उच्चाधिकारियों पर मंत्री

महोदय सब बातों के लिए निर्भर करते हैं, प्रशासन को सबोटैज करते हैं और प्रोडक्शन बाधा डालते हैं। उस का जो नतीजा है, वह सब के सामने है।

जहाँ तक वैगन्ज का संबंध है, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हल यह है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के आर्डर पर ही वैगन दिया जाता है, लेकिन इस हल पर अमल नहीं होता है। मेरे पास इस बात के प्रमाण हैं कि प्राईवेट कम्पनियों और प्राईवेट व्यक्तियों को अनियमित ढंग से बेटन दे दिये गये। रेलवे प्रशासन में जो घूसखोरी और झूठाचार व्याप्त है, उस की तरफ भी मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

12.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

सरकार के मंत्रालयों में कोआर्डिनेशन न होने की वजह से भी बहुत गड़बड़ियाँ हो रही हैं। एक तरफ से कहा जाता है कि कोयला नहीं है और दूसरी तरफ से कहा जाता है कि वैगन नहीं है।

26 अक्टूबर, 1973 को स्टेटसमैन में दुर्गापुर के बारे में स्टाफ कारेसपॉण्डेंट का आर्टिकल निकला था, जिसमें बताया गया था कि कोलमाइन्स में क्या स्थिति है। उस आर्टिकल में कहा गया था कि विभिन्न अधिकारियों में को-आर्डिनेशन न होने के कारण कोयले के टारगेट पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। उस में यह भी बताया गया था कि मिडलमैन कोलमाइन्स के उच्च-अधिकारियों के साथमिल कर रेक्वायरमेंट से अधिक कोयला ले लेते हैं, जिस के कारण सरकार को सप्लाई में कमी हो जाती है।

ऐसे ही जो पुराने छोटे-छोटे माइन्स को रीआर्गेनाइज किया गया वह सांस्टीफिक बेसिस पर उन को रीआर्गेनाइज नहीं किया गया जिस के कारण भी कोल के प्रोडक्शन

[श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर]

में दिक्कत पैदा हो रही है। साथ साथ इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स जो होते हैं उस में प्राधिकारी लोग नौकरशाहना व्यवहार करते हैं। उन के दिमाग में यह नहीं आता है कि ये राष्ट्रीयकरण के और पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखाने हैं, इस में मजदूरों के प्रति सहानुभूति होनी चाहिये। डिस्प्यूट्स होते रहते हैं और उनका हल नहीं होता है। साथ ही बड़े अफसर लोग उस में हैं जो आप से मांग कर रहे हैं कि हम को पे स्केल उतना ही मिलना चाहिये जो प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के समय में मिलता था। क्या यह सैंबोटेज करने की बात नहीं है? इन तमाम तथ्यों के चलते ही आप की माइन्स में जितना प्रोडक्शन होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है। सैंबोटेज है, बड़े अफसरों की नौकरशाही है, आपका मिसमेनेजमेंट है और करप्शन है जिस के कारण तमाम कठिनाइयां पैदा हो रही हैं। यही हालत आप के रेलवे में भी है और इसके कारण ही आप के रेलवे में भी गड़बड़ियां पैदा हो रही हैं साथ साथ माइन्स में भी गड़बड़ियां पैदा हो रही हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि आप ने जो आल इण्डिया लोको स्टाफ के साथ समझौता किया उस को भ्रमल करने में जो बाधा आप के सामने आ रही है उस की आप दूर करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं?

दूसरी बात यह मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा क्या इस बात के लिए आप इन्क्वायरी करने आ रहे हैं या नहीं जो यह एक्ट आफ सैंबोटेज हो रहे हैं माइन्स में या दूसरे पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखानों में या रेलवे में भी जो हो रहे हैं, उस के लिए आप कोई एन्क्वायरी बँटाइए और उन अधिकारियों का पता लगाइए जो आप के काम को सैंबोटेज करना चाहते हैं जिसके चलते आप के लक्ष्य की पूर्ति में बाधा हो रही है।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार से कि यह जो नेशनलाइज किया कोल माइन्स

को उसका मैनेजमेंट अभी ठीक तरह से नहीं किया गया है और साइटीफिक बेसिस पर उसका रिओरिएंटेशन नहीं हुआ। क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं जिसके द्वारा उसका जनवादीकरण हो और साथ साथ वैज्ञानिक आघार पर उसका संगठन हो?

आपके विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में बैंगनज कितने देने हैं और कोल कितना पड़ा हुआ है इन सब चीजों के लिए कोई क्रोमोडिनेटिंग बाडी क्या आप बनाने जा रहे हैं जिसके जरिए कामों में संतुलन हो और कोई गड़बड़ पैदा न हो।

अन्त में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने जो कहा है कि हमारे यहां करप्शन नहीं मैं बताने को तैयार हूँ जो ऐसे अधिकारी हैं क्या उनके खिलाफ आप सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाने के लिए और उनको सजा देने के लिए तैयार हैं या नहीं?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : प्राखिरी जो सवाल आप का उसका उत्तर मैं पहले दे दूँ। आपने कहा कि जो कल्पना करेंगे क्या उनकी सजा दी जाएगी और आप ने कहा है कि कुछ केसिस आप के पास हैं जो आप देने को तैयार हैं—

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) : इसी हाउस में बजट सेशन में मैं ने बेरी जो रेलवे चैयरमैन थे उनके विरुद्ध आरोप लगाया था और लिख कर भी दिया था उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई।

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरैशी : जिस भी अफसर के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत की जाएगी और अगर सबित हो जाएगी कि उस ने करप्शन किया है तो उसको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा दी जाएगी।

बाकी ज्यादातर सवाल गाइनिंग मिनिस्टर से ताल्लुक रखते हैं। उन्होंने

जो इतिला दी है कि कुछ लोग नेशनलाइजेशन के बाद परेशान हो गए हैं और उनकी कोशिश है कि जो महकमे सरकार ने नेशनलाइज किया है, वोटोज के जरिये उनके कार्यकर्त्तों को खत्म कर दिया जाए यह सही हो सकता है और उसको ज्यादा मालूम होगा। सरकार को भी शायद माइन्स मिनिस्ट्री को इस बात की इतलाह होगी लेकिन जहां तक रेलवे के मुतालिक उन्होंने कहा है रेलवे इस बात के लिए चौकन्ना है और मैंने यह कभी नहीं कहा जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा कि लाको स्टाफ का बजह से सारा नुकसान रेलवे को हुआ है और इसी बजह से कोयले का सप्लाई कम हो गई। मैंने कहा कि एक बजह यह भी हो सकती है कि कभी काम में रुकावट आजाए उसकी बजह से भी मूवमेंट में रुकावट आ जाता है। जिसके कारण हमारा स्टाफ नहीं बन पाता और कोयला वक्त पर नहीं पहुंच पाता।

बाका दूसर सवाल माइन्स के मिनिस्टर से ताल्लक रखत हैं। अगर वह चाहें ता उनका जबाब द सकते हैं।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

The House would like to know from the Minister of Steel and Mines whether there is shortage of coal or shortage of railway wagons.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know the dividing line is very thin and it becomes a little difficult, but at the same time there is a certain procedure. I am only trying to regulate the procedure. There is a certain procedure. The Calling Attention Notice relates to a particular Ministry. The convention is that only those members who have given their names can put questions and the Minister will reply. If other members pitch in and another Minister is also drawn into this, it becomes a discussion not relating to any particular Ministry but a sort of mini-discussion relating to the whole Government. The whole thing is a little complicated.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): He can make the state-

ment either today or tomorrow. He is prepared to make the statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know. The Minister is naturally very anxious to defend his Ministry. But my responsibility here is not to allow any Minister to get up and make any kind of statement any one he likes. I am concerned with the procedure of the House. But, then, as I said, we cannot just brush aside this problem. I have always said this is an evolving democracy. Perhaps the rules are not adequate enough to meet all the contingencies. Therefore, as some members have suggested, it might be treated as an exception. I will allow the Minister to make a statement on this condition that there should not be any further questions. If the Minister is willing to make a statement, and the members are anxious to hear him, let the statement be made. But no more questions should be asked after that statement.

12.57 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY POSITION OF COAL

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI T. A. PAI): I am glad that the members like to be acquainted with the correct situation. I would like to give it as best as I can. In 1970-71 the production of coal was 72.95 million tonnes; in 1971-72 it was 72.06 million tonnes and in 1972-73 it rose to 76.40 million tonnes. The question whether production has gone down or short up after nationalisation has been a matter of controversy. I would like to say that no magic could happen to bring up that production immediately after nationalisation to any extent, because the coal industry presented a picture where over a period of years there was no investment at all and perhaps slaughter mining and indiscriminate mining also. Along with that the demand for coal was also going up in various sectors.

[Shri T. A. Pai]

Last year when I was in charge of the Railway Ministry the complaint was that wagons were not available for coal. At that time when the coal industry was in the private sector it had only the problem of mining and delivering coal at the pit-heads because the responsibility of movement was that of the buyer. Today after nationalisation the complaints are coming because the community at large expects the coal industry not only to mine coal but also to make arrangements to see that the coal is distributed throughout the country.

This aspect is very important. While, I do not want to get away from that responsibility, I want to submit that a sudden change where we had to organise this movement on a basis which would be reasonable and which would entirely satisfy the demands of the community is an exercise which has to be continuous, which calls for certain investments also. Because, in certain coal mines, for instance, there are not enough sidings and now coal is accumulated in certain mines. If you ask me if there is accumulated stock in certain mines, it is true, but it is not at the rail heads. It is not possible to move that coal to the rail head. In fact, I have asked the CMA and the BCCL to put an advertisement in the newspapers that coal is available for movement from those coal mines which are not connected with rail-heads for transport by trucks. I do not see any other means immediately of disposing of the available coal for the benefit of the community....

13 hrs.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): What used to happen earlier?

SHRI T. A. PAI: They used to take by truck. The private owners used to sell and they could charge any price. But today I am answerable to charge one price, deliver it at the same price...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But it is higher than before.

SHRI T. A. PAI: So far as CMA and BCCL are concerned, they are expected to deliver at a fixed price. But whether in the market it is available at the same price or not is a different question. Shortages could be created and shortages are created when transport is not upto the mark; when transport is not upto the point, distribution points also get disturbed. But let us try to understand the whole thing. If you want to criticise this, I want your support also because there should be a proper appreciation of the problem that we face. I have taken up with the Railway Ministry the immediate problem of having the necessary sidings where loading can be improved immediately. And there is also the long term programme to be gone through...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What about steam coal? That is the question here.

SHRI T. A. PAI: Let me come to the whole problem. Different members had raised different points about different types of coal. I will come to the steam coal also.

Therefore, whether it is steam coal or any other type of coal, unless the collieries are properly recognized and unless we have the necessary sidings so that the pitheads are connected properly, we will not be able to move as fast as we should. There are mines in the south, mines in the outlying areas where the railways have been able to move and take all the stocks offered. But the mines are not developed to the extent they should be. There, the matching capacity of the railways is better than our capacity to offer. We are taking up, on an emergency basis, the development of collieries. For instance, in the case of Singareni, we have decided to increase the output from 5½ million to 12 million tonnes by the end of the Fifth Plan. Besides, the Bengal and Bihar fields which supply most of our coal require a

emendous reorganisation even in the matter of railway movement because we find that, in the past, railway lines have been laid with particular reference to a particular type of crate and that. Now all the steel industries have come in that part. One-third of the railway system is involved in moving the raw materials to the steel plants and the finished products from the steel plants. Again coal, also the production of which is now going to be doubled, will have to be moved in a proper way. It is no use saying whether the Railways are responsible or the coalmines are responsible...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: (Warior); Both are responsible.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I am prepared to admit that both are responsible to satisfy the needs of the community. We shall do our best to do so by proper coordination.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid on the Table...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: He has not clarified about steam coal. What was the question. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would listen to you later, not now. Let the papers be laid on the Table.

Mr. Patnaik.

1.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NAVAL CEREMONIAL, CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS (THIRD AND FOURTH AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1973, AND INDIAN NAVY AUXILIARY SERVICE REGULATIONS, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following notifications under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957:—

- (1) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Mis-

Regulations, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 12(E), in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5363/73].

- (2) The Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 13(E), in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5460/73].

- (3) The Indian Naval Auxiliary Service Regulations, 1973, published in Notification No. S.R.O. 232 in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5620/73].

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 448(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1973, under subsection (3) of section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5693/73].

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the

[Shri R. Shankaranand]

various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:—

FOURTH LOK SABHA

- (i) Statement No. XXXI—Fifth Session, 1968.
- (ii) Statement No. XXXIII—Seventh Session, 1969.
- (iii) Statement No. XXXII—Eighth Session, 1969.
- (iv) Statement No. XXXI—Ninth Session, 1969.
- (v) Statement No. XXXIII—Tenth Session, 1970.
- (vi) Statement No. XXI—Eleventh Session, 1970.
- (vii) Statement No. XXIII—Twelfth Session, 1970.

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- (viii) Statement No. XI—First Session, 1971.
- (ix) Statement No. XXV—Second Session, 1971.
- (x) Statement No. XVI—Third Session, 1971.
- (xi) Statement No. XVI—Fourth Session, 1972.
- (xii) Statement No. X—Fifth Session, 1972.
- (xiii) Statement No. VIII—Sixth Session, 1972.
- (xiv) Statement No. VIII—Seventh Session, 1973.
- (xv) Statement No. IX—Seventh Session, 1973.
- (xvi) Statement No. III—Eighth Session, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5694/73].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PERSONAL INJURIES (COMPENSATION INSURANCE) ACT, 1963

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 24 of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963:—
 - (i) The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) – Second Amendment Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No. S.O. 581(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1972.
 - (ii) The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Second Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification S.O. 582(E), in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1972.
 - (iii) The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Third Amendment Scheme, 1972, published in Notification No. S.O. 709(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1972.
 - (iv) The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Third Amendment Rules, 1972, published in Notification No. S.O. 710(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1972.
 - (v) The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Amendment Scheme, 1973, published in Notification No. S.O. 141(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1973.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5695/73.]

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I want to invite your attention and the attention of the House to an unhelpful practice which has recently crept in. Under item 6(2), of the Order Paper today, a statement showing the reasons for delay in laying the notifications has also been laid.

In these cases, I am afraid such a bald statement has become a routine affair. Yesterday also, certain papers were laid on the Table of the House by Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha. One paper related to 20th December, 1971, another of 1st April, 1972 and the third one of 2nd July, 1972 and for these ones also they have submitted a statement showing the reasons for delay in laying the notifications.

I went to the Library to find out what explanations have been given. There they have stated: "The notifications particulars of which have been given below were not laid on the Table of the House within a period of 15 days of their publication in the Gazette of India through oversight."

I think we cannot accept such reasons as valid ones and the Parliament cannot be taken for granted. To say "oversight" is no excuse for the delay. The House should like to know why there was a delay of two years, whether anybody has been held responsible and what action has been taken for the delay for the direction of duty.

Therefore, in this case I would appeal to you that we should consider appointment of a committee of Parliament to go into these delays in laying on Table the Notifications. I can invite your attention to the remark made by the Public Accounts Committee that notifications have

been taken recourse to by the Government in issuing certain modifications in taxation measures which was objected to. Therefore, I would like a separate committee to be appointed to go into the practice of the Government issuing such notifications and in case of delays, whether the reasons advanced were valid.

श्री सटल बहारी बाजपेयी (बालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला बहुत गम्भीर है। आप ने शायद देखा होगा जो वक्तव्य मंत्री महोदय ने सभा पटल पर रखा है और जिसमें यह बताने की कोशिश की गई है कि कागज रखने में बिलम्ब क्यों हुआ—वह वक्तव्य किसी को संतुष्ट नहीं कर सकता। मंत्री महोदय यह नहीं बता सके कि जो सूचना 8 सितम्बर, 1972 को प्रकाशित की गई, उसे सदन में प्रस्तुत करने में इतनी देर क्यों हुई। ऐसा लगता है कि सूचनाएँ इकट्ठी होती रहती हैं और उन को यहां प्रस्तुत करने की कोई चिंता नहीं करता। जब देखा कि काफी इकट्ठी हो गई हैं, तब उन को यहां सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाता है। यह संसद् की अवहेलना का मामला है। मैं इस सुझाव का समर्थन करता हूँ कि इन सम्बन्ध में एक कमेटी बनानी चाहिये जो इस की जांच करे ताकि भविष्य में इस की पुनरावृत्ति न हो।

श्री मधु लिखये (बांका): हमारे यहां एक सबाडिनेट लेजिस्लेशन कमेटी है, जिसका यह काम है, आप उसको इस मामले को विशेष रूप से देखने के लिए कह-दोजिए। इस तरह से नई कमेटी बनाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। इधर दो-तीन सालों से सदन की जो अवहेलना हो रही है, यह कमेटी उस मामले में जाय और तत्काल अपनी रिपोर्ट दे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think we have reasons to be happy that there is a group of Members who are very alert in these matters.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

The Parliament should be considered to the Government and appreciate their difficulties, but, at the same time, I think it is accepted that the Members of the Government should be more responsible to the Parliament.

I think we had evolved that, whenever there is such a delay in laying the papers—We had only during the last one or two sessions agreed—that the Government should come forward with an explanatory note which they have done....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But that should be satisfactory.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But I think even that also should not be done perfunctorily. The reasons given should be good reasons, convincing reasons. Just to say that because of oversight and things like that, I do not think....

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): "Through oversight"—it is an honest statement. What reasons can they manufacture?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Just to say 'by oversight'.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Oversight by whom? By the Minister or the Ministry?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: By the Ministry concerned.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There should be some mechanism.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I understand. I am already saying that this is not a satisfactory reason and I do not think this is the way the Parliament should be treated. But I think this should be enough for the moment. The Government may take note of this. I do not think it is necessary that we appoint a committee. I think this should be enough for the moment.

13.10 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Secretary-General.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule III of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1973, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th November, 1973."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule IIJ of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1973, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th November, 1973."

BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

- (1) The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1973.
- (2) The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 1973.

13.11 hrs.

CONVICTION OF MEMBER

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 14th November, 1973, from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Diamond Harbour:—

“Shri Madhuryya Haldar, Member, Lok Sabha, courted arrest on the 12th November, 1973, along with others, in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Diamond Harbour, 24 Parganas, West Bengal, in case No. 0510/73, in contempt of Court proceedings during mass demonstration. He was convicted and confined till the rising of the Court for the day.”

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS**FOURTEENTH REPORT**

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): Sir, I beg to present the Fourteenth Report of the Committee on Petitions.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES**SIXTH REPORT**

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam): Sir, I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Committee of Privileges.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL**(I) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE**

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa): Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

(ii) EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:**

Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the record of evidence tendered before the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

13.13 hrs.

NATIONAL LIBRARY BILL**EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE**

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh): Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House do extend upto the last day of the Monsoon Session, 1974, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters.”

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): In this case, I want to know as to why they want to take such a long time—that is, till the end of the monsoon session of 1974. There is an impression in the House and in the country that the Committee is taking too long a time to finish their deliberations, in the allotted time. When they ask for time initially, they should be well aware of the responsibility undertaken by them to finish their job. But now it is about 2 years and I do not know whether they will take another 2 years. Instead of the last day of the monsoon session, why cannot we say last day of the first week of the Budget Session. I beg to move:

That for ‘Monsoon Session’ substitute ‘last day of the first week of the Budget Session’.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): One of our Committees received hundreds of Memoranda but we selected only some of them. If the Memoranda are more, they can certainly select a few of the Memoranda and thus save time. I do not think that more time should be taken on that score. So, what I would like to submit is that the Chairman of the Committee may ask for time till the last day of the first week of the next Budget Session.

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR: The reasons for extension of time are given in the note which has been circulated to Hon. Members. Apparently it was a very innocuous Bill but later on some of its provisions were found to be very controversial and the Members of the Committee belonging to the Opposition will bear me out in what I say. It was on the request of some of the Members belonging to the opposition, who insisted that the Bill should not be rushed through, that this has to be done. We were to complete evidence and going to consider clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. But it was then suggested that because certain provisions of the Bill are very controversial, therefore, in the interest of amity and goodwill and in order to overcome those controversies, this should be done, and it was unanimously decided by the Committee that time should be extended.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But why does he want to skip over the next session and go to the monsoon session?

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR: When I placed this matter before the Education Minister and conveyed the wishes of the Members that certain provisions of the Bill were desired to be reconsidered, the hon. Minister assured me that he would do so and he wanted some time for consideration. One matter which he mentioned was that he was appointing a director of that library, and it was thought that the Public Service

Commission had been moved and the director would be appointed, and it was the desire of the Members of the Committee that his advice also should be available to them. Therefore, in the interests of making the Bill more acceptable to the House, it would be necessary that some more time should be given.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal): I am also a Member of that Committee and I quite agree with what has been said by the hon. Member. It has been said that the National Library Bill is an innocuous one. But actually it is not so innocuous. It has exercised the minds of not only the employees of the National Library but of a number of eminent personalities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What does he want to be done?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Some objection has been raised by certain friends, and, therefore, a little background has to be given, which has not been given so far by my hon. friend. I would point out that there have been agitations, and there have been conferences and conventions attended by very eminent personalities not only from Bengal but from other parts. When we visited Bombay...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not understand this. What does the hon. Member want to be done?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to submit that the hon. Minister of Education has suggested that he is going to appoint a director and see the functioning and the working process of the National Library. If it proves satisfactory, some of the provisions of the Bill will be radically changed. So, a very considerate and very reasonable attitude has been taken by the Education Minister, and I hope the House will bear with us on this matter. We from the Opposition had all agreed that this should be deferred so that an opportunity may

be there to see the working of the new arrangement that had been made.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: May I submit....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already spoken. Why does he want to speak again for a second time?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Before hearing me, how can you know what I want to say? I want to invite your attention to a very important problem which I think is of grave importance....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why does he not say what he wants to be done?

This way, he is taking away the time of the House.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: In the memorandum, in paragraph 4....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, what does he want to be done?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I would invite your attention to an important point in paragraph 4 of the memorandum, where it has been mentioned that because opposition has been made to the Bill, more time was required. My point is that this Bill has not been circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May I tell the professor that I had also the misfortune to belong to that group once? Let him not be so long-winded.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: This Bill has not been circulated, but it is already before a Select Committee of the House which is discussing it. Therefore, why should the memorandum say that because there are people opposing it in the country, they require more time?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): May I suggest a *via media*?

Shri Vidyalkar wants that time should be extended up to the last day of the monsoon session. May I suggest that it may be extended up to the last day of the next session? After they meet and discuss, if necessary, they can come forward with another motion for extension.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think that what has been suggested by him is acceptable to the House.... (Interruptions) Now, I shall put it to the House. When there are two opinions and there is no compromise, I have no alternative but to put it to the House. There are two opinions. No more debate on this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur): I only want half a minute. I am also an equal here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): If the suggestion is that we may extend it to the end of the next session and then we can reconsider the position, then I think the hon. Minister is willing. I would appeal to the Chairman also to accept it.

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR: I accept it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Neither the hon. Minister nor the Chairman can do it. I do not understand this. The Memorandum has very rightly pointed it out. There has been opposition from a very responsible quarter. There has been agitation. Unfortunately, many of my hon. friends have perhaps not gone into the whole question; perhaps they are not acquainted with the background.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let there be an end to it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It will be setting a wrong precedent. The

[Shri Samar Guha]

Joint Committee has taken a unanimous decision and to alter it on the floor of the House will be a bad precedent. I draw your attention to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: As I said, the Joint Committee has unanimously decided and adopted a certain resolution; how can the hon. Minister or the Chairman overrule it? At least let there be a *via media*. You can refer it back to the Committee. Otherwise, it will be a bad precedent.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let them come to the House again at the end of the budget session for a further extension, if necessary.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Do they expect the monsoon to irrigate them with ideas? Why are they waiting for the monsoon session? Let them bring it in the budget session.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Let there be an amicable solution found. Let the director be given a chance to function....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Just by ringing the bell, I cannot be shut out. This is not good (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will you not hear me, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am prepared to hear you, but if I do, somebody also gets up and there is no end to it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am the only person.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you are, I am willing to hear you.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kangra): I am the next one. Kindly hear me also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Prof. Samar Guha has said....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not refer to Samar Guha. Why don't you make your submission?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Whatever Mr. A has referred to, I am not in agreement with it. Let there be no question of waiting for the monsoon session. Suppose there is no monsoon?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There will be a session.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I take it that this is the motion suggested by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs by way of amendment:

"That the Committee be given time till the last day of the next session".

Is that so?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will first put the amendment suggested by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to the text of the motion. If this amendment is acceptable, then the original motion does not arise.

The question is:

"That the Committee be given time till the last day of the next session".

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I now put to vote the motion as amended. The question is:

"That this House do extend up to the last day of the next Session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on

the Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has set a very bad precedent.

13.25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) **REPORTED ARMED ATTACK BY LANDLORDS ON ADIVASIS IN MAHARASHTRA**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Adivasis of Shahada and Taloda taluks of District Dhulia in Maharashtra are being subjected to armed assaults with the help of paramilitary organisation set up by rich landlords in these localities, most of whom are Gujjars. These landlords have usurped lands of the Adivasis through unscrupulous means and are terrorising them with the help of arms.

The exploitation of these Adivasis by Gujjars attracted a group of Sarvodaya workers to these localities and they became a part of Shramik Sangthan that was set up to carry on the campaign for the recovery of usurped lands.

These Adivasis were attacked with arms and at Patilwadi where the armed Gujjars opened fire on the Bhils, one Adivasi was killed and several others were injured.

As a result of the work of the Adivasi organisation the wages of the agricultural labourers went up by 40 to 50 per cent and this provoked the landlords and made them set up a paramilitary organisation.

On 5th October, a meeting of Adivasi landless labourers, held near the village Chirido in Shahada Taluka, was attacked by the paramilitary organisation of landlords led by the

Surpanch of a near by village Palawadi. For these assaults, axes, iron bars and country pistols were freely used.

When the Government decided to distribute some forest land amongst Adivasis, the Surpanch who led the armed assault on Adivasis pressurised the administration and the distribution of land was stayed. In these localities, there is a collusion between the members of this paramilitary organisation of the landlords and the law and other machinery of the Government.

Under the garb of "Crop Protection Forch", the rich landlords have strengthened the paramilitary organisation. On the letter-head of Satpura Tapi Area Co-operative Sugar Mill, Ltd., Shri P. K. Patil, Chairman of the Co-operative Sugar Mill, has addressed letters to landlords seeking to set up an organisation armed with pistols and rifles involving the capital expenditure of Rs. 4.2 lakhs and recurring expenditure of about Rs. 19 lakhs.

With your permission, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to lay* on the Table a photostat copy of the letter circulated to landlords.

I urge the Home Minister to investigate the matter and prevent the rich landlords from organising the paramilitary organisation utilised for attacking the Adivasis struggling for their legitimate demands of redistribution of lands.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): This P. K. Patil should be arrested. His letter is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Prof. Madhu Dandavate can hand it over to me. Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (वांका) । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय. मुझे अधिक कुछ नहीं कहना है ।

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

[श्री मधु लिमये]

वास्तव में इसकी नोटिस दो तीन दिन पहले दी गई थी और उसी समय भ्रगर गृह मन्त्रालय के द्वारा तत्काल कार्यवाही होती तो यह सारी घटनाएँ नहीं होती। आप जानते हैं कि जहाँ तक प्रादिवासियों का शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का सवाल है, केन्द्रीय सरकार की भी उसमें जिम्मेदारी है इसलिए प्रधान मन्त्री जी भी यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं वे क्या मुख्य मन्त्री जी को तत्काल आदेश भेज देंगी कि यह जो घटनाएँ घटी हैं उनकी वे जांच करें और यह जो पैरा मिलिट्री फोर्स बनाने की बात सोची जा रही है उसको तत्काल खत्म करने के आदेश वहाँ के बड़े किसानों को दे दें। उस इलाके में मैंने लड़कपन में काम किया था और मैं जानता हूँ कि वहाँ के प्रादिवासियों को किस तरह से तंग किया जाता है। इसके बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा तत्काल कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता है। इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): These matters have been brought to our notice now, and we are in touch with the Maharashtra Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He has placed the letter in the Table. But you do not read it.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We are in touch with the Maharashtra Government and if the facts as have been stated by the two hon. Members are true—of course, it is a matter of great concern—that is one thing. But unless we hear from the Maharashtra Government, it would be difficult for us to say anything more at present.

13.25 hrs.

(ii) NON-INTIMATION TO THE SPEAKER
RE. ARREST OF SOME MEMBERS

SHRI BIREN DUTTA (Tripura West): Sir, I have received informa-

tion that Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami, Shri Bijoy Modak, Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya and Shri Madhuryya Haldar—all Members of this House—have been arrested in West Bengal along with 40,000 people on the 12th instant, but there is no information to you nor has any intimation been given to this House. I would like to raise a question of privilege in this matter.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Shri Madhu Limaye. This is under rule 377.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, under rule 222, I rise to make my point. Some Members have been arrested.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have called Shri Madhu Limaye. Let us proceed according to the rules.

श्री मधु लिमये: इस सदन के सदस्य श्री शिवशंकर प्रसाद यादव 18 अक्टूबर को खगरिया, मुंगेर जिले के सब-डिविजन में सब-डिविजनल मजिस्ट्रेट के अज्ञात में गिरफ्तार किये गये थे लेकिन उसकी सूचना इस सदन को जैसे देनी चाहिए थी, नियम के अनुसार वह नहीं दी गई है। तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ या तो आप इसका स्पष्टीकरण पहले मांगिये या सीधे 227 नियम के तहत मामला विशेषाधिकार समिति के सामने बे दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think these facts, or should I say allegations, or whatever it is, these are to be looked into, if really these Members had been arrested and the Speaker has not been informed, we have to look into this... (Interruptions) I have to satisfy myself about facts. How can you expect me to make a decision here?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Please hear me for a minute. Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh Goswami, and Shri Bijoy Modak and

Shri Madhuryya Halder had been arrested. About Mr. Halder you read the telegram this morning. According to the newspapers all the others also were arrested on the 12th. Today is, 13th. No intimation has been given. There may be something wrong in the telegram but they have to inform the Speaker immediately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What new thing are you saying?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Nothing new. I am talking about the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am also talking about the rules. I have said that the statement made by the hon. Member, if it was true, I think in my opinion it constitutes a breach of privilege of the House. But before coming to any conclusion, let us look into the facts and find out.... (*Interruptions*) I am told just now that there is another telegram which has come and I shall read out as it is: "Shri Dinesh Joarder a Member of Parliament, Malad offered Satyagraha today in the court of sub divisional judicial magistrate, Malad and courted arrest. He was fined Rs. 2/-, in default simple imprisonment for a day. He preferred imprisonment—District Magistrate, Malad, West Bengal.".... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): He has been beaten seriously and he got injury; he was beaten by the police and the Congress goondas. 40,000 persons were arrested.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order. The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.30 p.m.

12.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** in the Chair]

**AUTHORISED TRANSLATIONS
 (CENTRAL LAWS) BILL**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up the Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Bill.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for authorised translations of Central Laws in certain languages, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Article 345 of the Constitution empowers the Legislature of a State to adopt any one or more of the languages or Hindi for use in the State as its official language. Most of the States have already adopted their own official language. These languages are used not only for State official purposes but also in varying degrees in the subordinate courts. It will, therefore, be useful if authorised translations of the Central laws in the State official languages are available. This work is at present entrusted to the Official Languages Legislative Commission functioning in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. In accordance with the existing arrangements, the translation in a State official language is prepared by or under the auspices of the Government of the State concerned, and finalized by the Official Languages Legislative Commission, in consultation with the translating authority. Some progress has already been made in this regard. However, since there is no legal provision for authorising the publication of the Central Acts in regional languages, such translations have no legal status and, therefore, their utility is also limited. The

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

Bill seeks to give legal status to these translations.

I commend the Bill, as already passed by the Rajya Sabha, for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for authorised translations of Central Laws in certain languages, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say a few words on the Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Bill. Looking purely from the legal angle every citizen of India is supposed to know the provisions of the various laws of our country. But how can one expect that the citizen should know the laws of the land when such laws are only either in English or in Hindi? This impossible position naturally takes us to the need for having authorised translation in the various regional languages of the country of the Central and State Acts. In view of this as the Government has brought this Bill which provides for legal status to the approved translation of the Central Acts, I welcome this Bill. At the same time, I have to refer to certain aspects of this problem.

From our past experience it is our feeling that the Central Government rest content with enacting various laws through this Parliament. It is our unhappy experience that those laws which are enacted by the Parliament are not implemented with the necessary vigour that one should expect from the Central Government. I cannot but deplore this indifference on the part of the Central Government in the matter of implementing and enforcing the various provisions of the Act and passed by this Parliament.

Sir, I would like to point out that the majority of the Central Acts have not been translated in the regional languages. The moment I say this I do know that the hon. Minister would immediately reply that this is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. I would only like to tell him that it is not enough to say that this is a matter which primarily concerns the State Government and I would appeal to him that the Central Government and the hon. Minister must take necessary interest and action in ensuring that the Central Acts are translated into various regional languages as early as possible.

Sir, you would be surprised to know that even the Constitution of India has not been translated in very many regional languages. We are told that it will soon be translated in Melayalam. It is also said that the translation of the Constitution in Gujarati, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi and Telugu are under print. It has also been stated that translation of the Constitution in Assamese, Kannada and Tamil have been completed and that in Bengali and Urdu the translation will soon be completed. I am giving this information on the basis of the information contained in the Annual Report of the Ministry of Law and Justice. This is the fate of the Constitution of India which talks of the Fundamental Rights that are available to the ordinary citizens of our country. If this is the fate of the Constitution itself one can imagine what would be the condition of the other Central Laws. It is indeed shameful that the Government has failed even in this elementary duty of informing the citizens of the country the basic fundamental and constitutional rights that he enjoys under the Constitution in the languages that he knows.

Sir, there is a Commission under the Central Government which is called the Official Languages (Legislative) Commission and it has been

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

functioning for the past 12 years. A demand of 28 lakhs of rupees was made from the Parliament in the 1973-74 budget to cover the expenditure of this Commission. During the last 12 years an amount of Rs. 3 crores or more has been spent on this Commission. Let us look at the record of achievements of this Commission. Sir, the Commission was expected to approve translations and also translate Central Acts, Ordinances, Regulations, Rules and Orders in Hindi and other regional languages. We have innumerable Acts in our country but so far only 237 Acts have been translated and published in Hindi. We also know that the number of Ordinances promulgated by the Central Government runs into hundreds and you will be shocked to know Sir, that this Commission could translate only 4 such Ordinances in Hindi.

Sir, in the Central Government there exists a Hindi Cell which is attached to each Ministry for the purpose of translating the enactments concerning that Ministry. There is also a Hindi Officer in each Ministry. In spite of this paraphernalia only 237 Acts and 4 Ordinances have been translated into the official language Hindi. If this is the dismal state of Hindi one shudders to think of the position that would be in the case of regional languages.

During the last several years Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes has been recommending in his Annual Reports that the translation of the Untouchability Offences Act in the regional languages should be kept in all the Police Stations. It is unfortunate that so far this Act has not even been translated into Hindi not to talk of the regional languages.

Sir, let me refer to the statistics of the Central Acts that have been translated into the various regional languages. In Urdu the number is 17, in Assamese 4 Acts and in Oriya it is 51. The number in Marathi is

8. Even for these translations the Official Languages (Legislative) Commission has given only its approval; the translations are yet to be printed.

It appears that the Central Government have requested the State Government to give priority to 40 important Central Acts for translation into the regional languages. I would like the hon. Minister to place before the House the statistics relating to the number of Acts out of these which have been translated and in what languages.

In order to improve and accelerate the pace of translation of the Central Acts into regional languages a conference of Law Secretaries of the country was held in January 1973 in New Delhi. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to the important recommendations that were made by this Conference and the decisions and steps taken by the Government on those recommendations.

Lastly Sir, I would like to submit that at least the Constitution should be translated in all the regional languages in the quickest possible time. I would emphasise in particular that the Constitution should be translated into Tamil at the earliest possible time. As you know Sir, Tamil is not only an Indian language but also second official language in countries like Sri Lanka, Singapore, Malasiya and Burma. Indeed Tamil is an international language. It is therefore all the more necessary that the constitution of India at least should be translated in Tamil.

With this appeal, Sir, I conclude.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting this Bill, I would like to make a few observations. Here, Clause 2 mentions translation of Central laws 'in any language mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution'. I am in agreement with the views expressed by my hon.

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

friend who spoke before me that the speed in the translation of the Central laws must be quickened.

Then, side by side with that, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain linguistic groups whose languages are not in the Eighth Schedule but who form a very substantial section of our population. If the intention or purpose of this Bill is to serve the people and to see that the knowledge of laws reaches the people living in areas which are farflung and, therefore, inhabited by linguistic minority groups, I would plead with all the emphasis at my command that the translations should be also in such other languages which are recognised and approved by the Sahitya Academy, though not in the Eighth Schedule, so that we shall be able to cover more population. I do not know why the translation should be confined to only the languages in the Eighth Schedule. So far as the State Official Languages are concerned, the State Governments are taking care of them.—I wish there were speedier translation of both State and Central laws at the State level too. But then there are certain languages. Particular mention may be made of the language of my State, i.e., Manipuri. This has been recognised as one of the modern Indian languages by the Sahitya Academy, and there has been a consistent demand for inclusion of it in the Eighth Schedule. That has not been done. Pending such inclusion, pending the decision of Parliament to include this language and such other languages which have been having such status in the Eighth Schedule, why not Government make a start by encouraging their being used in such spheres? That way, we shall not only be satisfying the legitimate aspirations of such people but shall also be performing a very objective duty to the people. These days legal knowledge is confined to cities and suburban areas because people there happen to be more educated. Again, when we see the areas dominated by such people

whose languages are not in the Eighth Schedule, nor in the list of Sahitya Academy languages, we find that these people are suffering from different kinds of obstacles. If the Government of India actually mean to help people know more of law, then we should not confine this provision to the Eighth Schedule languages only but should cover more languages. In the All India Radio, for instance, the Government of India is doing a very good job by encouraging the regional languages which are not in the Eighth Schedule. They are known as languages of the stations and this is really giving them an effective voice. Why should we not in this sphere too follow the same example and encourage them? I would particularly plead such a privilege and such an opportunity, rather such a status for languages like my own, namely, Manipuri, which is developed like any other languages and which is consistently claiming a status in the Eighth Schedule and it should be included in this and the Government of India should include such languages in this. Then, I think, the measure will be more welcome.

With these few words, I support this Bill.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण वाडेय (मंदसौर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यद्यपि देखने में यह विधेयक बहुत छोटा सा है लेकिन अपने आप में इसका बहुत महत्व है। जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने उद्देश्य और कारणों में इसका बिवरण दिया है जितने भी हमारे केन्द्रीय रूल्स या नियम बनते हैं अथवा आदेश जारी होते हैं उन सब का अनुवाद राज्यों की भाषाओं में, जिन-जिन राज्यों ने जिन-जिन भाषाओं को अपनी राज्य भाषा के रूप में अंगीकृत किया हुआ है उन सभी में अधिकृत रूप में प्राप्त हो सके और उसको विधि के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त हो इसलिए इस प्रकार का यह विधेयक यहाँ पर लाया गया है। जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बताया यद्यपि वे राज्य अपनी-अपनी राज भाषा में उस प्रकार

के अधिनियम और नियम तैयार करते हैं लेकिन वे अधिकृत विधान माने नहीं जा सकते और हमारे द्वारा जो केन्द्रीय अनुवाद होते हैं उन अनुवादों को भी अगर इस तरह का विधेयक नहीं लाते हैं तो वह भी एथो-राइड या प्राधिकृत अनुवाद नहीं कहे जा सकते हैं। वह प्राधिकृत अनुवाद कहे जा सकें इस के लिए यह विधेयक लाने की आवश्यकता पड़ी।

मुझे अत्यंत आश्चर्य है कि हमारे संबिधान के अनुच्छेद 8 में 15 भाषाओं को अधिकृत भाषाओं के रूप में मान्यता दी है। लेकिन द्वितीय जापान के पैराग्राफ तीन में उन्होंने बताया है कि 11 भाषाओं में वह अनुवाद करेंगे। चार भाषा उन्होंने छोड़ी हैं। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि अखिर वह चार भाषाएं जो छोड़ी हैं वह क्यों छोड़ी हैं? उन में अनुवाद करने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं? यदि नहीं है तो मंत्री महोदय बताएं कि वह आवश्यकता क्यों नहीं है?

मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी अपने वित्तीय जापान में दिया है कि एक व्यवस्था तो राज्य सरकारों की अपनी है जो इस प्रकार के अधिनियमों, नियमों आदि का अनुवाद अपने-अपने राज्य क्षेत्र में करती है और उस के बाद एक हमारी केन्द्रीय संस्था, केन्द्रीय एजेंसी भी इस प्रकार की होगी जो इस तरह के अधिनियमों, नियमों और उप-नियमों के अनुवाद को देखेगी और उसके बाद उसको वह फाइनल एप्रूवल करेगी। उस को अन्तिम रूप वह प्रदान करेगी। तो क्या इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती जिस में यह दोहरी व्यवस्था न हो कि राज्य में प्रलग हो और केन्द्र में प्रलग हो? यदि हम केन्द्रीय स्तर पर ही इस तरह के अनुवाद करें और केन्द्रीय स्तर पर किए गए अनुवाद ही अधिकृत अनुवाद माने जायें और फिर वह राज्यों को भेज दिए जायें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि दोहरी व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी कि राज्य सरकार

अपने यहां पर करे और उसको आप यह फाइनल एप्रूवल दें। यदि फाइनल एप्रूवल देने वाली केन्द्रीय एजेंसी है तो फिर राज्य सरकार के द्वारा इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह कार्य का डूल्कीकरण होगा। दोहरी व्यवस्था होगी। मंत्री महोदय इस को भी स्पष्ट करने की कृपा करेंगे।

जैसा कि मुझे ज्ञात है मंत्री महोदय ने दूसरे सदन में इस प्रकार की चर्चा की थी कि अब तक हिन्दी में जिन अध्यादेशों, नियमों, उपनियमों आदि का रूपान्तर किया गया है पिछले दो तीन वर्षों में उन की संख्या बहुत थोड़ी है। बहुत सारे अध्यादेश, नियम, उप-नियम आदि हैं जिन का अभी तक हिन्दी में भी अनुवाद नहीं हुआ है जिन का अनुवाद होना अत्यावश्यक था तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आप 11 अन्य भाषाओं में करने जा रहे हैं, अगर यही गति उस की रही और आप की चाल यही रही तो 11 अन्य भाषाओं में कब तक आप अनुवाद करा पाएंगे यद्यपि 15 में होना चाहिए था? यदि इस गति से आप चले जिस में पिछले तीन चार वर्षों में जितने अध्यादेश, नियम, उप-नियम आदि निकले हैं उन का हिन्दी में भी अनुवाद नहीं करा सके हैं तो मुझे समझ में नहीं आता है कि अखिर दूसरी भाषा में किस गति से आप अनुवाद करा पाएंगे? जो आज हमारे अध्यादेश, नियम, उपनियम आदि निकल रहे हैं उन का अनुवाद हमें दस वर्ष बाद उपलब्ध होगा या पांच वर्ष बाद उपलब्ध होगा? इसकी भी कोई गारन्टी होनी चाहिए, इसके लिए भी कोई समय निश्चित होना चाहिए कि इतने समय में हम निश्चित रूप में इन का अनुवाद उपलब्ध करा सकेंगे। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस बारे में कोई सीमा निश्चित की जायें।

मंत्री महोदय ने बताया वित्तीय जापान में कि बहुत सारे वर्षों की इस के

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय]

लिए आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी, यहां पर कोई अनुवर्ती व्यय होगा नहीं, लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि अनुवर्ती व्यय क्यों नहीं होगा ? अनुवर्ती व्यय भी होगा और आवश्यकता भी। रेकारिंग और नान-रेकारिंग एक्सपेंडीचर दोनों होगा क्यों कि परमानेंट स्टाफ आप को इस के लिए रखना है। जब तक परमानेंट काम करने वाले, स्थायी रूप से काम करने वाले नहीं होंगे तब तक यह काम नहीं चलेगा, इस लिए इस में दोनों प्रकार के एक्सपेंसेज की आवश्यकता है, एक प्रकार के एक्सपेंसेज से आप इस को मीट-आउट नहीं कर सकते।

संविधान की धारा 343 से 351 में जो बातें दर्शाई गई हैं—उसमें 343 (1) में लिखा है कि संघ की आफिशियल लैंग्वेज देवनागरी लिपि में हिन्दी होगी, परन्तु 23 वर्षों से उस की आप ने यह दबा बना रखा है कि उस भाषा में अनुवाद भी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि सब में सोचनस्य बड़े, सब राज्यों में एक दूसरे की भाषा के प्रति प्रेम हो, लेकिन हिन्दी को जो दर्जा मिलना चाहिए, वह उसे प्रबन्ध दिया जाय। धारा 351 में कहा गया है कि हिन्दी को धीरे-धीरे प्रोत्साहन दिया जायेगा, लेकिन वह प्रोत्साहन भी इस समय हिन्दी को नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

एक बात मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ—जब हम हिन्दी में अनुवाद करते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि उस की सम्भावना नहीं है, बहुत से वैज्ञानिक शब्दों का जो शब्द कोष होना चाहिए, वह तैयार नहीं है। जब इस प्रकार की कठिनाई हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में आ रही है तो दूसरी भाषाओं में भी इस प्रकार की कठिनाई का होना स्वाभाविक है किन्तु मेरा निवेदन है कि हिन्दी में पर्याप्त शब्द कच्चे हैं, पूरी क्षमता है। मंत्री महोदय

कहते हैं कि इस में ज्यादा व्यय की आवश्यकता नहीं है लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यदि आप इस काम को सभी भाषाओं में करना चाहते हैं तो इतने व्यय से काम नहीं चलेगा, इस के लिए आप को पूरा स्टाफ रखना चाहिए, उस के लिए अनुकूल एजेंसी और कार्य करने वालों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। यदि आप इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था के द्वारा काम करेंगे तब आप को इस प्रकार का विधेयक लाना युक्तिसंगत होगा।

संविधान की धारा 346 में बतलाया गया है कि संचार का माध्यम राज्य भाषा होगी और राजभाषा हिन्दी है और हिन्दी को जो दशा है, वह आप के सामने है मैं पुनः कहूंगा कि हम उस को उसका उचित दर्जा दिलाने में भी असमर्थ रहे हैं तो फिर इस अनुवाद के बारे में क्या स्थिति होगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह काम बहुत कठिन होगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप स्पष्ट करें कि यह जो दोहरी व्यवस्था की गई है इस की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी ? इतना समय बीत जाने के बाद भी हिन्दी में अनुवाद उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहे हैं, इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये तथा इस बात का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि अन्य भाषाओं में भी अनुवाद शीघ्र से शीघ्र उपलब्ध हो सकें। आज तो हमारे संविधान का भी अधिकृत अनुवाद प्राप्त नहीं है।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ—आप 11 भाषाओं के स्थान पर 15 भाषाओं में अनुवाद उपलब्ध करा सकें जो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा भयंकर इस बारे में स्थिति स्पष्ट करें।

श्री डी० एम० सिन्धारी (गोपालगंज) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक फण्डामेंटल प्रिन्सिपल है। इस राष्ट्र की लिफ्ट-भाषा हिन्दी है और अंग्रेजी आफिशियल लैंग्वेज एकट के अनुसार सह-भाषा है। ऐसी स्थिति में जो मूल विधेयक आना चाहिये वह हिन्दी में आना चाहिये और उस का अनुवाद

अंग्रेजी में होना चाहिये और अन्य रीजनल भाषाओं में होना चाहिये। लेकिन यहां ऐसा हो रहा है कि मूल विधेयक अंग्रेजी में आता है और उस का अनुवाद हिन्दी में होता है। मेन-लिक लैंग्वेज ग्राफिशियस लैंग्वेज एक्ट के अनुसार हिन्दी को बनाया गया है, अंग्रेजी को सह-भाषा बनाया है और जब तक साउथ के लोग हिन्दी को समझ न सकें, या जब तक वे चाहें तब तक अंग्रेजी रहे। ऐसी स्थिति में मूल विधेयक हिन्दी में होना चाहिये और उस का अनुवाद अंग्रेजी में या अन्य राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं में हो . . .

श्री ए० एच० शोहसिन : हिन्दी में भी छपा है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : इसी लिये मेरा आग्रहवशान है। हिन्दी में मूल विधेयक आना चाहिये और अंग्रेजी में उस का अनुवाद छपना चाहिये। अंग्रेजी में बिल पास हो जाने के बाद हिन्दी में अनुवाद करेंगे—इसी बात से मुझे आशा है। हो सकता है कि आप के पास हिन्दी के उत्तरे एकसपट न हों, लेकिन आप उस की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। जो टेक्नीकल शब्द हिन्दी में नहीं मिलते हैं आप उन को अंग्रेजी में ब्रह्म रख दीजिये, इस में मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, उस का एकस्प्लेनेशन दे कर उन शब्दों को रखा जा सकता है। . . .

एक आन्वीय सचर्य : हिन्दी इतनी कमजोर नहीं है कि शब्द नहीं मिल सकते।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : ऐसा कहा जाता है। लेकिन मैं तो यह कहता हूँ कि उन अंग्रेजी शब्दों को ही शामिल कर दें हम उन को पचा जायेंगे, उस शब्द का एकस्प्लेनेशन दिया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन मुख्य विधेयक हिन्दी में होना चाहिये, अन्य भाषाओं में ट्रांसलेशन होना चाहिये . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think there is nothing to bar it. You can bring the Bill either in Hindi or in English as you like. The question is of translating it from Hindi to other languages.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: My main objection is that every Bill comes here in English. My submission is that, all the Bills should invariably come in Hindi, and there should be translation of them into English and other regional languages.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is nothing to bar it. If it comes in Hindi also, there is nothing to bar it.

एक आन्वीय सचर्य : इस में "बार" वाली बात नहीं है। उन का कहना है कि हिन्दी में ही आना चाहिये।

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: It should be obligatory on the Government....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Government is welcome to come forward with a Bill in Hindi.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: My point is that it should be obligatory on the Government to move these Bills in the House in Hindi, and they should be accompanied by English translations thereof.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is nothing to bar it. Let him now go on to the next point.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : दूसरी बात में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रांसलेशन के सम्बन्ध में इस समय तक की जो आप की प्रवृत्ति है, वह नगण्य है, दो-चार-दस एक्टों का आप ने अभी तक ट्रांसलेशन किया है, अभी बहुत से एक्ट ऐसे बाकी हैं, जिन का ट्रांसलेशन अभी तक हो ही नहीं पाया है। जैसा अभी एक दोस्त ने कहा—ग्रनटचेबिल्टी एक्ट का पारलन इस लिये नहीं होता है कि उसका सम्बन्ध ज्यादातर रूल एरियाज में है और चूँकि वह एक्ट अंग्रेजी में है इस लिए

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

व उस को समझ नहीं पाते हैं। अंग्रेजी के पढ़े-लिखे कितने लोग हैं, 2-3 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा नहीं हैं जो उस को समझते हैं, यदि हिन्दी या दूसरी भाषाओं में वह विधेयक होता तो वे समझते और उस के मुताबिक पालन करने का प्रयत्न करते। लेकिन आज वे अन्धकार में हैं और उस पर आचरण नहीं कर सकते हैं, इसी लिये कभी-कभी उन पर केन्द्र भी चलते हैं। इस लिये ट्रांस्लेशन का काम जोर से होना चाहिये, जिस से तमाम एक्ट्स का तर्जुमा हिन्दी में उपलब्ध हो सके। आप विधेयक पास कर रहे हैं लेकिन इस को कब और कौन लागू करेंगे, कितनी तीव्रता से लागू करेंगे इस की तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। 25-26 वर्षों में भी आप तमाम एक्ट्स का तर्जुमा हिन्दी में नहीं कर सके हैं—यह बड़ी अनोखी बात है। यदि इसी प्रगति से चले तो शायद कदामत तक भी हिन्दी में और दूसरी रीजनल भाषाओं में उन का तर्जुमा नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस लिये हमें इस काम में कुछ प्रगति लानी है और जल्दी से जल्दी इस को ठीक करना है।

*SHRI C. CHITTIBABU (Chingleput): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on The Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Bill which has been introduced by our hon. Deputy Minister of Home Affairs. This Bill seeks to provide for the authorised translations of the Central laws in the regional languages.

I am happy that at least after 25 years of our Independence the Central Government have come to realise the need for providing translations of central laws in regional languages by introducing this Bill. But my genuine apprehension is that it may take another 20 years for the Government to give effect to the provisions of this Bill. As you know, Sir, India is a

multi-lingual country and 15 languages have been enumerated in our Constitution. I am grateful that at least after 25 years the Central Government have come to realise that the people of our country are not able to understand the central laws enacted in English or in Hindi. As the hon. Member, Shri Tiwari, who preceded me, pointed out, only about 2 per cent of the people of our country are in a position to understand the central Acts in English and this is the sorry state of affairs after 200 years of British rule in our country. We have the Congress Party's Government in our country for the past 25 years and there will be no wonder if it takes another 200 years for 2 per cent of our people to understand the Central Acts in Hindi in case the Government accept the suggestion made by the hon. Member of the ruling party who preceded me.

Sir, unless the people of our country get a sense of participation in the governance of the country, the tall talk about unity and integrity of the nation will not carry any conviction with them. When the central Acts are either in Hindi or in English, the people of our country who do not know either Hindi or English cannot get this sense of participation in the governance of the country, which is the cardinal principle of democracy. It is the primary requisite of a democratic Government to kindly the awareness of the people about the laws enacted by the Government for the well-being of the society as a whole. When the executive fiat is issued by the Central Government either in English or in Hindi, how can we expect the people not knowing both the languages to know that all the powers are concentrated in the hands of the Government of India and what the State Governments are demanding is the name of State autonomy is just the decentralisation of these powers. I am happy that this Bill will provide for the authorised translations of the central Acts in the regional languages which will enable

the people of the country to realise that the Central Government are empowered with much more authority they can lawfully and rightfully bear.

Sir, the Official Languages (Legislative) Commission has been functioning from 1961 under the Central Government. It cannot also be denied that crores of rupees have been spent on this Commission. It is really regrettable that the Constitution of our country embodying the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy has not yet been brought out in the regional languages of the country. When the people do not know about their rights and obligations, how do you expect them to function within the four corners of the laws? To give you an example, Tamil is an international language. Tamil is the second State language in Sri Lanka, Singapore and Malaysia. When I visited Singapore some time back, I found that besides Tamil, Kannada, Malayalam, Telugu, Malay and Chinese are given equal importance in the scheme of administration. We have constitutionally recognised fifteen languages and not merely English and Hindi. Are there only Hindi-speaking people throughout the country that the laws in Hindi should be got enacted? India is a multilingual country with diverse cultures and traditions. If the Government at the Centre are determined to develop a sense of unity of the people of the country, then it should be the primary duty of the Government to ensure that all the languages of the country get equal importance. I hope that this Bill will pave the way for achieving that laudable objective.

15 hrs.

I would like to point out here that in 1962 when a Member belonging to my party the D.M.K. wanted to speak in Tamil, all the members of the ruling party opposed and did not permit him to speak in Tamil. After our strength in the Lok Sabha increased from 8 to 25, we wanted to exercise

our right to speak in Tamil. Subsequently, Andhra Members, Kannada Members from Karnataka, Maharashtra Members, Kerala Members and Bengal Members wanted that they should be allowed to exercise their right of speaking in Telugu, Kannada, Marathi, Malayalam and Bengali respectively. Only after that, the former Speaker of Lok Sabha, Shri Sanjiva Reddy, conceded our rightful demand and introduced the simultaneous interpretation facility. This has enabled me to speak in Tamil today in this House. Thus, for the first time that the stand of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam on the constitutional right of regional languages was vindicated. This has made the people of Tamil Nadu to understand that their language, Tamil, has got the rightful and lawful place at the all-India level. Only when the Constitution of the country is brought out in Tamil, they will further know what their rights and duties are and what they can expect from the Central Government and from the State Government.

I will give you another example also. Recently the price of petrol and kerosene had been increased steeply by the Central Government. The State Government is in the unhappy situation of implementing this decision of the Central Government. All the while, the people of the State do not know who has imposed this steep levy on Petrol and Kerosene. When the deed is done by the Central Government, the blame is borne by the State Government. The people do not know that the power to increase the price of petrol and kerosene vests with the Central Government and not with the State Government. Similarly, the Central Government may enact a draconian law and the State Government is directed to implement that law. As the people are not in a position to understand the implications of such laws for lack of authorised translations in regional languages, they are not able to understand even the basic premises of a law. The people will respect the

[Shri C. Chittibabu]

laws only when they understand them. I request the hon. Minister that he should take energetic steps to implement the provisions of this Bill expeditiously so that the people of the country get a sense of participation in the governance of the country.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that many crores of rupees are being spent for the development of Hindi. Even if one-tenth of that money is spent for the growth of all the regional languages of the country, there will be greater unity and integrity among the people of our country.

When the Central laws are translated into regional languages and when the people come to realise that almost all the conceivable powers are concentrated in the hands of the Central Government, that will be the second occasion when the stand of the D.M.K. on State autonomy will be vindicated.

In conclusion, I might say that the very introduction of this Bill after 25 years of Independence providing for authorised translations of Central laws has vindicated the stand of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam that all the languages of the country should get equal attention and not merely Hindi or English.

I would appeal to the hon. Minister that the pace of translating the central laws into regional languages should be accelerated.

With these few words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Bill.

श्री मधु लिवर्ये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों के पास जो एजेन्डा पेपर, कार्य सूची सर्कुलेट की जाती है उसी क्रम में यहां पर बहस होनी चाहिये। बीच में एक इंडीस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट एंड रेगुलेशन प्रमोडमेंट बिल लग गया। अब मैं देख रहा हूँ वह

आना चाहिये था लेकिन वह एजेन्डा से गायब है और यह बिल रख दिया गया है। अब हम लोगों को संशोधन देने में बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। अगर मनमाने ढंग से एजेन्डा को बदलने का अधिकार सरकार को देगे तो हम लोगों को इस समय भी संशोधन देने का अधिकार आप को देना चाहिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The point is clear. I will look in to it.

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, अथोरिटाइज्ड ट्रांसलेशन की जब बात कही जा रही है कि सेन्ट्रल लाज का स्टेट्स में ट्रांसलेशन किया जायेगा और उसको सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ऐप्रूव करेगी, तो यह तो दोहरी प्रथा हो जायेगी। राज्यों में तो इस प्रकार के अच्छे आदमी मिलते नहीं हैं, और आज कल जो हिन्दी में अनुवाद होना है वह सुलभ और सुन्दर भाषा में नहीं हो पाता और ऐसी भाषा नहीं होती जिससे लोग समझ सकें। अगर आप यह काम क्यों ऐसा कर रहे हैं। आप यह बतायें कि कितनी लिमिटेशन हैं ट्रांसलेशन की? एक में कोई लिमिटेशन नहीं है। रूल्स, रेगुलेशन, आडिनेसेज और नोटिफिकेशन्स का ट्रांसलेशन कब होगा। जो रूल्स और रेगुलेशन्स बनते हैं वे यहां भी कई वर्षों के बाद रखे जाते हैं। अब आप एक अलग बात कर रहे हैं कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ट्रांसलेशन नहीं करेगी वल्कि तमिलनाड अपना ट्रांसलेशन करेगी, राजस्थान वाले अपना ट्रांसलेशन करेंगे और उसको सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ऐप्रूव करेगी। स्टेट का लजिस्लेशन भी बनता है, उसके अलावा जो सेन्ट्रल लजिस्लेशन बन रहा है उस कानून को ट्रांसलेट भी करने के लिये स्टेट को क्यों आप अधिकार दे रहे हैं, और यह जरूरत क्यों पैदा हुई? इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि आप अपने खुद के कानून में प्रान्तीय भाषाओं को बढ़ावा नहीं देना चाहते। और प्रान्तीय भाषाओं को बढ़ावा देने के लिये आप को खुद ट्रांसलेशन

करना चाहिये। पहले हिन्दी में होना चाहिये मूल और उन का ट्रांसलेशन अंग्रेजी और दूसरी भाषाओं में होना चाहिये। लेकिन आप ऐसा नहीं कर रहे हैं। बिल, एक्ट और नोटिफिकेशन होते हैं अंग्रेजी में।

जितने ला कालेजेस हैं वहां पर रीजनल भाषा में पढ़ाई होनी चाहिये कानून की तब इस बात की इमपौटेंस होगी। वहां तो पढ़ाई होती है अंग्रेजी में और कोर्ट्स में जजमेंट अंग्रेजी में होते हैं, रीजनल लैंग्वेज में होते नहीं। फिर फायदा क्या? केवल औपचारिकता के नाते आप लोगों को खुश करने के लिये ट्रांसलेशन चाहते हैं, इससे कोई यथेष्ट लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये मेरी मांग है कि पढ़ने तो बिल में टाइम लिमिटेशन दीजिये कि इतने समय में ट्रांसलेशन होना चाहिये और दूसरे यह कि मेंट्रल नाम को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ही ट्रांसलेट करेगी यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिम्बये (वाका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे पता नहीं मंत्री महोदय मेरे मित्र जो सी० पी० आर्द० के बोले उनके भाषण का अनुवाद ठीक तरह मुन रहे थे कि नहीं। हमारे साथों ने नहून अच्छी बातें अपने भाषण के दौरान में कही हैं वास्तव। में कानून बनना चाहिये था। तर्जुने के काम को एक विशिष्ट अवधि में पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम बनाने के लिये। लेकिन इन्होंने कौन सा कानून हमारे सामने रखा है जो इनके अनुवाद बने हुये हैं उनको अधिकारिक रूप देना चाहते हैं। यानी हमेशा आप फौर्म के ऊपर जाते हैं, आशय की, सर्वसटेंस की बात कभी नहीं करते हैं। जबकि कानून का आशय होना चाहिये कि अनुवाद के काम को पूरा करने के लिये कौन सी अवधि हम निर्धारित करने जा रहे हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान संविधान की धारा 351 की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ और जो मैं हिन्दी के बारे में कह वह अन्य लोक भाषाओं के बारे में भी कह रहा हूँ ऐसा मानना चाहिये लेकिन चूकि उसका अलग उल्लेख नहीं है संविधान में, इसलिए

मैं केवल संविधान की धारा की बात कर रहा हूँ। इसमें क्या कहा गया है :

"It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule, and by drawing, whenever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका वास्तव में यह मतलब है कि केन्द्र सरकार का यह दायित्व है कि सभी लोक भाषाओं का वह विकास करे। लेकिन हमारे देश में अभी कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं जो कहते हैं कि हिन्दी तमिल और दूसरी जो लोक भाषायें हैं, ये तो आदिवासी लोगों की, जंगली लोगों की भाषायें हैं। मैं भी उन्हीं अशिक्षित, निरक्षर जंगली और आदिवासी लोगों में से हूँ कि जो लोक भाषा में बोलना चाहते हैं और उनका विकास भी तेजी से करवाना चाहते हैं। तो मथसे पहले मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि अनुच्छेद 351 की मंशा की पूर्ति करने के लिये आपने क्या किया? हमारे मित्र ने मूल्यांकन किया है कि बहुत ही कम कानूनों और अधिनियमों को आपने अनुवादित किया है, तो सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि 351 धारा के तहत आपने अपनी जिम्मेदारी को नहीं निभाया।

इस साल आपने रजत जयन्ती मनायी 25 साल के बाद और संविधान अमल में आने के बाद 23 साल हो गये, आपने प्रमुख लोक भाषाओं में संविधान का अनुवाद करने का काम भी नहीं किया।

सरकार के द्वारा जो मर्दमशुमारी की जाती है उसमें बड़ा घपला हो रहा है। 1971 की जनगणना के कुछ आंकड़े और कुछ विश्लेषण आये थे और उसमें यह कहा गया था, मैंने

[श्री मधु लिमये]

नवभारत टाइम्स और टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में पढ़ा है कि हिन्दी भाषा बोलने वालों की संख्या विगत 10 सालों में घट गयी है। तो एक यह नाटक किया जा रहा है। जो हिन्दी भाषी इलाके हैं वहां रहने वाले नागरिकों को सँसर के कर्मचारियों के द्वारा उकसाया जाता है कि आप अपनी भाषा का नाम उर्दू, हिन्दी या हिन्दुस्तानी न बोलिये, बल्कि कहिये कि हम मध्यल बोलते हैं भाजुरी बोलते हैं। बिहारी क्या भाषा है, मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। यहां सभी लोगों की भाषा हिन्दी है मगर लोगों से लिबवाया जाता है कि हमारी भाषा बिहारी है। इसी तरह से राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश में अन्दर जो लोकल डायलेक्ट्स हैं, बोली भाषायें हैं, उनको ही लिखाने के लिये उकसाया जाता है। ताकि घुमा फिरा कर सँसर करने वाले जो बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं, जो अंग्रेजी माध्यम के स्कूलों में पढ़कर बड़े बड़े अधिकारी बन जाते हैं, वे यह साबित करना चाहते हैं कि संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में जो भाषायें दी गयी हैं उन भाषाओं का बोलने वालों की संख्या घटती चली जा रही है। इस तरह बंगला, तमिल आदि के साथ खिलवाड़ की जा रही है और जिन भाषाओं का पिछले 200 वर्ष में विकास हुआ उनको खत्म करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जो सर्वथा गलत है। मैं तमिल वनाम हिन्दी के झगड़े में नहीं जाता। आज लोक सभा में इन का भाषण सुन सकते हैं। आप जानते हैं 1967 में मैंने ही पहल की थी कि सबसे पहले दक्षिण की भाषाओं में अनुवाद का इंतजाम किया जाय। लेकिन विगत चार साल में हम ने अन्य भाषाओं के अनुवाद के संबंध में, न सदन में और न बाहर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। अभी सेन्ट्रल हाल में अनुवाद का इंतजाम हो रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि राष्ट्रपति का अगला जब अभिभाषण होगा तो भारत की जितनी प्रमुख लोक भाषायें हैं उनमें एक साथ अनुवाद करने का इंतजाम उसमें होना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक भाषाओं को फँसाने के काम में अड़चन बतायी गयी कि क्या

हिन्दी में, तमिल में वह क्षमता है जो अंग्रेजी में है? तो मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि 200, 225 साल पहले अंग्रेजी को भी स्वयं कई अंग्रेज लोग जंगली और आदिवासी भाषा मानते थे और सारा काम लैटिन भाषा के जरिये आक्सफोर्ड और कैम्ब्रिज में होता था। न्यूटन का भी जो प्रबन्ध आया है वह भी लैटिन में लिखा हुआ था और जो वकील लोग कहते हैं कि अंग्रेजी के बिना कानून का काम चल ही नहीं सकता तो 200 साल पहले इंग्लैंड की अदालतों में लोग फ्रांसीसी में काम होता था। लेकिन मेरे जैसे लोग वहां भी थे उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं हम अपनी अंग्रेजी भाषा में सारी कार्यवाही करेंगे, लिगल फेंच और लैटिन की हमें कोई जरूरत नहीं है। तो यह जो हीनता की भावना से ग्रस्त हो गये हैं कि हमारी भाषाओं में वह शक्ति नहीं है और आधुनिक विषयों को अभिव्यक्त करने का काम इन भाषाओं के जरिये नहीं हो सकता ऐसे लोगों से मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ।

एक बात और आपकी जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि आजादी के पहले बड़ौदा रियासत के उच्च न्यायालय में निर्णय गुजराती भाषा में, म्वालयर के उच्च न्यायालय में हिन्दी में और हैदराबाद के उच्च न्यायालय में उर्दू भाषा में निर्णय हुआ करते थे। तो 20, 25 साल पहले यह ताकत अगर उर्दू, हिन्दी और गुजराती में थी तब से तो 20, 25 साल के बाद इनकी ताकत और बढ़नी चाहिये थी और अगर नहीं बढ़ी है तो इसके लिये सबसे बड़ा दायित्व सरकार का है और दूसरी जिम्मेदारी यह जो ऊंचे वर्ग का नेतृत्व हमारे देश पर छा गया है उसकी है।

जहां तक इस भाषा को और दूसरी लोक भाषाओं को बढ़ाने का सवाल है, बंगल में बांगला देश है वह अपना संविधान बंगला में बना सकता है, लेकिन पश्चिमी बंगाल अपने कार्यवाही बंगला भाषा में नहीं कर सकता। कलकत्ता का हाई कोर्ट बंगला भाषा में फैसले नहीं दे सकता। इंडोनेशिया का विस्तार तीन हजार मील में है,

उसकी एक भाषा कैसे बन गई ? आजाबी जब उन्होंने हासिल की तो उन्होंने संकल्प किया कि हम हिन्देशिया की एक भाषा बनायेंगे, और तीन हजार मील तक जिस देश का विस्तार है उस देश में संकल्प की शक्ति के आधार पर एक भाषा बनाने का काम किया ।

इस देश में एक भाषा तो नहीं चल सकती यह मैं जानता हूँ क्योंकि हिन्दी से भी तमिल पुरानी है। तो तमिल बंगला, मराठी, इन सभी भाषाओं को आगे बढ़ाने का काम भी किया जाय। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस विधेयक में जिस का कि वर्तमान रूप बिल्कुल पालतू है, वाहियात है उमंगें आशय में डालना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ऐसे नियम बनाये जिन नियमों के तहत विशिष्ट अवधि में लोक भाषाओं में संविधान का और केन्द्रीय अधिनियमों का अनुवाद करने का काम मिलमिले वार ढंग से पूरा किया जाय। इस तरह का नोटिस मैंने दिया है। मैंने यह भी कहा है कि एजेंडा पेपर मन माने ढंग से जब सरकार बदलती है तो हम लोगों को भी संशोधन देने की छूट होनी चाहिये। आज इंडस्ट्रियल डिवलपमेंट बिल पर बहस होनी चाहिये थी। मेरा ख्याल है कि इसमें सभी सहमत होंगे

आज करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि उसका सदुपयोग नहीं हुआ है। यह केवल हिन्दी और तमिल या दूसरी भाषाओं की बात नहीं है। आजकल जितना पैसा लगाया जाता है खाने पर और पीने पर चला जाता है। असली सवाल यह नहीं है कि हिन्दी के लिये लगाया गया है। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि पैसे का सदुपयोग हो फिर चाहे वह हिन्दी के विकास के लिये हो या तमिल, उर्दू आदि के विकास के लिये हो। दुनिया भर के जो आपसी झगड़े हैं उनको मिटा देना चाहिये। इस तरह का जो संशोधन मैंने रखा है मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उसके ऊपर विचार करेंगे और उसको मान लेंगे। उसके द्वारा मैं सरकार पर दायित्व थोप देना चाहता हूँ कि वह

क्रम को पूरा करने का। मैं आशा और विश्वास करता हूँ कि आप मुझे उसको जब समय आयेगा रखने की इजाजत देंगे और सरकार भी मेरे संशोधन को मान लेगी।

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार (टीकमगढ़) : इस बिल का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि आज 25 साल के बाद भी सरकार यह कोशिश कर रही है कि जो कानून हम बनाएँ उनका हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जाए। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि राज्य सरकारों पर इस अनुवाद कार्य के करने का दायित्व क्यों डाला जा रहा है। केन्द्र में सभी भाषाओं के जानने वाले लोग बैठे हुए हैं, जिन को लम्बी चौड़ी तन्म्वहें मिलती हैं। पी० एच० डी० लिए हुए बैठे हुए हैं क्या उन से आप इस काम को नहीं करवा सकते हैं। इतना होते हुए भी आप राज्य सरकारों पर यह दायित्व क्यों डाल रहे हैं। राज्य सरकारों के पास इतने आदमी नहीं हैं, या वहाँ काम की अधिकता है इस वास्ते वहाँ इस कार्य में विलम्ब होता है।

सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में ही बड़ा दोष है। यदि प्रारम्भिक अवस्था से ही विद्यार्थियों को सभी भाषाओं की देवनागरी लिपि में सिखाना शुरू कर दें तो कोई परेशानी नहीं होगी फिर उन्हें वह तमिल हो, मलयालम हो, बंगला हो या गुरुमुखी। सब की लिपि देवनागरी हो। सभी स्कूलों में अगर इसकी व्यवस्था कर दी गई होती तो आज कोई परेशानी नहीं होती। अब भी आप ऐसा कर सकते हैं।

जब आप गांव वाले से अगर यह कहें कि अमुक अधिवक्ता नहीं आएँ उनके पास तुम चले जाओ तो वह इसको क्या समझेगा। अगर आप यह कहेंगे कि वकील के पास चले जाओ तो वह आसानी से इसको समझ जाएगा। इस लिए जो अनुवाद हो वह सरल भाषा में हो, ऐसी भाषा में हो जिस को सब समझ सकें। जो अनुवाद करने वाले

[श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार:]

किसी बिल का अनुवाद हो कर सदन में आता है और जब हम उसको पढ़ते हैं तो हमें बड़ी कठिनाई होती है। जब अंग्रेजी का बिल देखते तब हमें समझ में आता है कि क्या चीज है। सरल हिन्दी में अनुवाद हो बिलेट भाषा में न हो। आपको बंगला में, तमिल में, मलयालय में संस्कृत के शब्द बहुत बड़ी तादाद में मिलेंगे। मूल भाषा यहां की पाली और संस्कृत थी। उस से ही सभी रिजनल भाषायें बनी हैं। हिन्दी सब से अधिक प्रांतों में बोली जाती है लेकिन उसके ऊपर हमने पर्याप्त जोर नहीं दिया। लिपि के ऊपर हमने अधिक बल नहीं दिया। सब भाषाओं के लिए हमें चाहिए कि हम देवनागरी लिपि कर दें। सभी भाषाओं का भाव एक है, सभी बोलियां एक हैं। कोई भी भाषा लें, मलयालम लें, बंगला लें, आधे शब्द आपको हिन्दी के उन में मिल जायेंगे। इस वास्ते भी आप देवनागरी लिपि में सभी भाषाओं को बच्चों को पढ़ाएं। इस तरह से बच्चे पढ़ कर सेक्रेटेरिएट में आएंगे तो कोई परेशानी नहीं होगी।

बिलों का अनुवाद केन्द्रीय स्तर पर होना चाहिए। आप कहते हैं कि आप एप्रूव करेंगे। जब आप एप्रूव करेंगे तो खुद ही क्यों नहीं आप करते। क्या मुहर लगाने के लिए यहां लोगों को आप तीन तीन हजार रुपया देंगे। जो यहां विद्वान बैठे हुए हैं उनसे आप अनुवाद कार्य कराएं।

श्री एफ० एच० मोर्हॉसन : हिन्दी का ट्रांसलेशन यहां होगा, स्टेट्स में नहीं होगा।

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : सभी भाषाओं के लोगों को आप यहां एम्प्लाय करें।

मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि समय निर्धारित होता चाहिए कि किसी बिल के पास होने

के बाद इतने समय में उसका अनुवाद हो जाएगा। अगर छः छः साल तक नहीं होगा तो मद्रास में क्या होगा, केरल में होगा? रिजनल लिजिज में अनुवाद सालों साल नहीं होगा तो काम कैसे चलेंगे?

हिन्दी तथा रिजनल लैंग्वेज को हमें महत्व देना चाहिए, बजाय अंग्रेजी को देने के। मैं तो कहूंगा कि आप बिल हिन्दी तथा रिजनल भाषाओं में पेश करें और पास करवाएं। अफसर हिन्दी तथा दूसरी भाषाओं के जानने वाले बैठे हुए हैं। क्यों नहीं वे बिलों को इन मूल भाषाओं में बनाते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री हुकूम चंद कच्छवाय (मुरेना) : मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं। परन्तु मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि इस में आपने काफी बिलम्ब किया है और इससे इन्कार भी नहीं किया जा सकता है कि बिलम्ब आपने किया है। देश की राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी है, इसको हमने स्वीकार किया है। परन्तु इसके विकास के लिए जिस ढंग से काम होना चाहिए था और कदम उठने चाहिए थे नहीं उठे हैं। संविधान की धारा 351 में जो व्यवस्था है उस पर अमल करने के लिए जिस ढंग से सरकार को कदम उठाने चाहिए थे सरकार ने नहीं उठाए।

देश के अन्दर प्रमुख जो भाषा है वह हिन्दी है। यही सम्पर्क की भाषा भी हो सकती है कोई दूसरी नहीं। सभी राज्यों से इसके माध्यम से ही आपको सम्पर्क स्थापित करना चाहिए।

सारी दुनिया के अन्दर यह भ्रम पाया जाता है कि हमारी कोई भाषा ही नहीं है। भारत की अपनी कोई भाषा ही नहीं है। गुलामी में हम इतने जकड़े हुए हैं कि

25 साल के बाद भी हम अपने ऊपर आज भी अंग्रेजी भाषा को थोपे हुए हैं। इसको हम बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं। सारा काम-काज इस में करते हैं। यह ठीक नहीं है।

अनुवाद की जहाँ तक बात है प्रायः यही होता है कि पहले अंग्रेजी में बिल बनते हैं और बाद में उनका हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि पार्लियामेंट में सभी भाषाओं के बोलने वाले प्रतिनिधि हैं, सारे देश का प्रतिनिधित्व यह पार्लियामेंट करता है। इस वास्ते आप ऐसा कोई समिति बनाए जिस में सभी भाषाओं के जानने वाले पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हों और उनके नेतृत्व तथा देखरेख में सारा यह अनुवाद का काम-काज किया जाए। यह व्यवस्था अगर कर दी जाए तो ज्यादा अच्छी तरह से हिन्दी का विकास हो सकेगा।

हमारी काम-काज की भाषा हिन्दी होनी चाहिए न कि अंग्रेजी। चाहे हिन्दी भाषी प्रान्त हों या गुजरात आदि हों सभी राज्यों के साथ कामकाज हिन्दी में होना चाहिए। सम्पर्क की भाषा अंग्रेजी नहीं हिन्दी होनी चाहिए।

आपने जो पैसा इसके विकास पर खर्च किया है उसका सदुपयोग नहीं हुआ। काम रुचि तथा लगन से नहीं किया गया है। बिल भी हिन्दी में बने और बाद में उनका दूसरी भाषाओं में अनुवाद हो। छोटे न्यायालय हों या हाई कोर्ट हो या सुप्रीम कोर्ट हो सभी में फसले हिन्दी में होने चाहियें। बूत से लोग तथा हम भी जिन के खिलाफ केस चलते हैं उनके निर्णय अंग्रेजी में होते हैं। उनके फैसले भी हिन्दी में हों तो मैं मानूंगा कि हमने इस क्षेत्र में कुछ काम किया है।

श्री ए० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): हिन्दी अंग्रेजी का झगड़ा यह नहीं है। हमको

हिन्दी को और ज्यादा तरजीह देनी चाहिए। उसका ज्यादा इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। यही मुझे कहना है।

मैं यह भी नहीं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी जो 16-17 भाषायें हैं उन सब के प्रति हमारी एक तरह की पालिसी हो। अंग्रेजी के बाद अगर हमें किसी भाषा को तरजीह देनी है प्रेफ़रेंस देना है तो वह हिन्दी है। यह हमारी भाषा है। हिन्दी में ही अनुवाद होना चाहिए। 16-17 भाषाओं को अगर यहां ला करके आपने जोड़ दिया तो हिन्दुस्तान 16-17 टुकड़ों में बंट जाए, ऐसा अश्लेषा है।

इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश की भाषा सिर्फ़ हिन्दी हो और पार्लियामेंट, प्रदालतों और दूसी सब जगह सिर्फ़ हिन्दी का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए, किन्ती और जुबान का इस्तेमाल नहीं होना चाहिए, क्योंकि उस से हमारी एकता को धक्का पहुंचाने का इमकान हो सकता है। हर इलाके में हर भाषा को तरजीह देने की कोशिश कर के हिन्दुस्तान को सोनह सत्रह टुकड़ों में नहीं बांटना चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री मंडोदय से पुरजोर अपील करता हूँ कि मेहरबानी करके वह इस बिल को वापस ले लें और सिर्फ़ इतना ही कह कि हिन्दी के निवाय और कोई भाषा इस देश में नहीं चल सकती, यहां एक ही भाषा होनी चाहिए। मैं हिंसा नोचने वाला नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हमारी एक नेशन है, तो यहां एक ही भाषा होनी चाहिए। इसलिए सिर्फ़ हिन्दी को ही तरजीह देनी चाहिए और दूसरी भाषाओं को यह लैबल नहीं देना चाहिए।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष मंडोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह अच्छी

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

बात है कि सभी रिजनल लैंग्वेजिस में, सभी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में, मादरी जुवानों में, ट्रांसलेशन की जायेगी।

पिछली दफा भी हमने इस सदन में उर्दू भाषा के इस्तेमाल के बारे में मांग की थी। आप को याद होगा कि उस वक्त अध्यक्ष महोदय चेयर में थे। कुछ सदस्यों ने यह सवाल उठाया था कि इस सदन में जो लोग उर्दू में बोलते हैं, या वह हिन्दी में लिखा जाता है, या उस का ट्रांसलेशन अंग्रेजी में होता है। उर्दू कोई रिजनल लैंग्वेज नहीं है। अगर कोई कहता है कि उर्दू कोई रिजनल लैंग्वेज है, या किसी खास जमाअत या मुसलमानों की लैंग्वेज है, तो वह गलत है। वह कोई विदेशी जुवान भी नहीं है। अभी लखनऊ में एक सम्मेलन हुआ था, जिस में देश के उर्दू के गैर-मुस्लिम लश्कर और शायर शामिल हुए थे। हिन्दुस्तान में जितने उर्दू शायर हैं, उन में ज्यादातर नान-मुस्लिम हैं। जैसे फ़िराक गोरखपुरी उर्दू के मशहूर शायर हैं—“फ़िराक” उन का तख़ल्लुस है, लेकिन वह गैर-मुस्लिम हैं।

उस वक्त अध्यक्ष महोदय ने यह आपवासन दिया था कि हम इस बारे में कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे, ताकि यहां पर उर्दू में जो भाषण दिये जाते हैं, वे उर्दू में ही लिखे जायें और उस को पब्लिश भी किया जाये। मैं आप का ध्यान इस तरफ़ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जब श्री मुहम्मद तारिक इस सदन के मेम्बर थे, तो इस ऐवान में जो कुछ भी उर्दू में कहा जाता था, वह उर्दू में ही लिखा जाता था। मेरे पास 1957, 1958 और 1959 की प्रोसीडिंग्स मौजूद हैं। लेकिन उसके बाद अचानक उर्दू गायब हो गई।

आज गुजराल कमेटी इस बात पर और करने के लिए बैठी हुई है कि किस तरह

उर्दू का प्रचार और तरक्की हो। उसकी रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आने वाली है। इसी तरह एक एम० पी० की भी कमेटी है, जिस के सदर हिन्दुस्तान के मशहूर मालूम शायर श्री आनन्द नारायण मुल्ला हैं। हम लोग कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस तरह से उर्दू को प्रान्तों में फैलाया जाये और ट्रांसलेशन का इन्तजाम किया जाये। मोहम्मिन साहब उर्दू जानते हैं। वह उनकी मादरी जुवान होगी।

श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मिन : नहीं।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : उनका नाम उर्दू का है, लेकिन वह उर्दू जानते नहीं हैं, जब कि मेरा नाम बंगाली है, लेकिन मैं उर्दू जानता हूँ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उर्दू एक आम-फ़हम जुवान है। हिन्दुस्तान के हर एक گوشे में कुछ न कुछ लोग उर्दू का ममता है। श्री रेड्डी ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि सिर्फ़ हिन्दी की रक्की हो। हिन्दी राष्ट्र-भाषा है। हम कई बार कह चुके हैं कि इस बारे में कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। हिन्दी और उर्दू में भी कोई झगड़ा नहीं है। उर्दू न मुसलमानों को ही जुवान है और न वह अरब से आई थी। बाबर के जमाने में लश्कर, यानी फ़ौज, की जो आम-फ़हम जुवान थी, वह लश्करी जुवान कहलाई।

इसलिये उर्दू जुवान को मरने न दिया जाये। मैं आप से दरख्वास्त करूँगा कि कम से कम यहां उर्दू के इस्तेमाल की सहूलियत दी जाये, ताकि उर्दू बोलने वालों को यह तसल्ली और भरोसा हो जाये कि उन कम से कम इस ऐवान की चार दीवारों में तो जिन्दा है, भले ही बाकी हिन्दुस्तान में सिसक रही है। अगर इस ऐवान में उर्दू को जिन्दा रखा जाये तो मुनासिब होगा।

डा० कंलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन के सामने जो बिल लाया गया है, मैं उस की पूरी तरह से तार्किक करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। श्री बनर्जी तो इस विषय को राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण से देख रहे हैं। उन्होंने मुसलमानों को खुश करने के लिए श्री राजनैतिक दृष्टिकोण से मल्ला साहब के नाम का उपयोग किया (व्यवधान) असल में इस देश में सब भाषाये जिन्दा रहने वाली हैं। श्री बनर्जी चाहे या न चाहे, उर्दू भाषा जिन्दा रहेंगी। (व्यवधान) चूंकि उर्दू भी कांस्टीट्यूशन के आठवें शिड्यूल में शामिल है, इस लिए उर्दू में भी ट्रांसलेशन किये जायगे या हो रहे हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of personal explanation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. The hon Minister.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : उर्दू देश की भाषा है। उर्दू मुल्क का जुवान है।

श्री रामवतर शस्त्री (पटना)
उर्दू का भी जुवान है।

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : नजी महोदय हिन्दी अच्छी तरह जानत हैं। यह हिन्दी में बोलें।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I am very much thankful to the Members for the general support that they have given. Of course there have been some kinds of controversy regarding other matters extraneous to the Bill but as far as the provisions of the Bill are concerned all are supporting them.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I have opposed.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): You are opposing all good things and therefore there is nothing suprising about it!

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The Bill is very simple. It is not as though we are neglecting Hindi. Already there is a provision in the Official Languages Act for the translation of all Central Acts in Hindi. Already this work is taken up by the Official Language Commission. I will also give you the work done already in this connection. The total number of Central Acts translated into Hindi are 396. The total number of pages translated are 7512. The Acts yet to be translated are 322.

श्री हुकम चन्द्र कछवाय : कुल कानून कितने हैं और उन में से कितनों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद हुआ है।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Former Acts are in the English language. Now after the adoption of the Constitution...

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : कुल अधिनियम और अध्यादेश आदि कितने बने और उन में से कितनों का ट्रांसलेशन हुआ है ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I can't give you all the details at the present moment. But anyway the work is going on expeditiously.

श्री मधु लिमये : माननीय सदस्य ने आंकड़े दिए हैं।

मैंने भी दिये हैं।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I said 396 Acts have already been translated.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Out of?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: 322 are remaining. You can find out the total.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: What are the numbers of the by-laws, rules and regulations?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Major work has already been done.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पच्चीस सालों में इतना काम किया है। बाकी काम करने के लिए पच्चीस साल और चाहिए। इस तरह इस काम के लिए पचास साल चाहिए।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: You know the Official Languages Act is of 1963 only. After the Official Language Commission has come into existence they have taken upon themselves the task of translating these things and they have done a good job.

श्री मधु लिमये : कांस्टीट्यूशन तो 1950 का है।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN. The Official Languages Act is of 1963. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिमये : वह भी सविधान से कांस्टीट्यू न के तहत बना है।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Whatever it be, we are not concerned now with that in this Bill.

श्री मोहम्मद सादिक (पूरिया) : आप ने कहा कि 300 लेजिस्लेशंस का हिन्दी में तर्जुमा किया है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बाकई हिन्दी में किया है या संस्कृत में किया है ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The total number of Central Acts translated in Hindi is 396.

Shri Limaye and others have quoted article 351 which deals with the promotion of the Hindi language. Government are also doing their best to promote Hindi. The teaching of Hindi has been taken up even in the southern States where Hindi is not normally known, and even in Tamil Nadu, there is a bi-headway which has been made and many people are now picking up Hindi

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: What about other national languages?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Other national languages are also being taught in every State. We intend translating all the Central laws in 11 languages. Somebody asked 'what about the other four languages?'. There are 15 languages listed in the Eighth Schedule. As for Hindi we have already taken up the work. The other three languages which we are now not taking up are Kashmir, Sindhi and Sanskrit. These are not State languages in any of the States. Even in Kashmir, the official language of the State is Urdu. Urdu is also one of the languages in which the translation has been already taken up.

Somebody asked how many had been translated in Urdu. The number is as follows. In Assamese, four Acts have already been translated, in Marathi 15 Acts have been translated....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: What about the Constitution? Has it been translated in all the languages?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: ...in Gujarati, 52 Acts have been translated, in Oriya 61, in Urdu 70, in Malayalam 15 and in Tamil 9. So, this is the position about the other languages. But though the Acts have been translated, they cannot be used in the courts now, because they are not authentic and they are not authorised translations. Though the State agencies have done the translation and the translations have already been cleared by the Official Languages Commission and approved of by them, they are not authentic in the sense that they could be used in the courts; they cannot be used as authentic either in the High Court or in the subordinate courts. 30 it is only to enable people to use these translations in the courts that this Bill has been brought forward.

Of course, this Bill does not say that in Kashmiri, Sindhi and Sanskrit, the Acts cannot be translated.

Clause 2 says that the translations in all the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule can be taken up and can be authenticated. In the Eighth Schedule, all these languages are also included.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Has clause 2 been translated?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That is also translated.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Translated into action?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That means that we can take up the translation work in these languages later on. But first let us take up the work of translation of the Central Acts in the official languages of the States.

As regards the agencies for translation, the State agencies will do the translation work and the translations have then to be approved by the Official Languages Commission.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): The hon. Minister has mentioned to us the languages in which the Central Acts have been translated. May I know whether the Constitution has been translated in these very 11 languages? Is the Constitution, available in, say, Gujarati, Urdu, Marathi, Oriya, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu etc.?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The translation is there, but it is not yet authentic.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Then, what is the use?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: That is under consideration still, because even in Hindi, it is not authentic as yet.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Before you get the translation of the Constitution authenticated, how do you proceed?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It will also be taken up.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: It should have come first; then the Central Acts should have followed.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: This Bill was to be brought along with the translation of the Constitution in Hindi also and other things. It was tagged on to that. But there were some difficulties. That matter is pending with the Law Ministry. We do not want to wait any longer. We have brought this Bill first so that work can proceed. When it is looked into by the Law Ministry and that work is completed, we will take up that work also.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I do not want to interrupt the Minister. But there is one difficulty. Many of these translated Central Acts will go to the courts. The wordings in these Acts are based on the fundamentals of the Constitution itself. If the translation of the Constitution is not yet authenticated, what is the point of proceeding with these Acts only and leaving the Constitution which is more basic and fundamental untouched? This need not have come before the other one; the other one should have come earlier.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would like your guidance here. Who will authenticate the translation of the Constitution?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The whole matter is now referred to the Law Ministry. Now we are not concerned with the translation of the Constitution. We are now concerned only with the other Central Acts.

According to the existing arrangements, the translation in a State official language is prepared under the auspices of the concerned State Government and finalised by the Official Language Commission in consultation with the translation authority. Since there is no provision for authentication and publication of Central Acts translated into regional languages, such translations have no legal status.

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

in order to give that legal status, this Bill has been brought.

I think I have covered all the points raised. There is no controversy about this Bill. Shri Tombi Singh made a point. The Nepali language is not found even in the Eighth Schedule. It is true that there may be some other minority languages already recognised in a smaller area and it may be necessary to translate the Central Acts in these languages also. But that also will be taken up later. But first let us take this work, concerning the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule. When that work is finished, we can take up the translation work in other minority languages also. No other linguistic minority need feel dissatisfied with the present state of things. We want to take it up in as many languages as possible so that the laws of the country are understood by the people of the whole country. It is with this object that this Bill has been brought. I move.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me pose a few questions. A while ago I posed the question who is the authenticating authority of the translated Constitution? You said that this matter is being gone into by the Law Ministry. Laws made by Parliament or accepted by the courts as they are made, in the language in which they are made. New translation is being done. Who is the authenticating authority of these translated laws? Is that provided in the Bill?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Yes, it is in clause 2. I shall quote.

"A translation in any language (other than Hindi) specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, published under the authority of the President in the Official Gazette,—

(a) of any Central Act or of any Ordinance promulgated by the President, or

(b) of any order, rule, regulation or bye-law issued under the Constitution or under any Central Act,

shall be deemed to be the authorised translation thereof in such languages."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which is the authorising authority?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: It is the President. "Published under the authority of the President".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Malankar posed the question that when the translation of the Constitution itself is not authorised, translation of any Act or rule or regulation made under the Constitution—how can it be authorised?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Acts of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: "Under the Constitution." "Any order, rule, regulation or bye-law issued under the Constitution...."

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The English version of the constitution is authorised; under the Constitution we are making laws and those laws are translated.

श्री सचिव लिखते : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में जो सेंट्रल एक्ट्स हैं उन के अनुवाद को अधिकारिक घोषित करने का अर्थोत्तर करने का प्रावधान है, लेकिन जो कानून आप संविधान के तहत बनाये अगर उसी का अर्थोत्तर ट्रांसलेशन अधिकारिक अनुवाद नहीं होगा तो अधिनियम का करने से क्या फायदा है क्योंकि किसी शब्द का कानून में एक अर्थ होगा और संविधान में दूसरा होगा। मान लीजिए—संविधान में आदिवासियों के लिए एक शब्द है—जेड्यूड ट्राइब्स तो जब कानून में जेड्यूड ट्राइब्स शब्द का प्रयोग होगा तो उस का अनुवाद क्या किया जायगा? आदिवासी कहा जायगा या अनुसूचित जाति कहा जायगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will leave it to the House; I personally have some doubts about it. If you would like this Bill to be passed as it is, I will put it to the House.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: There is no difficulty. There is no technical difficulty about it at all.

श्री मधु लिमये : जब कांस्टीट्यूशन में ही अथोराइज्ड नहीं है तो कानून में क्या होगा ?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: The Constitution is in English which is passed by Constituent Assembly. Under that Constitution we are passing these laws now, now we are only authenticating the translations of those laws.

डा० कर्नास हिन्दी अनुवाद का अथोराइज्ड होना चाहिए ।

श्री मधु लिमये : हिन्दी, मराठी या तामिल का सवाल नहीं है, कई शब्द ममान रखने होंगे, कोमन रखने होंगे — ऐक्ट्स और कांस्टीट्यूशन में । अधिनियम और आर्डिन में ऐक्ट्स का अथोराइज्ड ट्रांसलेशन होगा, लेकिन कांस्टीट्यूशन का अथोराइज्ड ट्रांसलेशन नहीं है ।

This is like putting the cart before the horse. Let us begin at the beginning. Let us begin with the Constitution.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I do not think there is any difficulty about it. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. One by one.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: A pertinent question was asked by my hon. friend Shri Mavalankar. His pertinent question was, whether the Constitution has been translated or is being translated in all these languages—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are on authorisation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Yes; whether they have been authorised or authenticated. He said that it had been done in Hindi.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Even that has not been authorised. Allow me to make it clear to him. Mr. Limaye has raised a very relevant point. The words 'Scheduled Tribe' have occurred in the Constitution a number of times. Suppose under any law or regulation made under the Constitution the translation is authorised and the translation of the word 'Scheduled Tribe' occurring in the Constitution is accepted as translation under the law, when the Translation of the Constitution itself has not been authorised, it means that the translation of the words 'Scheduled Tribes' into any language under the Constitution has not been authorised. How can we accept the authorized translation of the word 'Scheduled Tribe' under the law when it has not been accepted as authorised translation under the Constitution?

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I do not think there would be any difficulty. We have got the Constitution in English. Under the Constitution we make laws for the Central Government here. These laws are translated. The Constitution also has been translated in all the regional languages; they are not authenticated. Anyway it is not necessary because we are passing a law under the Constitution of India which is in English which is authorised. These are only translations of the Central Acts.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन के विभाग में मेरी बात घुम ही नहीं रही है । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कहें कि स्पष्ट, एडजार्न कर दीजिए—मैं मूव करता हूँ ।

I move for the adjournment of the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The point is this. We are not disputing that the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

President can authorise the translation under the provisions of the Bill; if passed it becomes an Act. The main point is that when the translation of a particular word under the Constitution itself has not been authorised, if we accept that translation under the Act as authorised by the President, will it not be presupposing that we have accepted the translation under the Constitution without being authorised. That is the point.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich): In the present state of affairs we have got different regional languages in different States. Without any authentic translation of various Acts we are working. For example in Hindi-speaking States wherever any Act is passed and wherever it is necessary to mention the word Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or the High Court or the Supreme Court there are corresponding words to describe these things. For example, the High Court is referred to in Zamindari Abolition Act or the Ceiling Act in U.P. it is described as follows:

Ucha Nyayalay or Sarvocham Nyayalay.

16 hrs.

We have already adopted the equivalent regional words in different States. Therefore, it would be simply disturbing the state of affairs by hair splitting interpretation. My submission is, as a matter of practice we have already adopted equivalent words used in the Constitution in the different parts of the country. If the contention of hon. members is accepted, it means all those enactments which have been passed in different State languages so far and which draw upon the definitions or words used in the Constitution are all illegal because there is no authenticated translation of those words. Therefore, my submission is that it is unnecessary and irrelevant.

श्री प्रारं. बी० बड़ (खरगोन) : इन्होंने कहा कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स जैसे जो शब्द हैं उन के वास्तविक ट्रांसलेशन देखना पड़ेगा। वही हम कह रहे हैं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन देखना पड़ेगा। और आप भी यही कह रहे हैं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन देखना पड़ेगा लेकिन संविधान का ट्रांसलेशन आथेंटिकेटेड है या नहीं इसके लिए आपने पूछा उसका उत्तर कुछ भी नहीं।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: In the case of Hindi, Parliament has already passed the Official Languages Act. This Bill provides for translation in the regional languages on the same lines as the Official Languages Act. I do not think that the authentication of the Constitution in the other language is necessary on this ground.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think there is a certain amount of confusion about this. I am personally not very clear about it, I must say, and I think when we pass laws, we should do so with the greatest amount of responsibility. Mr. Madhu Limaye has given notice under rule 109 that the discussion on this Bill may be adjourned. Under the circumstances, since there is a certain amount of confusion, I think it is fair that I should accept this motion. Mr. Madhu Limaye can move the motion. It is up to the House to decide.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: We are not willing to accept the motion.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह प्रस्ताव पेश करने के लिए इसलिए बाध्य हो गया हूँ कि जो आक्षेप हमने उठाया अनुवाद, ट्रांसलेशन का प्रारम्भ आईन से, संविधान से होना चाहिए कि यह सरकार के दिमाग में घुस नहीं रहा है। हमारी मान्यता है और हमको पूरा विश्वास है कि बिना संविधान का आधिकारिक अनुवाद किये हम लोग अधिनियम का अनुवाद आधिकारिक ढंग से कर नहीं सकते

हैं। उसके बिना बड़ा कल्पवृक्ष उत्पन्न होने का खतरा है इसलिए सदन से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वह संसत्कार्य मंत्री के आदेश या धमकी पर न जा कर, इस सदन की कार्यवाही को ठीक ढंग से चलाने के लिए जिस तरह से कल डायरेक्ट टैक्स बिल के बारे में हमने एक राय से काम किया उसी तरह इसमें भी कांग्रेस बनाम गैर-कांग्रेस का मामला न उठा कर आप सभी लोगों से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इस प्रस्ताव को पास कर दीजिए।

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no need of any further discussion. Does the Minister want to say anything?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I would like to intervene for a minute. This House has already passed the Official Languages Act when Hindi version of the Constitution has not been authenticated, and under the Official Languages Act Bills are being introduced here in Hindi and are being passed. This provision of Clause 2 of this Bill is the same as section 5(1) of the Official Languages Act. If that is valid, this cannot be said to be invalid. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please. Both sides have been heard. Now let me put it to the House. The House will decide.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the motion of Shri Madhu Limaye that the debate on the Authorised Translations (Central Laws) Bill be now adjourned, be accepted by the House."

The Lok Sabha divided:

[AYES
Division No. 2.]

(16 12 nrs.)

Bade, Shri R. V.
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri
Chandra Shekhar Singh Shri
Dandevate, Prof. Madhu
Gowder, Shri J. Matha
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Meran, Shri Murasoli
Mavalakanr, Shri P. G.
Muruganantham, Shri S. A.
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarain
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shakya, Shri Maha Deepak Singh
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Viswanathan, Shri G.
NOES
Agarwal, Shri Shrikrishna
Ahriwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Arvind Netam, Shri
Banerji, Shrimati Mukul
Basumatari, Shri G.

Besra, Shri S. C.	Kotoki, Shri Lilaadnar
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.	Lakkappa, Shri K.
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal	Mallikarjun, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal	Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram
Chaudhari, Shri Amarsinh	Mishra, Shri G. S.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh	Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao	Mohammad Tahir, Shri
Chikkalingaiah, Shri K.	Mohsin, Shri F. H.
Daga, Shri M. C.	Murthy, Shri B. S.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas	Oraon, Shri Tuna
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.	Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Desai, Shri D. D.	Partap Singh, Shri
Dumada, Shri L. K.	Patel, Shri Arvind M.
Engti, Shri Biren	Patil Shri T. A.
Gautam, Shri C. D.	Peje, Shri S. L.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram	Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb	Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Hashim, Shri M. M.	Rao, Shri Jagannath
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.	Rao, Dr. K. L.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib	Rao, Shri K. Narayana
Joshi, Shri Popatlal M.	Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra	Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
Kadannappalli, Shri Ramachandran	Reddy, Shri P. Ganga
Kader, Shri S. A.	Sadhu Ram, Shri
Kailas, Dr.	Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Kamble, Shri T. D.	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari	Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Kavde, Shri B. R.	Shankar Dayal Singh, Shri
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri	Shankar Dev, Shri

Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
 Shivnath Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Tewari, Shri Shankar
 Tiwary, Shri D. N.
 Tombi Singh, Shri N.
 Uikey, Shri M. G.
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo. Prasad
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Yadav, Shri D. P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The result* of the decision is: Ayes 22; Noes 70.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for authorised translations of Central Laws in certain languages, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before we take up the clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill, I would revert to the point of order raised by Shri Madhu Limaye earlier. He has sent me some amendments today and he has made the plea that proper

notice within sufficient time that this Bill would be taken up today was not given and, therefore, he could not give his notice of amendment in proper time. I have here the List of Business of the Lok Sabha issued on the 13th November, wherein this Bill has been listed and this notice should have reached him yesterday morning. He could have given notice of his amendment yesterday in which case this difficulty would not have arisen. But another complication has crept in the meanwhile. Shri Mohsin has been permitted to pilot the Bill in place of Shri Mirdha. Some of the amendments to this Bill are given notice of by Shri Mirdha in time and they are already listed. Now that Shri Mohsin pilots the Bill, he has to move these amendments. Therefore, he has to give fresh notice in his name, which he has done today. If I accept Shri Mohsin's amendments, which I think I should because they are of a formal nature, I do not see why I should accept them in partiality and not accept the other amendments as well. Therefore, I will accept the amendments of Shri Madhu Limaye as well as the amendments given notice of by Shri Tombi Singh. We will take them at the proper places.

Now I take up clause (2).

There is an amendment given notice of by Shri Tombi Singh which he would like to insert in clause (2) in line 8, between the words 'Constitution' and 'published', the words, 'and other Indian languages approved by the Sahitya Academy.'

Are you moving your amendment?

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: In view of the assurance given by the hon. Minister that these languages will be

*Shri Debendra Nath Mahato also recorded his vote for 'Ayes'.

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

taken up in due course, I do not want to move my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Power to make rules)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an amendment given notice of by Mr. Madhu Limaye by which he would like the following words to be added at the end of clause 3 as sub-clause (3):

"The rules shall provide for the implementation of a phased out and time-bound programme for completing the translation of the Constitution and all the Central Acts and Ordinances in the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution."

Are you moving your amendment?

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Yes, I am moving.

I move:

Page 2,—

after line 13, insert—

"(3) The rules shall provide for the implementation of a phased out and time-bound programme for completing the translation of the Constitution and all the Central Acts and Ordinances in the languages mentioned in the English Schedule of the Constitution." (3).

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अग़र मंत्री महोदय थोड़ा इन बातों पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे तो हम कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं बना रहे हैं, हम अवधि भी निश्चित नहीं कर रहे हैं, आप

ही अधिकार दे रहे हैं; लेकिन सदन यही चाहता है कि अनुवाद के काम को एक विशिष्ट अवधि में सिलसिलेवार ढंग से आप पूरा करने की जिम्मेदारी ले लें तब सदन को इसके बारे में संतोष हो जायगा। आप अगर मान लें तो अच्छा ही हो जायगा, वरना तो हमें प्रेस करना ही पड़ेगा।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: This is a continuous process. The Parliament will be passing laws even hereafter and they will have to be translated in all the regional languages. So, this will be a continuous process and no time limit can be fixed for such translation work. Even rules and notifications will have to be translated later on and it may require years and years.

श्री मधु लिमये : भविष्य के लिए नहीं है। इस वक़्त तक जो क़ानून और संविधान बन चुका है उन के लिए है।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I have also made it clear that this translation work is mainly done by the State Government and State Agencies and then they will have to come for approval by the Official Languages Commission. So, it all depends upon the co-operation of the State Governments also. Under the circumstances we cannot fix any time limit for this translation work.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put amendment No. 3 by Shri Madhu Limaye to clause (3) to vote.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title and commencement).

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1972" substitute "1973" (2).

(Shri F. H. Mohsin).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Enacting Formula

Amendment made:

Page 1, line 1,—

for "Twenty-third" substitute—

"Twenty-fourth" (1)

(Shri F. H. Mohsin).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: After the Title Mr. Mohsin should also be accepted by the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already been accepted and he is always acceptable.

Now, the question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.22 hrs.

ADVOCATES (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The All India Bar Committee and the Law Commission in its Fourteenth Report had recommended that there should be a unified Bar. After these recommendations came the Government considered the matter and brought forward a bill which was passed in this House and the other House and this was known as the Advocates Act of 1961. After the Act was in force for quite some time certain difficulties arose and therefore a Bill to amend the Advocates Act was moved in the year 1965 as Bill No. 14 of 1965 in this House. This 1965 Bill was withdrawn and the whole matter thereafter was referred to a Committee of eminent jurists the Chairman of which is the present Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the other Members were, Mr. C. R. Pattabhiraman, Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. Frank Anthony and others. This Committee was known as the Advocates Act Review Committee. They submitted their report on the 5th of September, 1966. They made quite a few recommendations and Government, after considering those recommendations,

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary]

moved a Bill in the other House in the year 1968, that is, Bill, No. 33 of 1968. It was passed by the Rajya Sabha with certain amendments. While this Bill was being considered in this House it was referred to a Select Committee of the House and the Select Committee suggested certain provisions like legal aid, etc. After consideration, it was again thought proper to have a more comprehensive legislation. Therefore, this 1968 Bill was also withdrawn with an assurance that a comprehensive bill would be introduced later. On this assurance both the Houses gave leave for the withdrawal of this Bill.

As a consequence of this assurance a revised Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in the year 1970. This is Bill No. 40 of 1970. This was taken up on 26th May, 1971 and was again referred to a Joint Committee and the Committee submitted its report on the 12th of December, 1972. The Rajya Sabha has passed the Bill with some modifications and now this Bill is before this House.

Originally the Act did not extend to Jammu and Kashmir but now the Bill would cover Jammu and Kashmir, Goa Daman and Diu and this Bill will extend to the whole length and breadth of India.

Then it was found that the Disciplinary Committees of the various Bar Councils were taking too much time, they were not taking action in time etc. and there were long delays. Therefore the Joint Committee has recommended that all the proceedings should be finished within one year and for that purpose a provision has been suggested.

Then, about teaching, there has been a view held that after the student comes out from the Faculty of Law he should have a practical training and instead of three years two years teaching should be provided. The Joint Committee was of the view that

3 years should be introduced and that should be enough and after 3 years no further period of training is necessary.

Then, about the function of the Bar Councils, also, it has been thought that they can have seminars, issue law journals and other books. They are also authorised to organise legal aid and have other organisations for the welfare of the legal profession, etc.

Provision has also been made to enable the advocates who have moved from Bangla Desh to this country to be enrolled in this country as advocates.

The enrolment fee of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been reduced.

The matter of legal aid was discussed *in extenso* by this Committee and it was found that since the administration of law and justice was a State subject, this Bill was not the proper place where provisions about extensive legal aid should be put in.

Therefore, Government appointed a Committee for considering what form legal aid should have and what its ambit should be and how it should be provided. That committee has submitted its report to Government and it is under examination. I think the examination will be completed very soon and thereafter action would be taken.

16 25½ hrs.

[SHRI S A KADER in the Chair]

There is one special feature to be mentioned. Though the advocates of this country were not entitled on a reciprocal basis to be enrolled as advocates in British courts, the barristers coming from England were enrolled here. That disparity has been removed. After a particular date hereafter, the barristers would not be

entitled to be enrolled as advocates here as of right. But we find that certain student from this country have already joined the Inns of Court for being called to the Bar. Therefore, an amendment would be moved to enable these students who have already taken admission there, some of whom are in the first term, some in the second term and some in the third term, to complete their course and come. Thereafter, none would be enabled to go and join there.

Then, a strange situation arose under the Advocates Act, it was the Bar Councils who could enrol advocates, but accidentally, in UP, the Allahabad High Court enrolled 163 persons, as advocates between 2nd January, 1962 to 25th May, 1962. This mistake was noticed in January, 1973, when this Bill was under consideration. Previously, 174 persons were similarly admitted by the Mysore High Court. Their enrolment was validated by an amending Bill in 1968. These 163 persons had been enrolled by the Allahabad High Court without having any powers, and they have been practising in various courts and in the High Court of UP. The amendment that we have proposed in this Bill would validate these enrolments.

With these words, I commend the Bill for consideration of the House, and I am sure that it will receive the wholehearted support of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

श्री राजाचतार झास्त्री (पटना)

मैं इस विधेयक का मोटे तौर पर समर्थन करता हूँ। जो कि मैं वकील नहीं हूँ और मैंने वकालत भी नहीं पढ़ी है फिर भी एक आम नागरिक इस बिल के बारे में क्या सोच सकता है,

उसी नुकते से मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। विधेयक में गरीबों को कानूनी सहायता दिलाने की बात कही है। इसका मैं पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ। यह बात केवल कानून के पत्रों में सीमित नहीं रह जानी चाहिए, इसे व्यवहार में भी लाया जाए, यह मेरा निवेदन है और इसकी व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए। इसका कारण यह है कि आज मजबूत से ज्यादा ग्राहक गरीब लोग हैं जिन्हें न्याय नहीं मिलता। उनके पास पैसा नहीं है। उनका पक्ष अक्सर न्याय का होता है। लेकिन वकील की वे फीस नहीं दे सकते इसलिए वे मुकदमें हार जाते हैं या वे अछूता वकील पैसे के अभाव की वजह से नहीं कर पाते और मुकदमे हार जाते हैं और पैसे वाले जिन का पक्ष न्याय का नहीं अन्याय का होता है, जीत जाते हैं। सही मानों में इस बाबत इसको अमल में लाने की व्यवस्था आप करें ताकि यहां के गरीब समझें कि सचमुच में गरीबों को राहत देने की कुछ बात की गई है।

न्यायालयों में बहुत केवल वकील ही कर सकते हैं। अगर मेरे जैसे लोग कभी मुकदमे में फंस जाते हैं—और हम लोग अक्सर मुकदमों में फंसते हैं—तो वे अपने मुकदमों की बहुत नहीं कर सकते। हम यहां कानून बना सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर हम स्वयं मुजरिम बन जायें, तो बहम नहीं कर सकते इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस बात की व्यवस्था की जाए कि जिस पर मुकदमा चलता है, जिन को हम मुजरिम कहते हैं, अगर वह स्वयं बहम करना चाहे, तो उस को इस की इजाजत दी जानी चाहिए।

सुप्रीम कोर्ट के पैमाने पर या राज्यों में जो बार कौमिले बनेंगी, उन की अवधि चार साल से बढ़ा कर पांच की जानी चाहिए। जब हम लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के चुनाव पांच साल के बाद

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

कर सकते हैं, तो बार कौंसिलों की भ्रष्टाचार भी प्रस्तावना में क्या कठिनाई है ? हम से वकीलों को भी आसानी होगी और उन का खर्चा बचेगा । ज्वॉयंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी में कुछ सदस्यों ने यह मांग की थी । मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

इस बिल में अममर्थ वकीलों को सहायता देने की बात कही गई है । हम देश में बहुत सी श्रेणियों के लिए प्राविडेंट फंड की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, ताकि प्राविडेंट फंड की राशि का इस्तेमाल बुझपे में, या शादी-विवाह जैसे आवश्यक कामों के लिए, किया जाये । इसी तरह बार कौंसिलों में भी प्राविडेंट फंड की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए, ताकि समय पर वकीलों की मदद की जा सके । इस के लिए धारा 6(2) में संशोधन कर के प्राविडेंट फंड की व्यवस्था कर दी जाये ।

आज-कल जो भी चाहता है, वह वकील बन जाता है । चूकि गरीबों के पास पैसा नहीं होता है, इसलिए वे कम पैसा खर्च कर के अनुभवहीन लोगों को वकील रख लेते हैं और इस कारण मुकदमे में हार जाते हैं । इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि ट्रेनिंग की उचित व्यवस्था की जाये, ताकि सही मानों में कानून के जानकार ही वकील बन सकें । कानून की तीन साल की पढ़ाई के कॉर्स में ढाई साल पढ़ाई हो और छः महीने ट्रेनिंग के लिए रखे जायें, ताकि लोग ठीक तरह से ट्रेन्ड हो कर हाई कोर्ट में दाखिल हों ।

ट्रेनिंग की देख-रेख बार कौंसिल के हाथ में होनी चाहिए, यूनिवर्सिटी के हाथ में नहीं । आप जानते हैं कि आज-कल यूनिवर्सिटियों का क्या हाल है । बार कौंसिल के अनुभवहीन लोग इस ट्रेनिंग की देख-रेख करें और यह तय करें कि प्रशिक्षण की क्या

व्यवस्था हो । इस तरह सही पाठ्यक्रम निश्चित किया जायगा और सभी दृष्टियों से योग्य वकील तैयार हो सकेंगे । जब विद्यार्थी डाक्टर की परीक्षा पास करते हैं, तो उन को छः महीने के लिए हाउस सर्जन बनाते हैं । इसी तरह वकीलों को भी ट्रेनिंग दी जाये, लेकिन उस के लिए अलग समय न रखा जाये, बल्कि तीन साल की पढ़ाई में ही उस को शामिल किया जाये ।

इस विधेयक में कहा गया है कि एन-रोलमेंट के लिए स्टैम्प ड्यूटी देनी होगी । ऐसा क्यों है ? वह तो अन्याय है । जब कोई डाक्टर परीक्षा पास कर के प्रैक्टिस करने लगता है, तो क्या उस से कोई फीस ली जाती है ? इस तरह का प्रकार का व्यवहार करना उचित नहीं है । इस विधेयक में स्टैम्प-ड्यूटी की व्यवस्था को निबाल देना चाहिए ।

इस विधेयक में सदस्यता शुल्क 250 रुपये रखा गया है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह 350 रुपये होना चाहिए । मैंने इस बारे में पिछले अधिवेशन में एमेंडमेंट दिया था, लेकिन इस बार मैं उसको देना भूल गया । इसलिए वह नहीं आ सका । सदस्यता शुल्क 350 रख कर उस में से 250 रुपया तो भाल-इंडिया बार कौंसिल और स्टेट बार कौंसिल में वितरित कर दिया जाये और 100 रुपया एक अलग कोष में रखा जाये, जिस से असमर्थ और जरूरतमन्द वकीलों की मदद की जा सके ।

एडवोकेट जो बलक रखते हैं, उन की बहाली में बार कौंसिल का दखल होना चाहिए । बलक का काम बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होता है । वे अनुभव से आधे वकील बन जाते हैं और कई बार तो वकीलों से भी ज्यादा जानने लगते हैं । यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि वकील जिस को चाहे, उस को बलक रख ले, बल्कि बार-कौंसिल को यह अधिकार

होना चाहिए, ताकि क्लर्कों की ट्रेनिंग और योग्यता का निश्चित किया जा सके और क्लर्कों की बहाली हो सके ।

शायद पुराने कानून में यह व्यवस्था है कि बार कौन्सिल में इनकम टैक्स लिया जायेगा । ऐसा क्यों है ? क्या वह कोई प्राकट्ट-मेकिंग बाडी है ? बार कौंसिलें तो वकीलों के पेशों को और ज्यादा उन्नत बनाने का गारंटीजिक काम करती हैं । उन को जो आमदनी होगी, वह इस काम में खर्च की जायेगी । उन से इनकम टैक्स क्यों लिया जाये ? किन्ती में चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स को तो इतनी आजादी दी गई है कि वे रिटर्न भी दाखिल नहीं करते हैं । अगर बार कौंसिलों से इनकम टैक्स लिया जायेगा, तो अपने धन्धे को विकसित करने और अलग-थलग और जहरतमन्द वकीलों की मदद करने के लिए उन के कोश में कपी हो जायेगी । इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन को आयकर और दूसरे करों से मुक्त रखा जाये ।

मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि आज देश में बड़े पैमाने पर गरीबों की ज़रूरतों की लूट हो रही है । वे लोग तो एन्डो-ओ के यहां पैरवी नहीं कर सकते हैं, वे हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कैसे जायेंगे ? ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि गरीबों का सम्पत्ति की हिकाजत हो सके और उन को जमान छीने जानें पर उन को बढ़िया से बढ़िया कानूनी सहायता दी जाये । ऐसा करने पर ही हमारे देश के लोगों, और इस पेशे में लगे हुए लोगों को फायदा होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का मोटे तौर पर समर्थन करता हूँ ।

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA (Bahraich):
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, an independent, efficient and incorruptible judiciary is necessary for the successful functioning of democracy. And this can

be ensured and sustained only when the fountain-source namely legal profession itself is efficient and incorruptible. The legal profession is a body from which the members of the judiciary are recruited. Unfortunately after the passing of the Advocates Act in the year 1961, there has been a lot of inefficiency and corruption and lowering down of the ethical standards of the members of this profession which has been always designated as a noble and learned profession. The Ministry of Law and Justice is manned by two very distinguished lawyers one of whom adorned the Chair of a High Court Judge. I expected a better deal under the amending Bill, but I am sorry to note that careful attention has not been bestowed while framing the amending clauses of this Bill. I will particularly draw the attention of the hon. Minister to clause 19 which seeks to insert a new clause 24A, which lays down that no person shall be admitted as an advocate on a State roll if he is convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude and sentenced to imprisonment. It means that if a person who has been convicted of an offence of theft under section 379 IPC and instead of being sentenced to imprisonment is sentenced to a fine, the disqualification would not attach to such an entrant, because he has been only fined, though the offence involves moral turpitude. So it means that we are permitting even thieves and cheats who have fortunately escaped the punishment of imprisonment to enter the profession. What an anomaly? Is there any sense in enacting such a provision which does not attach any disqualification to a person whose offence is almost on par with another man but simply because he escaped punishment of jail: he is going to have the double advantage. Firstly he has a lighter punishment by way of fine and secondly he can go on practising.

The offence of contempt is very serious affair if it is committed by a

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

person who is an aspirant to be enrolled as a member of the Bar. It is the fashion of the day that Untouchability Offences Act should be looked with grave anxiety. Therefore a provision has been made that if any person has been convicted of an offence under the Untouchability Offences Act and sentenced to imprisonment he shall be disqualified for a certain number of years. What about those persons who have committed gross contempt of court. They would be persons more undesirable than the person who because of past custom and practice prevailing for centuries in this country has refused for instance to take water from a person considered to be an underdog in this country. I am not defending the concept or practice of untouchability, but the conviction of a person for an offence under the Untouchability Act, would entail disqualification while a person who commits contempt of court would not be disqualified. This is something irrational. It also says that nothing contained in sub-section shall apply to a person who having been found guilty is dealt with under the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958. That is the provision in this Bill. There are a number of provisions which deal with probationers for example section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code also provides for the release of the first offender. Then there is the U.P. Act of 1938. There are other analogous provisions passed by other State legislatures also. But according to section 24A(2), only those persons who have got benefits under the Central Act would not come within the benefit clause and all others would not. I have tabled certain elaborate amendments last session. This time also I gave a list but due to certain confusion, my list of amendments was given to the office only in the morning. But my amendments are exactly the same as those tabled by Mr. Daga. I would appeal to the minister to consider these

amendments and accept them without any hitch and not take the stand that because this Bill has come prepared by the department and it has gone through the process of legislation in the Rajya Sabha and it has also been well considered by the members of the Joint Committee therefore no amendment should be accepted.

As regards the point raised by Shri Shastri, a person who has obtained the degree of M.B.B.S after having studied for five years in a medical college night and day, attending classes and laboratories, is required not to touch a human body till he undergoes practical training for 6 months or 1 year in the same medical institution. Here we know that the law students mostly attend their lectures by proxy and are non-serious because everybody is expected to pass this examination very lightly. After having studied for 3 years, they do not know how to behave in court, where to smoke or chew betel and they are straightway entrusted with case work. The result is falling standards of the Bar and the Bench alike. Therefore, more academic training for three or four years or even 12 years would not be a valid and proper substitute for the practical training in the chamber of a senior advocate. The mere passing through the corridors of the court imbues the new entrant with a sense of discipline and norm of ethical standard. Therefore, I appeal to the minister to make a provision that no person shall be eligible to be enrolled as an advocate unless he, after having obtained his degree of law, further under goes apprentice training for at least 6 months.

Though Mr. Shastri is not a lawyer, he appears to have been a victim of unscrupulous people. He has got very minute insight into the working of the lawyers' clerks. Most of us who have been practising lawyers know how unscrupulous clerks pollute the atmosphere and precincts of law

courts. There should be a provision regulating the enrolment and functioning of advocates clerks. There should be a proper registration and qualifications should be prescribed for them. There should be provision for their suspension and removal from the precincts of the courts. This Bill is lacking in that essential aspect.

The date upto which a person shall be entitled to be an advocate has been changing and I do not know the rationale behind it. In clause 18 it is provided the date "28th day of February 1963" should be substituted by "12th day of March 1967". So far as northern India is concerned, the academic year for the universities and colleges starts in July and ends in June. So, any person who passes during the academic year should be entitled to be an advocate. What is the significance of the 12th day of March 1967. I do not know whether some particular class of persons are to be benefited by putting this arbitrary date. Otherwise, I fail to understand the rationale behind this.

It is also said that a person who is a barrister and called to the bar on the 31st December 1973 or has obtained such other qualifications in law, recognised by the Bar Council of India for the purpose of admission as an advocate will be an advocate under this Act. The law institutions in Great Britain are recognised by the Bar Council of India. If there is a law graduate from a German University, he will be eligible for enrolment on the basis of reciprocity. Therefore, this revision is meaningless. There should be no time-limit for admission of a barrister on the rolls of Advocates in India.

Then, any person who has been convicted for a moral offence or under the Contempt of Court Act should incur disqualification for being enrolled as an advocate for certain period. If he has been sentenced with fine, it should be from the date of conviction. So far as persons who are released on the execution of personal bonds with or without surety are concerned,

they are dealt with either under the Probationers Act of 1958 or any law which prevails on the subject. They shall be eligible for enrolment only after the expiry of the period of probation. For instance, a person has been committed for forgery and he has been let off under the Probationers Act, for two years on probation. Within that period of two years if he again commits an offence he shall *ipso facto* be sent to jail.

So, I would say that no prestige should come in here and it would be better if the Bill is withdrawn. If there is any urgency about any particular clause, let it be passed. So far as the other clauses are concerned, let them be kept in abeyance. Let another Select Committee be formed by which the matter should be thrashed out thoroughly and let that comprehensive Bill include provision even for legal aid.

श्री आर. बी. बडे (खरगोन) :

माननीय सभापति महोदय, शुक्ला जी ने अभी इतना क्रिटिसिज्म किया है, मैं उस से सहमत नहीं हूँ। इस का कारण एक तो यह है कि मैं उस कमेटी का मेम्बर था, इस लिये कमिटेड था, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि इन्होंने इस के प्रावीजन को नहीं देखा है। बार-कौन्सिल में एक डिमिप्सिनरी कमेटी होती है, वहाँ उस की एन्क्वायरी होती है, उस के बाद डिमक्वालिफाई किया जाता है। वहाँ पर जो बार कौन्सिल बैठी हुई है, उस के बारे में इन्होंने विचार नहीं किया। उन्होंने प्रोबेशन का उल्लेख किया, हमने भी उस पर विचार किया था—लेकिन जब डिमिप्सिनरी कमेटी वहाँ है, बार-कौन्सिल वहाँ है और वह उस की तरफ देखती है और इस के बारे में प्रावीजन है—

convicted for moral turpitude. If he is sentenced for moral turpitude, there also there is a section for disqualification

उस के आधार पर उस का डिमक्वालिफिकेशन हो जाएगा। जब पेंसी वान है तो इस में

[श्री अर० वी० बड़े]

शंका का कोई चीज नहीं है। मेरा ख्याल है कि शुक्ला जी का ध्यान इस का तरफ़ नहीं गया है।

आप ने कहा कि जो कारकुन होते हैं, काम करनेवाले, उन की परीक्षा होनी चाहिये। मेरा ख्याल है कि आप केवल शहर की तरफ़ देखते हैं, आप गांव-गांव में जा कर देखिये। वहाँ जो कारकुन होते हैं वे मैट्रिक पास भी नहीं होते, हैं, लेकिन उन को कोर्ट काम करते करते इतना अनुभव हो जाता कि वे सब काम ठीक से चला लेते हैं—और उनके लिये आप कहते हैं कि उन की ट्रेनिंग होनी चाहिये, यह बात कुछ समझ में नहीं आती है। जहाँ तक टाउट्म का प्रश्न है, जब कोर्ट्स का शासन ठीक चलेगा और बार कौन्सिल भी होगी तो टाउट्म भी अपने आप निकल जायेगा। लेकिन उस के बाद भी टाउट्म रहते हैं तो उन को न शुक्ला साहब कम कर सकते हैं न हमारे वकील लोग कम कर सकते हैं। टाउट्म कोर्ट्स में नहीं होंगे तो कहां होंगे। उन के लिये अलग से कानून बनायेगा तो ठीक है इसलिये तो मैं उस की ओर नहीं जाऊंगा।

जहाँ तक सोलिसिटर की मं का सम्बन्ध है, हम ने वहाँ भी कहा था कि सोलिसिटर्स का डबल खर्च पड़ता है। दोनों जगह—यम्बई और कलकत्ता में—सोलिसिटर्स रखने पड़ते हैं—वह ड्युबल सिस्टम बन्द करना चाहिये। हमारे शासन की तरफ़ से लिखा गया है कि हम उस को बन्द करने वाले हैं, उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं श्री स्टेटों को भी लिखने वाले हैं। इस के वास्ते शासन ने अपना विचार आप के सामने रखा है, इसी लिये इस में प्रावीजन नहीं कियगया है।

शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि 3 रुपया फीस रखनी चाहिये। यह सवाल भी वहाँ आया था—250 रुपया फीस और 100 रुपया जो गरीब होंगे उन के लिये रखना

चाहिये,। हमने ऐसा कहा कि जो असमर्थ होंगे उनके लिये यह टैक्स नहीं होना चाहिये। इस के लिये बार कौन्सिल अपना कोई फण्ड खोले और अपनी तरफ से चन्दा दे, इस लिये फीस केवल 250 रुपये रखी जाए। जो शड-यूड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं उनके लिये आधी फीस रखी गई है— शायद यह आपने नहीं देखा है। हमने शेडयूल्ड कार्ट्स और ट्राइब्स के लिये भी विचार किया था।

मैंने इसमें एक डिसेन्टिंग नोट भी दिया था कि जो बाल इण्डिया बार कान्सिल है उस का रजिस्टर अलग बनना होना चाहिये—ऐसा कहा गया था। मैंने अपने डिसेन्टिंग नोट में कहा है—

“The above clauses are meant to abolish the Common Roll. This would be against the objects of the enrolment of the Advocates because the Act has been enacted to have All India Unified Bar and the Common Roll will help in the maintenance as such.”

मेरे शब्दों में:—

“I am not in favour of deleting the provisions of Common Roll. I am fortified by the experts, like the Law Commission of India. In their Report XIV, Volume-I at para 559 the Commission has suggested that this is important function of the All India Bar Council. The very object of unification of Bar will evaporate and an advocate will not consider himself to be a member of the family of the Bar of India. To have a statewide Roll will create according to the Law Commission, a feeling of provincial and disintegration. Therefore, I strongly object to the deletion of the original Section mentioned in the above Clauses.”

17 hrs.

क्लाज 5 को डिलीट कर दिया है। इसलिये इसमें मेरा आब्जेक्शन है। बार कौंसिल आफ इंडिया के लिए इसमें लिखा है कि

डीनेशन दिया जाता है उसपर विचार करना चाहिए और मैंने लिखा है कि 50 परसेन्ट कम करना चाहिए :

"In clause 35, which seeks to amend Section 46, I want the Section 46 of the original Act needs revision. The continuation of the present percentage as the share of the Bar Council of India in the enrolment fees received by the State Bar Council is highly unjust as its functions are being reduced by this new amendment Bill. Therefore, the share of the Bar Council of India in the enrolment fees received by the State Bar Council is halved or considerably reduced."

ला कमिशन का कहना था कि तीन से पांच साल के बाद रिवाइज करना चाहिए लेकिन रिवाइज नहीं किया गया है इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि बार कौंसिल आफ इंडिया को जो पैसा मिला जाता है उसमें 50 परसेन्ट कट करना चाहिए । हमारे यहां बार कौंसिल जो हैं—जबलपुर, इन्दौर, ग्वालियर, तीनों जगहों पर खर्चा पूरा हो नहीं पड़ता और जो नये सेमिनार उनको करने चाहिए वह नहीं कर सकते हैं इसलिए मैंने कहा था कि फंड्स कम करने चाहिए ।

एक और डिसेन्ट मैंने दो है । इन्होंने लिखा है कि बार कौंसिल को मोंटिग्यू हेडक्वार्टर पर होनी चाहिए और मैं कहता हूँ जबलपुर हेडक्वार्टर है तो वहां होनी चाहिए, ग्वालियर या इन्दौर में नहीं । जहां जहां पर परमानेन्ट बेंच है वहां पर होनी चाहिए । मैंने बताया है कि मेडिकल कौंसिल के बारे में कोई रेस्ट्रिक्शन नहीं है :

"No such restriction is placed on the powers of the Medical Council of India or other statutory bodies. On the other hand, it has been mentioned in Section 8 of the Indian Medical Council Act that the Council shall meet at such time and place as may be appointed by the Council."

बार कौंसिल निश्चित करेगी कि यहां पर मोंटिग्यू होनी चाहिए । यह मैंने एक डिसेन्ट दिया है ।

शुक्लजी ने यहां पर कहा कि जिम तरह से डाक्टर 6 महीने एपरेंटिस रहते हैं, हाउस जाब करते हैं, उसी तरह में वकीलों के लिए भी पहले कोर्ट जाब रखनी चाहिए । मैं कहना हूँ वकील साहब ने देखा नहीं है कि कोई ग्रादमी जब वकालत पास करता है तो उसके बाद तीन साल तक उसका स्टार्वेशन पीरियड रहता है । वे रोज 11 से पांच बजे तक कचहरी में बैठे रहते हैं लेकिन कोई भी मुअ्विकल उनके पास नहीं आता है । जो क्लाइन्ट्स होते हैं वह बड़े उस्ताद होते हैं वे कहते हैं कि हम तो किसी होशियार वकील के पास ही जायेंगे । जब मैं एक के साथ जूनियर वकील की तरह काम करता था तो जहाँ मुअ्विकल आते थे वे कहते थे कि छोटे वकील से हमारा काम नहीं चलेगा । मैंने उनसे कहा कि मेरा नाम तो बड़ा है, मैं छोटा कैसे हो गया, तब भी वे नहीं रुकते थे । तो इस तरह से एक वकील को तीन तीन साल तक वह काम करना पड़ता है, तीन तीन साल तक सीनियर वकीलों के साथ में जूनियर वकीलों को काम करना पड़ता है, कमेटी में इसपर विचार हुआ है कि वकील को कुछ ट्रेनिंग देनी चाहिए या नहीं । इन्दौर में वह जो तीन साल की ट्रेनिंग होती है उसमें ग्राखिरी 6 महीने वकील के ग्राफिस को अप्टेन्ड करना चाहिए और वह कहता है कि 6 महीने काम किया । उसके बाद अगर यह कहा जाये कि उसको डाक्टर की हाउस जाब की तरह से कोर्ट जाब करनी चाहिए तो फिर उसका एक तरह से स्टार्वेशन ही हो जायेगा वहां पर तो सरकार डाक्टर को 200 रुपए देती है और उससे काम भी लेती है लेकिन वहां पर इनसे क्या काम लिया जायेगा । इस तरह से फोफ्ट में ही उनको दो सौ रुपए देने होंगे । मैं समझता हूँ उनको

Bill

Bill

[श्री आर० वी० बड़े]

इसमें जो प्रकिकल डिफिकल्टी है वह समझ में नहीं आई है। दूसरी बात यह है कि वह पैसा कौन देगा ?

लीगल एड की जहां तक बात है, हमने मीटिंग में भी कहा था और यह बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि जानन ने कहा था कि कुछ दिनों के बाद में हम लोगल एड के बारे में दूसरे प्राविजनस ला रहे हैं इसलिए यहां से इसको अलग कर दीजिए, उसके लिए प्रतीक्षा करने की जरूरत नहीं है, मैं समझता था कमेटी की स्थापना करके उसकी रिपोर्ट जल्दी आ जायेगी लेकिन वह अभी नहीं आई है प्रो. ... जल्दी करनी चाहिए।

श्री नीतराज सिंह चौधरी : रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है।

श्री आर० वी० बड़े : लेकिन अभी विचार चल रहा है और विचार करते करते कई साल लग जायेंगे और मालूम नहीं फिर बिल आयेगा या नहीं, वह आयेगा भी तो उसपर डिक्लेशन होगा, सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जायेगा और फिर वहां से वापिस आयेगा जिसमें बहुत समय लगेगा। और अभी साधारण जनता में यह जो एडवोकेट्स बिल आ गया उससे उनको आशा बंधी है कि उनको लीगल एड मिलने वाली है और कमेटी में हम सोच रहे थे सो माननीय मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि दूसरा बिल ला रहे हैं इसलिए इसको निकाल दिया जाये या तो इसपर भी जल्दी करनी चाहिए।

इसके बाकी प्राविजनस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। शुक्ला जी ने कहा कि अनटचे-बिलिटी के बारे में अगर कन्विकशन होगा तो डिमक्वालीफाई करेंगे मेरा कहना है कि इस प्रकार के कोई कुसूर होने वाले नहीं हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं, जो मैंने आट्रजेक्शनस किए हैं उनके अन्रिक्त, इस विषय का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): I rise to support the Bill. I thank the Law Minister in that he has introduced the Bill at long last. The Bill is already very much overdue. After passing through rough seas it has ultimately come. I was very much encouraged in that some provision for legal aid to the poor is made in the Bill but when I went through the provision I found that the legal aid that is proposed to be given to poor is really imaginary, fictitious and unreal. This is the burning topic of the day, that legal aid should be given to the poor.

According to our Constitution every citizen of the country is equal. They have got equal rights and they are all equal before the law. In practice it is difficult to get justice equally. Unless one provides for the peripheries of courts, it is very difficult for one to get justice. There are people being exploited by rich sections of society. They may have a just claim to property or a certain right but because of the poverty of the poor they can not get the justice which is their due. This is the position. Therefore it has been felt everywhere and it has been a burning topic in every village that these poorer sections of society should be given legal aid.

How this is to be given? As we know, Sir, the major expenses are the court fees. The court fees are payable to the Government and the amount can be distributed by the Government.

Then, if it is a civil suit, the question of service of copies of summons is there. There may be cases in which there can be a hundred defendants. The law enjoins that the copy of the plaint be served upon all the defendants. It involved a very high cost, and it is not possible for the poor people to serve summons and copies of plaint. But that job can be done

by Government very easily. If legal aid is really meant, then this aspect has to be looked into.

Another major expense is lawyers' fees. Another item of expense is supplying copies of orders, decrees and evidences etc. There are the necessities to get real justice from a court of law. Unless provision for these is made for the poor people, their case will very much go by default. That has been our experience in courts.

Whatever provision has been made is merely illusory. No real legal aid has been proposed to be given to the poor people through this measure. Therefore, I would suggest that if we really mean to render some help to the poorer sections of the people, the Court Fees Act requires to be amended.

The question is who will decide whether a person is poor or not. The indication in the Bill is that the Bar Council will be authorised to determine whether a person is poor or not. That is a question which may be again reconsidered by the Law Minister, namely whether Government are going to vest the Bar Council with this authority or they will ask the court to decide it. As the Law stands today, the court has power to decide whether a person is a pauper or not. In case a person is found to be a pauper, the court has authority to exempt him from paying any court fees. Therefore, I would ask the Law Minister to consider which authority would serve the purpose better.

Service of copies of summons can be managed very easily, but Government will have to incur some additional expenses in the shape of appointment of some new persons to do the job. They will not have to do this in the case of every suit or every petition, but only in the case of persons who are poor, this type of legal help is required to be rendered.

Copies of orders, decrees and evidences can also be arranged through amendment of some of the High Court orders. If legal aid to the poor is really meant, these things have to be done.

Then come lawyers' fees. The hon. Law Minister himself had graced this profession for some time. He is one of the legal luminaries of the country and he knows what a profession of contradiction the lawyers' profession is. There are lawyers earning the greatest amount that one can possibly conceive of in the country and there are also lawyers who do not earn even their bare livelihood. One is paying lakhs of rupees by way of income-tax, while the other who is a beginner cannot earn even Rs. 50 a month. After graduating, one has to pass through the law course for three years and he is regarded as the highest educated person in the country. If he cannot earn his livelihood, he gets frustrated and demoralised. If he cannot choose a nice senior, he suffers from frustration. Both ends can be met by making provision for legal aid to the poor and also helping these persons in the profession by making appointment of lawyers in the courts for rendering help to the poor. If one lawyer is appointed in a sub-divisional court for every five lakh population, if one lawyer is appointed in the district court for every ten lakh population and if one lawyer is appointed in a High Court for every fifty lakh population, enough lawyers can be appointed. These persons can be expected to render help to the poor and the problem that is haunting this profession can also be solved. Therefore, if the Government propose to make the scheme of legal aid to the poor meaningful, I would ask the Minister to reconsider this and bring forward an appropriate amendment.

I am very happy that this Bill is going to do away with barristers. It is nothing but a hangover of imperialism and the very term smacks of

[Shri A. K. M. Ishaque]

master-servant relationship. But then Government are hesitating. They are not saying very definitely that they are doing away with this imperialist hangover for good. They have fixed a time giving allowance to persons taking this legal training in a foreign country. I would only request that no further extension of time be given and our own legal training must be given as much respect and recognition as is due to it.

I congratulate Government on the Bill that has come, but reiterate that legal aid to the poor must be made meaningful so that the poor people who have their expectations in this regard may see them fulfilled.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): I am glad that this Bill has come to this House after a long time. Whenever we have discussed in this House about the profession of advocates, which is fastly becoming a much-maligned profession, people think either of the top advocates who earn in lakhs or of the very bad characters among the advocates about whom they hear a lot. In the course of this, they forget the normal lawyer who is practising his profession.

Once this profession or those who were practising it were dominating the national scene. Most of our national leaders belonged to this honourable profession. But that condition no longer obtains. Most of our leading advocates somehow or other shun politics; they do not come forward to lead the people. This is one of the reasons why the profession is losing its significance and importance.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is also one of them.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Yes, but I am not defending my profession. I pointed out that normally people think only about the top advocates. But in reality it is not so. This is no more an attractive profession as far as youngsters are concerned. As was

pointed out by previous speakers, I know of hundreds of thousands of young advocates who just pass out from the college, are enrolled in the Bar but cannot earn their livelihood at least for three or four years. They go about with their seniors and in the evening they have to come on their own; most of the seniors do not pay also. I think the senior advocates who are placed in a better position must come forward and pay to the juniors so that they also take enough interest in the profession and learn and practise law. Most of these juniors have to live either on the income from their parents or from their in-laws. That is the situation which is now prevailing in our country.

As far as the Bill is concerned, I welcome this measure in that they are going to have one system throughout the country as one roll, but, at the same time, still the Government has not come forward to abolish this dual system which is obtaining in the high courts of Calcutta and Bombay, where the client cannot go and engage a counsel by himself. There also a middleman is required. He has to go to a solicitor who ultimately will brief the counsel. As you know, coming from the great city of Bombay, this definitely goes against, and is diametrically opposed to, the spirit of the law as far as the lawyers are concerned, and as far as the client is concerned, it has become a costly affair. The Committee itself has taken a strong view on this. I would like to quote from the report of the Committee:

"The dual system militates against the basic idea of unification of the bar in our country. It also creates some monopoly for a section of the bar to practise in a particular court. The Committee strongly feels that this system should be abolished as early as possible."

But strangely enough, the Committee could not do anything in this because

the Government did not take a particular stand when the Bill was considered in the Joint Committee. That is why the Committee has left it to the Government. I request the Minister that he should take immediate steps to see that the dual system which is nothing but a hang-over of the British discrimination should be immediately abolished.

Again, regarding the legal aid to the poor, I must agree with the Joint Committee's opinion that this important measure cannot be handled by the Bar Councils. This requires a lot of resources which the Bar Councils cannot afford. It must be rightly given to the Government. I think Justice Krishna Iyer was heading the Committee, and as the Law Minister has just now said his report was submitted. I would like the Government to take immediate steps so that the weaker section of society can be given some legal aid.

For example, in my State, there is provision for legal aid to the poor Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. No doubt it is a good measure, but it is not enough. Throughout the country it must be available. Not only to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but to all the poorer sections, to whatever community they belong, this legal aid should be given. It is not only a question of giving the court-fees. There is a lot of amount spent. There are ways of paying legal or illegal fees, lawful fee or unlawful fee. Apart from court-fees and advocate fees, the client is expected to tip so many officers in the courts, especially in the lower courts. I think the Minister must be aware of it. We are now living in an age where judgments can be purchased by people who can afford. In these conditions, we must definitely see that aid is given to the poor people who go to the courts.

As far as apprenticeship period is concerned, my previous speakers differed in their opinion. Previously, it was only a two-year course. As far

as Madras is concerned, we had to undergo a two-year period in the college attached to the university, and afterwards we were expected to have an apprenticeship for a year. Now, they have increased it to three years. I do not think that when there is a three-year law course, any apprenticeship is necessary. If they have a one-year course, then I think you can have a six-month or a one-year period of training which may be called apprenticeship.

Another suggestion was made by Mr. Shukla, that the advocate clerks should be registered and qualifications fixed. I think his main arguments must have been the menace of touts in courts. We are unable to distinguish between a tout and a clerk. Many touts call themselves advocate clerks, and it creates confusion among the litigants and the parties. Whenever somebody enters the town, he will be surrounded by so many people who say that they are vakil clerks when ultimately it turns out that they are only touts, who are given a percentage. I do not know whether the Government can fix a qualification for these vakil clerks, but they can definitely get them registered under each and every bar. I think the Government can easily do it.

Finally, there are a number of provisions in this Advocates (Amendment) Bill which should be welcome, like the abolition of the practice of addressing a judge as "My Lord" and so on. This is definitely an improvement and it will go according to the times. With these suggestions, I request the Minister again to take immediate steps to give legal aid to the poor and again to abolish the dual system which is obtaining in the Calcutta and Bombay high courts.

श्री मूलचन्द्र झागा (पायी) : ज्वायंट कमेटी एक चीज पुरेनिमामली कहती है और उसके बारे में राय देती है उसको भी आप हगनोर कर देते हैं तो फिर ज्वायंट

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

सिनेट कमेटी का मतलब ही क्या रह जाता है। इसने यह कहा है :

"There is a consensus among the members of the committee as well as eminent jurists who appeared before the Committee that the statutory provisions should be made for rendering legal aid to the poor and the provisions made under the clauses were in the right direction"

आपने इसको इग्नोर कर दिया है। हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबों को सस्ता और सुगम न्याय नहीं मिलता। ज्वायंट कमेटी स्ट्रांगली रिक्मैण्ड करती है लेकिन फिर भी आप धार काउंसिल की और एडवोकेट की बात करते हैं। जितने भी एडवोकेट हैं वे गरीबों की वकालत नहीं करना चाहते। अगर सेशन जज उनको डिस्पूट करता है :

Please conduct the case on behalf of the accused, he will avoid and say I am busy with this or that.

तो वे कहेंगे कि हम इस केस में विजी हैं। क्या कही मैजिस्ट्री प्राविविजन इस प्रकार का है ला के अन्दर कि उनको इतने समय के लिए साल में इस तरह के केस हेंडल करने पड़ेंगे ? कोई भी अच्छा वकील गरीब जो मुलजिम होता है, जेल में होता है उसका वकील बनना नहीं चाहता, हाईली ही लाइक्स टू टेक दैट केस। जो निकम्मे या किसी काम के वकील नहीं होते हैं उनको ही मुकर्रर किया जाता है। आप कहते हैं कि आप एक प्रोग्रेसिव लेजिस्लेशन बनाने जा रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप वकीलों के ऊपर जिम्मेदारी डालिए कि आप इतने केसिस साल में लड़ेंगे गरीबों के वास्ते, यह टर्म होगी। ऐसा कोई प्राविविजन आपने नहीं रखा है। लीगल एड कंस मिलेगी। आप कहते हैं कि आप लीगल एड देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस तरह से उनसे लीगल एड मिल नहीं सकती है। जो लीगल एड आप की ओर की से जा रही थी

के किमी केस के अन्दर देने भी है उम्मे वही वकील खड़े होते हैं जिन के पास कोई मुकदमें नहीं होते हैं लड़ने के लिए।

आप बड़ी एथिक्स की बातें करते हैं, ऊंचे आदर्शों की बात करते हैं। इतना अच्छा प्राविविजन करने के बाद मारल टरमिटेड के बारे में कैसा प्राविविजन किया है ? मैंने एक एमेंडमेंट मूव किया है मुझे पता नहीं आप उनको मानेंगे या नहीं क्योंकि यहां ऐसी पद्धति है कि कोई भी एमेंडमेंट मूव की जाए रूटीन के तौर पर उसको माना नहीं जाता है। यह एक रूटीन बन गया है। जो एमेंडमेंट मैंने दो है उन में क्या कहा है मैं ?

उमके पीछे ओर दिया है :

If he is convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude and sentenced to imprisonment....

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): We are accepting your amendment.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : एमेंडमेंट एक्सेप्ट होना एक बहुत बड़ी बात है। बड़ी कसरत वाली बात है। बड़ी मुश्किल से यह मानी जाती है। मैं धन्यवाद देता कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने इसको मान लिया है। ला मिनिस्टर साहब बड़े अच्छे जज रहे हैं और खुशी की बात है कि उन्होंने इसको मान लिया है।

फिर आपने कहा है :

"Nothing contained in this section shall apply to a person who is guilty of an offence under the Probationary Offenders Act."

किसी वकील को आपने कहा कि छः महीने या एक साल के लिए प्रोबेशनरी एक्ट के नीचे बांड एक्सीक्यूट करो। एक साल या छः महीने तक क्या वह वकालत कर सकेगा। यह देने के बाद इन्हें ही एलाउड टू प्रैक्टिस ?

में कहता हूँ कि प्राबेशन के पीरियड में तो एक्सक्लूड करना चाहिए, लेकिन इस बिल में कहा गया है :

“Nothing contained in sub-section (1) shall apply to a person who having been found guilty is dealt with under the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958”.

एक आदमी को कहा गया कि वह दो साल के लिए शोर्टी दे और वह शोर्टी देता है। वह पीरियड में तो एक्सक्लूड करना चाहिए। छः महीने या एक साल का जो प्राबेशन पीरियड हो, उस में एक्सक्लूड करना चाहिए। हम कैंक्टर की बहुत बात करते हैं। वकीलों पर तो बड़ी जिम्मेदारी है। अगर प्राबेशन पीरियड में एक्सक्लूड करें तो अच्छा है। इस बिल में कहा गया है

“The Bar Council of India or any of its committees, other than its disciplinary committee, may of its own motion or otherwise review any order, within sixty days of the date of that order”.

पहले यह था :

“The Bar Council of India may at any time call for the record of the proceeding under this Act which has been disposed of by the State Bar Council and from which no appeal lies, for the purpose of satisfying the legality and propriety of any disposal and may pass any such orders in relation thereto as it thinks fit.”

60 दिन का समय बहुत थोड़ा है। हर जगह 90 दिन दिये जाते हैं। अगर कोई प्रोप्रायटी और लिगलिटी के मामले में सुनो मोटो रीव्यू करना चाहे, तो मौका देना चाहिए। यह लिमिटेशन नहीं रखना चाहिए।

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सारे रूल सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट क्यों बनायेगी? जो रूल बार कौंसिल बनाती है, उस में सरकार का हस्तक्षेप क्यों हो?

पहले यह व्यवस्था थी :

“The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act including rules with respect to any matters for which the Bar Council of India or State Bar Council has power to make rules.”

इस में कहा गया है कि बार कौंसिल आफ इंडिया या स्टेट्स की बार कौंसिल रूल नहीं बना सकती, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट रूल बनायेगी। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है।

क्लाज 39 में “एग्री रूल मेड अग्रंड दिस सर्वेशन” की बात कही गई है। ये रूल कौन बनायेगा? यह पावर बार कौंसिल आफ इंडिया और स्टेट्स की बार कौंसिल को देनी चाहिए। लेकिन सरकार ने यह पावर अपने हाथ में ले ली है। यह ठीक नहीं है।

जहां तक ट्रेनिंग का ताल्लुक है, उस के साथ साथ प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग क्यों न हो? अगर कोई लड़का तीन चार घंटे के लिए कालेज जाता है, तो वह बाकी छः सात घंटे किसी वकील के साथ काम कर के सर्टिफिकेट क्यों न ले ले? वह कियो का भी सर्टिफिकेट लाये कि इस ने मेरे साथ इतने महीने तक काम किया है। इस पर मंत्री महोदय को क्या एनराज है? कोर्ट में जाने से कुछ न कुछ नालेज होता है। उस को कोर्ट एंटेड करनी चाहिए, लाइपज की कम्पनी में रहना चाहिए। यह तय कर दिया जाये कि वह उनी पीरियड में प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग हासिल कर के सर्टिफिकेट लाये, तब वह एनरोलमेंट के लिए एनटाइटल्ड होगा।

श्री स्वामी बहुमानन्द जी (हमीरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, नम्री श्रीर से कहा गया है कि गरीबों को न्याय मिले। लेकिन जब तक वर्तमान अदालतें रहेंगी, तब तक न्याय नहीं मिल सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि गांव पंचायतों को अदालतों के अस्सी फी-सदी मुकदमे तै करने के अधिकार दिये जायें। जिनकी अपील न हो, शेष कुछ मुकदमों जिला परिषदों को दिये जायें। इसी तरह विधान सभाओं को भी अधिकार दिये जायें। कुछ मामले पालियामेंट के मेम्बर करें, जो यहाँ बैठें चाय पीते रहते हैं। तब अदालतों की क्या जरूरत रहेगी? अदालतों में काम करने वाले वकील आदि खैती का काम करें, दूसरे धंधे करें।

आज अदालतों में स्थित खैरी और भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है। अदालतों में वकील काले कोट पहन कर भूतों की तरह घूमते फिरते हैं। सरकार गांव पंचायतों और जिला परिषदों को अदालत के अधिकार दें और उन को इस काम के लिए भत्ता दिया जाये। विधान सभाओं और पालियामेंट के मेम्बरों को ता वतन मिल्ता ही है। उन की बच बतलाई जाये और सुप्रीम कोर्ट तथा हाई कोर्टों को खत्म किया जाये, जजों को खत्म किया जाये। सरकार दो तरफ खर्च कर रही है। एक तरफ वह हम को 51 रुपये प्रति-दिन देती है और दूसरी तरफ अदालतों पर खर्च करती है। मेरी राय है कि अदालतों को खत्म कर के गांधी जी की कल्पना की गांव पंचायतों और जिला पंचायतों की स्थापना की जाये। अगर वर्तमान अदालतों को रहने दिया जायेगा, तो गरीबों को कभी न्याय नहीं मिलेगा। गरीबी तो बढ़ती चली जा रही है। इस स्थिति में सरकार गरीबों के लिए मुफ्त वकील कहाँ से लायेगी? इस लिए सभपति का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये। न रहे बांस न बजे बांसुरी। व्यवितगत सभपति इस प्रकार न रहे।

SHRI NITIRA SINGH CHAUDHARY: Mr Chairman, various points have been raised by the hon. Members who have spoken, and they have generally supported this Bill. Almost everyone has referred to the provisions on legal aid. Therefore, before replying to the other points, I will deal with this point first.

As I said in my opening speech, it was thought that in this Bill comprehensive provision about legal aid should be made. But when it came before the Joint Committee the matter was considered and the opinion was divided. It was felt that if the entire legal aid affairs is left to the Bar Councils and to the members of the bar, the whole purpose might be frustrated. Then there was one view that since the administration of law and justice is a State subject, we cannot legislate on that matter. After considering all these matters it was decided that a Committee should be appointed to prepare a comprehensive scheme regarding legal aid. Accordingly, a committee with Justice Krishna Iyer, who is now a Judge of the Supreme Court, as Chairman, and jurists, law teachers and public workers as members was appointed. That Committee sat almost every day for over two months and submitted a 400-page report. That report is being examined and I think the examination would end soon. In short, the Committee is of the view that legal aid should be split up into two parts; one is education in which the students and the people should be involved; the second is advice. The effect of this will be that the workload on courts would be minimised because advice would be given on matters which could go to a court of law. They have suggested a certain procedure. And that is being examined. I can assure the House that as soon as a decision is taken a comprehensive scheme would be laid before the House and suitable steps taken. Where the Central Government is to take action, the Central Government shall take, and where

the State Governments are to take action, they would be requested to take action accordingly.

Then Shri Ramavatar Shastri asked why a provision for provident fund has not been made for members of the Bar. For his information, there is already an Act known as the Public Provident Fund Act of 1968. That is in force, and anybody who wants to join and take benefit of the provident fund provision can study that Act and subscribe according to the provisions of that Act. The Members of the Bar can certainly do it. Now the provisions of the Advocates Act have been amended by which the Bar Councils have been empowered to undertake such things which may be of benefit to the members of the Bar.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri and other friends referred to practical training to students who pass from the law faculties and before they are enrolled. The matter has been examined more than once, and after a close scrutiny the period of two years has been raised to three years. If my hon. friends look into section 49A (d), they will find that the Bar Council of India has to frame rules for education. They have a committee known as the Education Committee. They decide as to the type the education of students studying law should be; it is for them to decide as to how this training should be, what sort of training it should be, how much period the students should spend in the University and how much in practical training, and with coming of legal aid, I think, the students will have more opportunities for having this sort of training.

The next point made by Shri Ramavatar Shastri was about raising of the enrolment fee. This matter was provided originally in the original draft. But the Joint Committee considered it, and after considering everything, it was decided that it should be Rs. 250 for all, and for members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes it should be half of it, i.e., Rs. 125.

Shri B. R. Shukla has raised various points. They are covered by the three amendments moved by Shri Daga to which I will reply when the amendments are put before the House. The senior Minister has already said that we would be accepting two amendments about conviction. Where only conviction is provided, that part would be deleted, and if a person is found guilty of moral turpitude or if he is found guilty of an offence under the Untouchability Act, then whether the conviction is jail or fine, the conviction is there and he would be debarred.

Shri Shukla referred to enrolment of clerks, etc. I think, much has been said of this point by the other friends. Therefore, I need not take the time of the House on this.

Shri Bade referred to the Common Roll. Since he was a member of the Joint Committee, he is aware that the Common Roll, although it was prescribed, was never maintained because the Bar Council of India had no means to check whether the Roll that was there was upto date. It is the States' Bar Councils which maintain the Roll upto date. And when a provision is made that all the Rolls of the State Bars shall be kept upto date and that everybody enrolled in any State shall be entitled to practise anywhere throughout the length and breadth of India, all the States' Rolls combined shall be the Common Roll of the country. Therefore, the present provision serves the purpose of a Common Roll.

Then Mr. Bade referred to the point that the Bar Council should be permitted to sit at other places also and specially where there are Benches. This point was also discussed in detail by the Committee and it was found that, if the sittings were held at places other than the headquarters, then much money would be spent. It was said, after all, when the Members come, they are paid T.A. etc. But

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary]

those who make that suggestion forget that, it is not only the members who have to move but the entire staff also has to move. Whenever they may sit, the members' expenses are to be paid, but if the sittings are held at places other than the headquarters of the Bar Council, the staff expenditure would be added which is an avoidable expenditure. Therefore, the Joint Committee took decision that the sittings of the Bar Council should be held at places where they have their headquarters.

My D.M.K. friend who has left the house made a suggestion that seniors should pay the juniors. If he was here, I would have asked him to work out a procedure as to how this can be enforced. We feel that this is not practicable. This is just an idealistic proposition.

He also made a reference to the dual system. That system is there and it is engaging the Government's attention and for your information, I may state that some steps have already been taken in this matter.

SHRI R. V. BADE: What about the revision of the share of fees to be paid by the State Bar Council to the Central Bar Council? The Law Commission has said that every five years it should be revised. You have said nothing about it.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: That is a matter for the State Bar Councils to take up with the Bar Council of India. If there is really some difficulty, certainly it may be necessary for some intervention but so far as we are concerned, there is no such difficulty.

Dagaji made certain remarks about legal aid. I think Dagaji replied to his own argument when he said, 'Gribonki Vakalat Vakil Nahi Karte'. When things are that way, how can a

provision in this Bill help? We have some provisions, but they are only enabling provisions. We know the limitations of the Bar Councils and how far they can go. They cannot go much. They can go just a little. A specific and separate provisions must be there. We felt that it cannot be said that the Members of the Bar were not permitted to provide legal aid. Therefore, this provision has been made by the Joint Select Committee.

That is, I think, all that I have to say for the present and I am sure the House will accept the Bill unanimously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, as passed by Raja Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there are no amendments to clauses 2 to 17.

So, the question is:

"That clauses 2 to 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 17 were added to the Bill.

Clause 18—(Amendment of section 24)

Amendment made:

Page 7, line 37,—

for "1973" substitute "1976" (13)

(Shri H. R. Gokhale)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 18—(Insertion of new section 24A)

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I move:

Page 8, line 20,—

omit "and sentenced to imprisonment" (6)

Page 8, line 22,—

after "1955" insert—

"or under the provisions of any law for having committed an offence of contempt of courts" (7)

Page 8, lines 22 and 23,—

omit "and sentenced to imprisonment" (8)

Page 8, line 26,—

add at the end—

"and in case of sentence of fine, from the date of conviction and in case a person has been dealt with under the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 or similar law of any State Legislature, a person shall be eligible for admission after the expiry of the period of probation" (9)

Page 8, lines 28 and 29,—

for "is dealt with under the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958"

substitute—

"is let off with an admonition under any law relating to probation of offenders by whatever name described". (10)

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI I. R. GOKHALE): I hope after the two amendments my colleague is accepting, Mr. Daga would withdraw his other amendments.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: What would happen in case a person who has been convicted for theft or forgery but he has been given the benefit of first offender and he goes to get a certificate before his enrolment. What

would be the type of certificate? "I know such and such gentleman. He bears a good moral character."

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: The whole question is: we know that even in the case of first offenders there is an element of stigma attached when the court decides that he has done it. But the very object of making provisions like the Probation of Offenders Act is that in cases where the offence is a first offence and where the man requires a lenient treatment, he is given a special treatment under that Act and what the Joint Committee felt was that the conviction, and according to the amendments which I am accepting, only conviction, and not sentence of imprisonment or fine, should be enough for certain offences of moral turpitude, etc. In these cases where the court of law itself regards them as comparatively minor offences, at this stage, I think, we should not put the young men out of job merely because the court has attached a stigma.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Sir, I am accepting No. 6 and No. 8 of the Amendments moved by Shri Daga.

I would request him to withdraw amendments Nos. 7, 9 and 10 moved by him.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendments Nos. 7, 9 and 10.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does the hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendments?

SOME HON MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendments Nos. 7, 9 and 10 are withdrawn by leave of the House.

Amendments Nos. 7, 9 and 10 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I will put amendments No. 6 and No. 8 to the vote of the House.

[Mr. Chairman]

The question is:

Page 8, line 20,—

omit "and sentenced to imprisonment" (6)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will put amendment No. 8 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

Page 8, lines 22 and 23,—

omit "and sentenced to imprisonment" (8)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put Clause 19 to the vote of the House, as amended by amendments Nos. 6 and 8 already carried by the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 19 as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now clause 21. Are you moving your amendment, Mr. Daga?

SHRI M. C. DAGA: No, Sir. I am not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. I will put Clause 21 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That Clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga is not moving amendment to Clause 22. The question is:

"That Clause 22 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 23 to 39 were added to the Bill.

Clause 40—(Insertion of new sections 58AC, 58AD and 58 AE.)

Amendment made:

Pages 13 and 14,—

Re-number the proposed new sections "58AC, 58AD and 58AE" as "58AD, 58AE and 58AF" respectively, and before the new section 58AD as so re-numbered, insert—

"Special provisions with respect to certain persons enrolled by Uttar Pradesh State Bar Council.

58AC. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any judgment, decree or order of any court, every person who was enrolled as an advocate by the High Court during the period beginning with the 2nd day of January, 1962 and ending on the 25th day of May, 1962 and was subsequently admitted as an advocate on the State roll by the State Bar Council of Uttar Pradesh shall be deemed to have been validly admitted as an advocate on that State roll from the date of his enrolment by the High Court and accordingly entitled to practise the profession of Law (whether by way of pleading or acting or both)." (14)

(Shri H. R. Gokhale).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That Clause 40, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 40, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Now, Shri Sarjoo Pandey.

श्री सूरज पांडेय (गजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस मौके पर खास तौर से कुछ जनरल बातों के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारी सबसे पहली आलोचना तो यह है कि सरकार की न्याय के बारे में कोई नीति नहीं है। नीति तय करने के लिये जरूरी था कि इस कानून में जो एडवोकेट्स के कर्तव्यों को रैग्युलराइज करने के लिये आया है उसको पीछा सादा और ठीक ठाक बनाना चाहिये था। लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि सरकार की जैसी धादत है—खुद ही कानून बनाती है और खुद ही उसको नहीं समझती है कि हम क्या बना रहे हैं। उसका अर्थ लगाने के लिये एक दूसरी एजेन्सी तय होती है जो कानून का अर्थ लगाया करती है जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हमारे देश के गरीब लोगों को जो कानून का भिंकार होते हैं, जिनके पास पैसा नहीं है, जैसा कि एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि न्याय खरीदा जाता है, इस देश में गरीब क्लास लेस सोसाइटी बनाये कानून ही मर्यादा का पाबन नहीं किया जाता, इस

लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि कानून को साफ साफ भाषा में बनाया जाय।

इसमें वकीलों के लिये जो व्यवस्था की गई है, डिस्प्लिनरी एक्शन के लिये एक कमेटी है, उसका फैसला साल भर में होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये इतने बड़े पीरियड की क्या जरूरत है। इसका मतलब है कि एक साल तक वह लटका रहेगा। जैसे दूसरे कानून बनते हैं, वैसी ही हालत इसकी है कम से कम इस बात की व्यवस्था कीजिये कि भ्रामदमी को जल्दी से जल्दी न्याय मिल सके, एक साल तक लटकाने का समय बहुत ज्यादा है।

जहां तक गरीबों को कानूनी सहायता देने की बात कही गई है, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा—कोई बड़ा वकील गरीब की बकालत करने के लिये नहीं जाता। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से ग्राम डाक्टरों के लिये कानून बनाते हैं कि जो डाक्टरों पाम करता है उनको ऐसे एरियाज में भी काम करना पड़ेगा जो पिछड़े हुये हों, उमी तरह का प्रावीजन इसमें भी होना चाहिये। इन वकीलों को भी उनके काम करना होगा, दरना गरीबों के लिये बहुत मूसीबत हो जायेगी। हमारे देश की जो जुडीशियरी है, वह किस तरह की है, आप जानते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में यदि हम अपने देश के गरीबों को सहायता पहुंचाना चाहते हैं तो बजाय 26 साम के, आपने एक कमेटी बना बी, उसने 400 पन्ने की रिपोर्टें बी, फिर उस पर चार साल और लगेंगे—इस बीच में तो हिन्दुस्तान के प्राधे भ्रामदमी मर जायेंगे, क्योंकि कानून का सबसे बड़ा भिंकार गरीब भ्रामदमी होते हैं। हमारे यहां तो एक ऊब तोड़नेवाले को डकैती की सजा होती है और लाखों करोड़ों का डाका डालने वाले साफ बच जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में गरीबों के लिये इसमें कोई खास प्रावीजन करना चाहिये था, जो आप ने इस में नहीं किया है।

इन कानूनों के जरिये आप अर्थ लगाने की पावर देते हैं—मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देता हूँ—एक भ्रामदत में एक मुकदमा चला—चरार्ड

[श्री सुरज पांडेय]

का। फ.जां भ्रामदमी का मवेशी फसल चर रहा था। उसने पूछा—गाय कहां चर रही थी। जवाब दिया कि खेत में चर रही थी। तब किंसे के वकील ने कहा—वेन में चर रही थी। यह पूछा ही नहीं गया कि फ.जल चर रही थी या नहीं बस इतने पर ही मामला खत्म हो गया कि गाय चर रही थी। इस तरह से आप का न्याय होता है।

इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ—आप इस पर विचार कीजिये और सारी चीजों को बदल कर लाइये, जब देश की गरीब जनता का कुछ भला हो सकेगा।

हमारे वकीलों के बारे में क्या कहूँ—फोस की कोई लिमिट ही नहीं है—न कोई कानून है न कायदा है आठ हजार रुपये रोज की फोस है। गरीब भ्रामदमी कैसे मुकदमा लड़ सकता है? टर्मलिये आप सबसे पहले कोई नीति निर्धारित कीजिये, फिर उसी फ्रेम-वर्क में कानून बनाइये, तब ही आप देश के लोगों की सहायता कर सकते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछत्राय(मुरेना) :
सभापति महोदय, कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जल्दी लाइये, ताकि उस पर विचार हो सके ताकि गरीबों को राहत मिल सके, उनको न्याय मस्ता मिल सके। इस बात को सारा देश जानता है, कि हमारे देश में न्याय मंहगा होता जा रहा है। कोई भी व्यक्ति मजदूर हो या किसान—सभी भ्रवालत में नहीं जा सकते। आप जो सहायता देना चाहते हैं, उसके लिये कोई ऐसा नियम बनाइये कि फौजदारी के केस में कितनी फोस होगी, बीवानी के केस में कितनी फोस होगी। आज नाना प्रकार की धूसखोरी चलती है, वकील लोग इस प्रकार से हैरान करते हैं—उसका तजुर्बा आपको भी, सभापति महोदय होगा। कितने चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं, 4-5 साल केस में नग्न जाते हैं। बेवारा किसान 40-50- मील दूर से पैसा खर्च कर के भ्रवालत में जाता है, लेकिन तारीख पक्

गाती है। मुझे इसका तजुर्बा है—मेरा भी एक केस है—मेरे बच्चे का एक्सोडेंट हो गया था—उसके ब्लेम का आज तक फैसला नहीं हुआ। इसलिये जल्दी न्याय मिले, सस्ता न्याय मिले—ऐसा व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये। आप जो समिति की रिपोर्ट लाने वाले हैं वह इसी सेशन में लायें ताकि हम लोगों को जल्दी से जल्दी राहत दे सकें। आपने कहा है कि आप गरीबी को हटाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन गरीबी तभी हट सकती है जब लोगों को सस्ता और उचित न्याय मिले—यही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

18 hrs.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR
(Ahmedabad): I just want to say a few sentences with regard to the urgent necessity of making legal aid available to the citizens of this country. As is rightly pointed out by some other colleagues here, the tragedy today is that not only is the legal assistance required very expensive, but the laws themselves are becoming too many. Therefore, not only the poor men, but even the ordinary citizens is also lost on two counts, first because the fees are very exorbitant and second there are too many laws.

I was very glad when the Minister assured us that Government are already going into the 400-page Report of Justice Krishna Iyer. The Minister said that a committee went over it for nearly two months. I am sure it is a studied and useful report. I would like Government to go into it not only carefully but as early as possible so that the necessary additional amending Bill, additional to the present Bill, can be brought forward, if possible, during this session itself.

One thing more. I understand there was a Committee in Gujarat headed by the Chief Justice of the Gujarat High Court. Their report has already been out and certain measures have already been taken. I do not know whether Government are aware of it.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE: We have taken note of it.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I am very glad to hear it. Therefore, although some states have gone further ahead than others, it is better if in this regard a general all-India approach is adopted and if Government themselves come forward with a good and neat free legal aid to the poor scheme.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: I am thankful to the members for the suggestions they have made.

About Mr. Justice Bhagavati's report, we got the report. Mr. Bhagawati appeared before the Committee

appointed by Government and on his advice steps have been taken and they have been incorporated.

A Committee of three Secretaries of the Ministry are sitting on it everyday and scrutinising it so that the work may be finished early.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, November, 16, 1973/Kartika 25, 1895 (Saka).