

Thursday, April 13, 1972

Chaitra 24, 1894(Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 13, 1972/Chaitra 24,
1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Conversion of Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking into Public Sector Company

*381. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to convert the Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking into a public sector company ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Bharat Gold Mines Private Ltd., a Company in the public sector has been set up to take over the assets and liabilities of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertaking with effect from 1.4.1972. By converting this undertaking from a departmentally run unit into a limited company, it is expected to ensure for it the necessary measure of autonomy and operational powers to work on commercial lines by taking expeditious steps to achieve higher efficiency like bringing down the cost of production of gold and improving the productivity of the personnel and equipment.

The Company will also have greater freedom in inducting competent technical personnel, acquisition of stores and equipment etc. than if it were to continue as a departmental unit. It is also expected that under the new set up

the Company would also be able to expeditiously take up further developmental work not only in its present lease-hold but also in other areas where gold ore has been located.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : I would like to know whether it is not a fact that Kolar gold has ceased to be a profitable proposition and whatever is left out of the exploitation by the British people is nothing. So, in view of thing, I would like to know how Government thinks of improving situation by taking up of this company ?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : It is not correct to say that all reserves are nearing depletion. It is true that gold ore has gone down somewhat but we are aware of certain deposits within these mines which are very rich and which we are trying to reach now.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : All the world over it is a profitable proposition whereas in our case it is a losing proposition. So, I want to know whether by this company, you are also taking over the new sites immediately, where you can extract gold.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : It is with this very object that this new company has been formed. They will try to reduce the loss and we hope they will be able to expand production and bring about certain economy in the actual working of the mine. We hope they will be able to very substantially reduce the loss.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : I asked about the new sites to which they are going on.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : There are known sites and areas where we are working at present. There is the site at Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh, that is, Ramagiri. We are also working in certain other areas but the results have not been encouraging so far. The results in Ramagiri and these mines are fairly good.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : The Minister said that these gold mines are incurring losses. I want to know about the loss on account of the sale of gold at the international markets or even if it is sold internally will it still be in loss? What is the position?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : It is true that we are supplying all the gold produced from Kolar goldfield at the international monetary price, that is Rs. 84-40 per 10 grammes. The market price is very nearly double or even more than double...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is more than three times.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : If it is sold in the market, how much would it fetch?

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN : Roughly speaking, at the present cost, the price of gold produced comes to about Rs 2 crores. If we were to sell it at market price, it would come to about Rs. 4 crores, and the cost of operation of these mines comes to about Rs. 6 crores.

श्री शशि भूषण : आपके जरिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह हमारा मुबारिकबाद स्वीकार करेंगे कि उन्होंने गोल्ड माइन्ज को और वापर माइन्ज को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है? इसी तरह एल्यूमिनियम का प्रोडक्शन और माइनिंग मोनोपोलिस्ट्रम के हाथ में है। क्या वह उसको भी राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिए तैयार हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल को आपने उन से अलग पूछ लिया होता।

श्री शशि भूषण : वह जवाब देने के लिए तैयार है।

श्री राहनबाज खाँ : स्पीकर साहब ने कहा है कि यह क्वेश्चन एराइज नहीं होता।

Indo-US Talks

*382 **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. S. Government has begun talks with the Indian Government in an

effort to iron out misunderstandings about the American policy during the Indo-Pakistan War, 1971; and

(b) if so, at what level and its outcome?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Diplomatic contacts between the Governments of India and the United States never ceased to exist. As is normal in such contacts, discussion on Indo-U.S. relations has continued uninterrupted.

(b) Talks have been going on through normal diplomatic channels at Ambassadorial level in New Delhi and Washington. Regarding their outcome, it is not customary to reveal such matters in advance.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : I had asked about the US policy towards India during the Indo-Pak war. May I know whether there has been misunderstanding between the two countries regarding the US policy towards India?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member himself has said in his question that there was some misunderstanding and he has asked what steps have been taken to remove the misunderstanding?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The US Government's attitude during the Indo-Pakistan conflict was based upon incorrect appreciation of the relevant facts of the situation, and, therefore, it was biased.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : What kind of diplomatic discussion is going on at ambassadorial level?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has said that they are not revealed.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : With a view to exploring the possibility of improving the relations.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Is he having cocktails with them?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : May I know whether our Government think

that the present attitude of the US Government towards India is friendly or unfriendly ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : There may be certain specific fields in which it may not be friendly, but we are having normal usual relations with the USA.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The hon Minister said earlier that the American attitude towards India was based on a not proper appreciation of the situation as it existed on misinformation in other words. I would like to know what the Government of India have done to straighten out the misappreciation that was taking place and whether the process is still continuing.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : From the time the Bangla Desh question faced us and we were inundated with an endless stream of refugees right up to the Indo-Pakistan conflict and till the end of it, we had taken every step to keep the US Government fully informed about the situation as we saw it, but we were unable to convince them because they had their own approach to the problem which, to say the least, was not impartial.

With regard to the future, it is our desire that normal relations should be established, but I do not think that the two sides can agree about their attitude during the conflict and during the period preceding it, and we get the impression that so far as the past is concerned we will have to reckon with the situation that the two sides did not agree ; but if there is any possibility of future normalisation of relations, we should continue to explore it. This is the direction in which we are pursuing our efforts.

Refusal of South Vietnamese Government to Renew Visas for Indian Members of International Control Commission

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*383 **DR. RANEN SEN :**
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of South Vietnam announced on the 20th March, 1972 that it would no longer issue or renew entry visas for the Indian members of the International Control Commission ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of Republic of Vietnam had made an announcement to that effect on the 8th of January, 1972.

(b) The Government of India are of the view that such a measure would be unwarranted, discriminatory and in violation of the stipulations made under Geneva Agreement of 1954 and would amount to a measure against the Commission as a whole. The Government of South Vietnam have since revalidated the visas of all the Indian members of the ICSC beginning 1st April valid for a period of approximately six months.

DR. RANEN SEN : In view of the fact that this Commission was the end-product of the Geneva Conference on Vietnam and India thus became Chairman of the Commission, has the South Vietnamese Government any authority to impose any conditions or visa restrictions for six months or one year ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : No, obviously it is not right to impose such restrictions. This is what we pointed out to them. As a result of our talks and negotiations with them, they have now revalidated the visas for the next six months.

DR. RANEN SEN : My question which remains unanswered was whether according to the stipulations of the Geneva Conference, this particular country can impose any restrictions on the ICC members representing other countries.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : In this particular case, it has been the custom that visas have not been granted even in the past for indefinite periods. They have been granted for a specific or specified period. The same thing has happened on this occasion also. This is the attitude of the host Government, in this case the South Vietnamese Government, towards the delegations of Poland and Canada also who are co-members of this Commission.

DR. RANEN SEN : In view of this statement and the fact that the Saigon Government

is absolutely a puppet Government depending on the USA for its barest existence, would the Government of India consider the question of derecognising it and establishing better relations with the PRG ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This question has been answered more than once on the floor of the House.

DR RANEN SEN : I have asked it now as it arises out of this question.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The revalidation of the *visas* for six months does not give any cause to take the type of action suggested by the hon. member.

MR. SPEAKER : This question was answered a number of times. The question at present before us is concerning the revalidation of *visas*.

Protest to U.S.A. and U.K.

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*384 **SHRI P. GANGADEB :**
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have protested to the U.S.A. and Britain for their moves to build up a base at Diego Garcia Island in Indian Ocean ;

(b) if so, their reaction thereto ;

(c) whether U. N. Members have also found concern about it ; and

(d) if so, which are those Countries ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Since 1965, the Government of India has repeatedly deplored both to the U. S. and U. K. Governments their decision to set up a base in Diego Garcia in spite of our objections that it could lead to great power military rivalry in the Indian Ocean. We have also brought the Lusaka Declaration on this subject to the notice of the Governments of U. S. A. and U. K. in an Aide Memoire presented to them on 11th December, 1970.

(b) No reply has been received from either Government to our Aide Memoire.

(c) The question of military bases in the Indian Ocean has been annually considered in the General Assembly in the context of general de-colonialisation of the area. Attention is drawn to U.N. General Assembly Resolutions of 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969 and 1971.

(d) The countries comprised in the Special Committee of 24 or the Special Committee on decolonisation, have discussed the subject of decolonisation every year.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : In view of the fact that even France is planning to increase its activities in the Indian Ocean or, in other words, the Defence Minister of France, while touring Madagascar area sometime in March, 1972—last month—stated that vessels would soon be permanently stationed in Madagascar, may I know from the hon. Minister, (a) what are the immediate steps taken by the Government to avoid possible tension in the Indian Ocean ; (b) whether the USSR has been apprised for this development and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government ; and (c) whether our Government would initiate further talks for emergent session of the United Nations General Assembly instead of waiting for the next session to come ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : My reply to the first question is that I have mentioned some of the steps that have been taken, namely, the Lusaka declaration and the subsequent declarations in the United Nations and our bilateral approach to the countries concerned. We have not apprised the USSR about the situation. They themselves have the means to know what is happening in this area, and it is not for us to apprise them specially about the situation in this region.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Question.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : By whom—Question by Mr. Mody ? I am not surprised. Now, we have no intention to initiate action for convening a special session of the UN General Assembly.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Sir, may I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that the USA has been holding naval exercises in Indian Ocean for the last two years, and during the same period over a dozen Soviet ships made 15 visits to 15 different countries and has signed agreements for an-

chorage and port facilities with some of them and, if so, I would like to know what is the reaction of the Government, and what action has been taken to prevent the activities of the United States of America in respect of its naval exercises in the Indian Ocean.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We cannot do anything to prevent exercises by the navy of any country in the high seas. Our attitude is that this area of Indian Ocean should be spared by these big powers. They should not enter into military rivalry in this region. From that point of view we have been urging on big powers who have the capacity to bring in their naval units in this region to desist from it and also to desist from establishing bases in this region. That is our approach to this problem.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In the Commonwealth Conference at Singapore and in the conferences of Asiatic countries, Ceylon declared herself in favour of having the Indian Ocean as a peace zone and reiterated this view in the UN Assembly along with the other countries of that region. Recently there was a report in the *New York Times* from its Colombo correspondent and the report says that the Ceylon Government has become silent about that declaration about peace zone. In view of the Indo-Soviet Pact and also the dismemberment of Pakistan, Ceylon is thinking of having negotiations with the United States to give some sort of a counterbalance. If so, has the Government enquired into the matter and tried to disabuse the mind of the Government of Ceylon about any apprehensions from this side of the region ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I do not think that Ceylon has any apprehensions from India and I would request the hon. Member not to project these ideas on behalf of Ceylon, about Ceylon's policy in this region. We continue to hold the view that they are still in favour of keeping the Indian Ocean as an area of peace, free from Big Power rivalry. Referring to the interpretation given by the hon. Member.....

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have given his interpretation, not mine.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is not uncommon to float such ideas in order to cause some sort of misunderstanding and confusion among the littoral countries of the Indian

Ocean. We should be careful not to fall a victim to this kind of machination...(*Interruptions.*)

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Taking into consideration the attitude of America with regard to the Indian Ocean and the feelings expressed by the 24 countries Conference at Lusaka that no country should be allowed to have any base in the Indian Ocean what is the reaction of the US Government ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : They are continuing with the construction of what they describe as a communication centre in Diego Garcia. That is the reaction.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : In view of the attitude of the United States and the United Kingdom Governments, it appears that they are not heeding our protests. The Minister has stated that there should be no rivalry between big powers. I want to know whether the Government of India means to say that the Soviets should not send their ships to this Ocean and leave the entire Ocean free for US and UK alone ? Is the Government of the Soviet Union prepared to heed the advice of the Government of India ? Are we prepared to make this unilateral request to the Soviet Union ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This has nothing to do with that. So far as the high seas are concerned, the navies of various countries, including the USSR, USA, UK and France, would be there.

SHRI PILOO MODY : And the Indian Navy.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The Indian Navy will not always be on the high seas, it will be in the coastal waters also. It is not the presence of naval ships alone, but what we are opposed to is the attempt to convert this area into an area of rivalry and conflict where the Big Powers try to build bases, try to get facilities etc. We are realistic enough not to raise any objection if occasionally the navies of various countries come and pass through this region.

MR. SPEAKER : Q. 385.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Questions Nos. 396 and 397 may also be taken up with this.

MR. SPEAKER : We take all the three together.

Permission not granted to U.S. Ambassador to use his Plane

*385 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have refused permission to the U.S. Ambassador to use his private plane to go to Ranchi recently ;

(b) whether the U.S. Government has sharply reacted to this act ; and

(c) If so, the nature thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. There are daily I.A.C. flights to Ranchi from Delhi.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

राजदूतों द्वारा निजी विमानों के प्रयोग पर रोक

*396. श्री विमल मिश्र :
श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के अन्दर विदेशी राजदूतावासों को अपने निजी हवाई जहाजों द्वारा यात्रा करके की मनाही कर दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में विदेशी दूतावासों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government are considering this. In any case the specific approval of Government is necessary for each flight.

(b) Only two foreign missions are concerned. One has agreed and the other will

also have to agree to abide by Government's decision in the matter.

Personal Aircraft maintained by Foreign Embassies in Delhi

*397. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain Embassies in India are having their own private aircraft for use in the country ;

(b) if so, which are the Embassies having their own planes ; and

(c) what are the conditions for using these aircraft by the Embassy ?

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

(b) The Embassies of France and of the United States.

(c) Government's permission is mandatory for each flight. Such permission has been granted or withheld by Government after taking into account factors relevant to each particular flight.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : In view of the answer given by the Minister, I would like to know which Government has not yet agreed to the Government of India's condition that they should not fly their own planes in our country, and why ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : We have not yet taken a decision whether we shall put a ban on these flights, but this matter, as I said, is under consideration, under review. We informally consulted the French Embassy, and the Ambassador assured us that they would have no objection. But the U.S. Embassy have not said anything, they are quiet about the whole thing.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : In view of there being no reply from the U.S. Government, may I know whether the Government of India is prepared to take a decision irrespective of their reply ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : Our general attitude in this respect is not to allow the maintenance of aircraft by these Foreign Embassies, and we intend to enforce that. We are in touch with the representatives of the two Governments whose Embassies are maintaining aircraft here. We are discussing with them the best manner in which this decision of Government can be implemented.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि गत पांच वर्षों में विभिन्न राजदूतों ने अपने निजी जहाजों का कितनी बार उपयोग किया है? क्या वहाँ इंडियन एयर लाइन्स के जहाज नहीं जाते थे?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : These Missions have been using the aircraft rather freely, but we do want to impose a restriction now because we have to look to the protection of our national interests.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : मैंने पूछा था कि विगत पांच वर्षों में कितने बार अपने निजी जहाजों से गए हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आप सवाल पूछते हैं तो उसमें कुछ आइडिया देना चाहिए कि आप ने यह सवाल पूछना है। एक जनरल सवाल पर आप पांच साल का पूछ रहे हैं। मैं आप से पूछूँ कि आप पिछले महीने दिल्ली में कितनी दफे आए हैं?

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका और फ्रांस के दूतावासों ने यहाँ पर जो हवाई जहाज रखे हुए हैं, वे कितने दिनों से रखे हुए हैं और क्या उन्होंने यहाँ पर हवाई जहाज रखने के लिए भारत सरकार से इजाजत मांगी थी? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी बार ऐसे मौके आये हैं जबकि आप वे उन्हें उपयोग करने की इजाजत नहीं दी है?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I cannot say whether any specific permission was given. They are maintaining and using these aircrafts here. When they ask for clearance of

a particular flight it is granted. On earlier occasions on number of times clearance was granted. We want now to make a departure from the earlier practice. That is the crux of the whole problem.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This aircraft of the US Ambassador made about 35 flights so far. Is it a fact that this aircraft is fitted with camera and other equipments which would take note of things when flying?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I cannot give the number of flights undertaken by the aircraft maintained by the United States Government. The suggestion that it is fitted with cameras and is doing spying is not correct.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How do you know it?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I know it. That is why I am saying it.

MR SPEAKER : If he could know it the Minister could also know it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to know whether he has got that plane examined.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : All these planes are open to inspection and they are inspected from time to time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : During the recent elections it was brought to our notice that one of the officers of the American Consulate from Bombay visited Madhya Pradesh in his plane and met some representatives of a political party.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not take the plane to Madhya Pradesh. Let him ask a separate question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am quoting the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER : Then he should ask a specific question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is it a fact that one of the officers of the Consulate of the American Embassy in Bombay visited Madhya Pradesh during the elections on a plane?

MR. SPEAKER : How does it arise here?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If so, may I know whether the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has demanded a CBI probe into this matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let him ask a separate question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Minister said in his reply that this plane has been used by them previously. So, I want to know whether it has been used by that official to visit Indore and other places during the elections, as was revealed by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I cannot say whether this plane, or any other plane, was used by an officer of the US Embassy when he travelled to Madhya Pradesh. But what is objectionable is contact of that type, not the mode of travel. We are totally opposed to any such contact by the representatives of foreign missions with the representatives of political parties.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : This is a statement issued by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have seen that statement. That is why I am dealing with the substance of this problem. If what is stated by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh is correct, it is objectionable. When we hear from the Chief Minister we will look into this.

Removal of Restrictions on Travel Between India and Bangla Desh

*387 **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any move regarding the relaxation in the restrictions of movement between India and Bangla Desh ;

(b) whether the issue of withdrawal of passport system for travel between India and Bangla Desh for the mutual benefit of both the countries has been discussed with the Government of Bangla Desh ; and

(c) if so, the outcome of such a move ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) to (c). Travel to Bangladesh from India and *vice-versa* is governed by "Certificates of Travel between India and Bangladesh". These documents are simpler than passports and have been made valid till the 30th June, 1972, pending the establishment of a more permanent system which is under discussion with the Government of Bangladesh.

Those who already have their passports endorsed for Bangladesh can also use these for travel to Bangladesh.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that according to the partition agreement there was no travel restriction between East Bengal of those days and West Bengal and the rest of eastern India ; whether this principle of free travel between India and East Bengal was re-affirmed in the 1950 Nehru-Liaquat Pact and whether it is a fact that up to 1953 there was no travel restriction between India and East Bengal of those days but during the month of September it was unilaterally imposed by the Government of Pakistan in order to convert completely East Bengal into a colony of West Pakistan ; if so, did the Government of India raise the point with the Government of Bangla Desh to make travel between Bangla Desh and India completely free ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : No, Sir ; we have not raised this, and we have no intention to raise this, because travel arrangements between India and Bangla Desh should be settled by mutual agreement in the best interest of both India and Bangla Desh.

SHRI PILOO MODY : If you do not raise it, how will you come to a mutual agreement ?

MR. SPEAKER : If Shri Pilloo Mody wants to ask a question, he should get up and not interrupt like this.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is not very easy to catch your eye with my size !

MR. SPEAKER : You are catching my eye while you are sitting.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The trouble is that he cannot lift his weight.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In view of the fact that some international powers are already trying to alienate India and Bangla Desh from each other by some conspiratorial measures and also in view of the fact that friendship between Bangla Desh and India depends largely on social, cultural, economic and political inter-relations between Bangla Desh and India, may I know whether, when negotiations will be undertaken after 30th June, this point would be stressed that travel between India and Bangla Desh should be as free as possible ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have already answered this question.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Quite recently the State Bank of Bangla Desh introduced the P form and that has created a lot of inconvenience and difficulty. May I know whether this matter has been taken up with the Government of Bangla Desh ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is, I think, an internal matter with us, because the insistence on getting a P form before going to Bangla Desh is not a matter which need be taken up with the Government of Bangla Desh.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : It was introduced by Bangla Desh Government.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : It is for them to decide what is best in their interest.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : What are the main guidelines for permission to travel to Bangla Desh from India ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : They are quite easy. If the hon. Member wants to go, he should apply for a certificate.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : A residential certificate is necessary either from an MLA or an MP. In many cases it is given but in some cases it is not given. So, I want to know what are the guidelines for giving this permission.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : If any specific case is brought to my notice, I can look into why in a particular case this was not allowed.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : What are the guide-lines I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Let him say, there are no guide-lines and that it depends on the whims of the authorities. (*Interruption*)

Purchase of Refractories by Rourkela Steel Plant

*388. **SHRI VEKARIA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of refractories purchased by the Rourkela Steel Plant from the indigenous sources during the last three years ; and

(b) the quantity imported during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b). The quantities of refractories purchased from indigenous sources and imported during 1969-70 to 1971-72 by the Rourkela Steel Plant are as follows :—

Year	(in tonnes)	
	Indigenous	Imported
1969-70	20,628	1,035
1970-71	24,814	1,068
1971-72	47,853	4,483

SHRI VEKARIA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister the names of the factories which are manufacturing refractories in India from whom the Government is purchasing refractories

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The hon. Member may put a separate question if he wishes to have a list of them. I have not got an exhaustive list with me here.

SHRI VEKARIA : In view of the fact that the Government is importing a large number of refractories and purchasing refractories from Indian factories, looking to this fact, and the requirements for our steel plants, may I know whether the Government propose to instal its own factory for manufacturing refractories or not ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The Government have taken a decision to set up a refractories plant at Bhilai which will have a capacity of 110,000 tonnes of the following products : Fireclay Refractories, Basic Refractories and Silica Refractories. The Central Engineering Design Bureau is preparing the detailed project report on this matter.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know when this plant will go into production ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I am not in a position to give a definite date because we are awaiting the detailed project report which will give us a definite time-schedule for construction and bringing it into production.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Does the Ministry realise that it was bad planning to have no refractories factory of their own with a huge complex of steel mills ? Is it not a fact that in different countries where they have steel plants, the refractories are a part of the complex of the steel mill ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a question but a matter of opinion.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : It is a matter of opinion.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total annual indigenous production of refractories and our total requirements of refractories from Rourkela Steel Plant and, if the indigenous production of refractories is not large enough, I want to know the reasons for importing the refractories. May I know whether the indigenous availability clearance has been obtained ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Sir, you will appreciate that the question that we were asked was about the Rour-

kela Steel Plant. If the hon Member wishes to get the figures not merely of the Rourkela Steel Plant but of the different Steel Plants including integrated and non-integrated Steel Plants, it will take us some time and we will make it available.

Grant of Interest Holiday on Loans to Bokaro Steel Limited

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

(a) whether Government have decided to grant an interest holiday on all loans to Bokaro Steel Limited upto March, 1978 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Bokaro Steel Plant is a highly capital-intensive Project with a long gestation period. It is being implemented in the First Stage to a capacity of 17 million ingot tonnes to be raised on a continuing basis, in the second stage, to a capacity of 4 million ingot tonnes. The investments that are being made in the First Stage cover substantial in-built facilities which would be required for the 4 million tonnes stage. As this Plant has been planned essentially for a capacity of 4 million tonnes, it will reach a viable stage only at the level of production envisaged in the Second Stage. The excessive burden of interest on heavy borrowings in the early stages would have meant substantial losses to the Plant in view of the fact that the prices of steel are regulated, on a uniform basis, for all the Steel Plants and are not related to the cost of production of individual Steel Plants. As it will take the Plant 3 or 4 years to achieve the optimum level of production after the commissioning of the 4 million tonne stage, in 1975-76, Government has taken a decision to grant an interest holiday on all loans to Bokaro Steel Ltd. upto March 1978.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : According to the statement Government has taken a

decision to grant an interest holiday on all loans to Bokaro Steel Ltd upto March 1978. May I know, by this date, March 1978, what would be the estimated total cumulative interest which would have accumulated on the loans given ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : According to the estimates we have made, if the debt equity ratio is one to one, the total interest charges would amount to Rs. 378 90 crores for the period 1972-73 to 1981-82, that is to say, we take these eight years. If the debt equity ratio is altered to one to three, naturally the position changes ; then the interest charges would work out at about Rs. 166.80 crores and the company would get a profit of Rs. 24 34 crores, that is to say, on the basis of cash flow statement. It, however, is taken on the basis not merely of cash flow statement but after taking depreciation into account, then the loss will be greater.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : According to the statement, this Plant will reach a viable stage only when the level of production comes up to 4 million tonnes. May I know from him whether it is expected, the other conditions apart, by 1975-76 this 4 million tonne production target will be achieved and, if so, is the Plant expected to make profit thereafter ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : I do not think that by 1975-76 we would be able to reach a total production of 4 million tonnes. It is difficult now to give a definite reply as to when we would be able to achieve that particular figure because that means that we are aiming at 100 per cent utilisation. In a steel plant the gestation period is always a little longer because after we have installed all the equipment which will enable us to produce 4 million tonnes, it usually takes, in any country, even two or three years longer than that.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I would like to know why this novel method of financing the steel plant has been employed. If Bokaro Steel Plant cannot pay interest on the loans it has taken why has the Government not extended further loans to Bokaro Steel Plant in order to pay the interest which is due to it ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : I think, Government makes a choice

taken all the considerations into account.

SHRI PILOO MODY : To enable Bokaro to make fictitious profit.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : May I know whether special concession has been extended to Bokaro Steel Plant alone or to any other public sector undertaken also ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : I cannot speak for all the other public sector undertakings under Government and, therefore, I do not think I am in a position to make a direct reply to that.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : May I know if the Minister can give us any idea as to what would be the interest that we will have to pay on the foreign loans that we have taken on Bokaro ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGA-LAM : The hon. Member may put a separate question ; then I may give him a reply.

Indo-Ceylon Agreement on ownership of Kachchativu Island

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*393 **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :**
SHRI N. K. SANGHII :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reached any settlement with the Government of Ceylon with regard to the ownership of Kachchativu Island ; and

(b) If not, at what stage the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). The question of sovereignty over the Island of Kachchativu continues to be the subject of discussions between the Governments of India and Ceylon. As the Hon'ble Members may be aware, both India and Ceylon has expressed their desire to resolve this in a spirit of friendly cooperation.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : At what level have India and Ceylon discussed this matter and with what result ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This has been the subject matter of discussion at two or three levels.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : What does he mean by three levels ?

SHRI PILOO MNDY : What is under the water belongs to us and what is above the water belongs to them.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Who attracted the attention of the Government of India about this matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Government's attention was attracted by this House sometime ago

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : This matter was raised sometime back on the floor of this House

SHRI PILOO MODY : He wants to know the present situation.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि श्री रामचन्द्र जी ने उस कच्छतीव को बनवाया था ? बाल्मीक रामायण में उस का उल्लेख आया है तो क्या सरकार ने अपना दावा देने समय बाल्मीक रामायण के उस अंश का उद्धरण दिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले वह जरा बाल्मीक रामायण पढ़ लें फिर बतायेंगे ।

Give him notice to read the Ramayan.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मैं तो यही कहूंगा कि उसका उद्धरण उन्हें देना चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER : For answering this question he should go into it again. But we have read all that.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Chittibabu—absent. But he was here. Mr. Narasimha Reddy.

Objective of keeping Indian Ocean Free from Big Power Rivalry

*395 **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

be pleased to state :

(a) the progress achieved in our objective to keep the Indian Ocean free from big power rivalry ;

(b) whether there is lack of sufficient co-operation from some of the countries concerned in achieving this objective ; and

(c) the steps contemplated to establish India's dominant presence in this Ocean ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) Government has subscribed to the Lusaka Declaration and was also one of the co-sponsors of the U.N. General Assembly Resolution No. 2832 (XXVI) of 1st December, 1971, calling on all powers to maintain the Indian Ocean area as a zone of peace.

(b) We have drawn the attention of the U.K., the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. to the Lusaka Declaration. While the U.S.S.R. Government indicated that they have noted the views of the majority of the littoral countries as expressed in the declaration no response was forthcoming from the other Governments. All the big powers, however, continue to have a naval presence in the Indian Ocean.

(b) Attention of the Hon'ble Member is drawn to the relevant portion in the President's address to Parliament on March 13, 1972 when the President said ;

"India does not seek leadership or domination. Nor will it tolerate domination by any country, we want the sub-continent and indeed the entire South Asian region and the Indian Ocean area to be free from power rivalries or domination and to develop into an area of peace and cooperation rather than one of confrontation."

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Is it a fact that some participants of the Lusaka Conference have requested the Government of India to take the initiative to call for a conference of the littoral States to bring about a proper political atmosphere and pressure to discourage the big power rivalry in the Indian Ocean area ?

Secondly, is it a fact that the Government of India took up the issues with the

Soviet Commander-in-Chief during his recent visit and if so, what is the outcome thereof ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : With regard to the first question, we have not been approached by any littoral country or any group of littoral countries to take the initiative for convening a conference.

With regard to the second question, I have already said that we have taken it up with the USSR Government. There is no point served by taking it up at the level of the Chief of a particular Service.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Is it a fact or not that United States, Britain and France have regular naval bases in the region of the Indian ocean ? The American and West European spokesmen have alleged that they had important naval bases in the Indian ocean because of their own reasons. Is it a fact or not ? Is it a fact or not that Royal Air Force planes have landed in Car Nicobar islands for re-fuelling and that such landing agreements, such arrangements, exist ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : With regard to the first question, this has been answered by me earlier also. I have given answer about the facilities that the USA and UK have in the Indian ocean. I have already replied to this question on an earlier occasion. With regard to the second question the reply is the negative.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have seen it with my own eyes when I went to Car Nicobar islands. The royal airforce planes are landing at Car Nicobar islands for re-fuelling, or take off purposes. If you deny, I shall consider that you are misleading the House.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Now that he is saying that he is having information to the contrary, I will make enquiries from my colleague the Defence Minister. But if that was his information what was the point of his asking this question ? He is giving his information rather than getting information

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Was it done with your consent or without your consent ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I was also there ; I know about it...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a very serious matter. The Minister is misleading the House. Shri Samar Guha and I went on a delegation which visited the Andamans. We know that the Royal Air Force planes had landed on Car Nicobar islands. We asked about it from the local officials. The local officials confirmed this. They said, yes, they come here quite often for re-fuelling and take-off purposes. Will the hon. Minister tell the House. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have already clarified.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, this House is reduced to a mockery.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Sir, I have already clarified. This matter having been raised by the hon. Member, I said, I will check up from my colleague the Defence Minister. But I would like to say at the same time that there are also reciprocal facilities which are conceded by the UK Government in the middle-east and also in several other air-ports and so, if there is any reciprocal arrangement with the Indian Air Force, I would like to check up on that. I have said it quite frankly.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This reply is very unsatisfactory. He now says, there is reciprocal arrangement because they are giving the same facilities to the Indian Air Force. I want your protection, Mr Speaker. The hon. Minister is deliberately misleading the House. He had given wrong information.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He said first, no such thing. Now he says, he has to ask his colleague. Is not the Cabinet formulating policies, and are they not working jointly ? I want to ask a serious question. I charge him of misleading the House here and now...

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I wish the hon. Member is as courteous and gives the same deference to the House as I do.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He has misled the House. He is a senior Minister. He is the Foreign Affairs Minister. He gives a categorical reply. (*Interruption*) It is a very serious matter. You cannot pass over like this.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't think it is a serious matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You want to shield them. You are shielding them. You are shielding the Government (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, please sit down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I won't. I come as an elected Member ; I have a right to ask this question. If they try to tell untruth, I will not tolerate it.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot tolerate this all the time .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot tolerate this. Let him not be rude to the Chair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a very serious matter. The hon. Minister must now tell us...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has made the position clear that if there is any such information from the hon. Member, he will refer it to the Defence Minister.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I can understand that the Minister may occasionally make a mistake. But what I do not like is the Minister telling the hon. Member afterwards that 'If you have the information, why do you ask the question?'. I think that this is highly objectionable. One may make mistakes. After all, he is more human than most, and so he can make as many mistakes as he likes, and we shall overlook them. But we do not like this sort of remark when he says 'If you have the answer, why do you ask the question?'

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Then he goes on to say that he will ask his colleague in the Ministry of Defence. Do they not

collectively function ? This is a policy matter, and a decision has to be taken by the Cabinet whether a foreign defence service aircraft will be allowed to land and refuel and check. These are matters of high policy and importance.

MR. SPEAKER : He has said that he will check up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I understand that. But the question is this. How do you want this House to be treated by Ministers ? Do you want that they should tell us unmixed untruth, and get away with it ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has corrected himself.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Since the hon. Member has made the statement rather violently, with your permission, Sir, I would like to make the position absolutely clear.

So far as the question raised by Shri Piloo Mody is concerned, it is quite customary for Ministers to say 'I take this information', if any information is given by hon. Members. Since the hon. Member has made the statement here, I shall certainly make enquiries from my colleague the Defence Minister. I would like to assure the House, you, Mr. Speaker, and my hon. friend opposite, although he is agitated at the moment, that I am the last person to mislead the House ; and there is nothing to hide in this respect...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is cool calculated untruth.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have also said that there are reciprocal arrangements between the IAF and the RAF...

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : He said that only towards the end. Being the Defence Minister, he ought to possess all the information necessary, but unfortunately...

MR. SPEAKER : He is not the Defence Minister but he is only the Minister of External Affairs.

AN HON. MEMBER : He was Defence Minister himself formerly.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : First, he emphatically denied it, and only subsequently

he said this. The hon. Minister cannot plead ignorance of the functioning of another Ministry...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He was himself Defence Minister before.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : With your permission, I want to say this. He was himself the Defence Minister till the other day, and he ought to have known what was happening.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am very sorry to say this. I had great regard for this gentleman, but I say that he has taken us today for a ride.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order; let him not be so much oversensitive.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is a cool calculated untruth. This is why we are so much agitated.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Since the hon. Member is repeating the same thing, I would like to say that even if a statement is made here, it can be corrected tomorrow or the day after. But in the course of the replies to the same question, I am saying that the matter having been emphatically stated by the hon. Member, I am prepared to look into it and consult my colleague. Instead of appreciating this attitude, he is unnecessarily rubbing the point without any purpose. I do not know what his object is in doing that.

AN HON MEMBER : His object is to create a scene.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the Question Hour is over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He has deliberately misled the House. He has knowingly concealed the facts. I may tell him this.....

MR. SPEAKER : Order. I have already declared the Question Hour to be over.

After all, there should be some proportion. He has protested and that should be enough, but he is not stopping. There should be some proportion to what he says.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : When somebody utters an untruth in this house, there is no limit to anything. The sky is the limit.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Decline in Production in Rourkela Steel Plant Due to Low Power Supply

*386. **SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether production has been hit at Rourkela Steel Plant due to low power supply ;

(b) if so, the extent thereof ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Production in the Hot Strip Mill and Tandem Mill and in the Fertiliser Plant has been affected from March this year. The approximate loss of production in March and upto the 9th of April was as follows :—

	March 1972 (Tonnes)	April 1972 (Tonnes)
Hot Strip Mill	6,500	720
Tandem Mill	4,000	500
Fertilizer Plant (Calcium Ammonium Nitrate)	3,830	—

(c) The following steps have been or are being taken :—

(i) Discussions are being held with the officials of the Orissa State Electricity Board in order to see that supplies are improved.

(ii) Power is being conserved by taking up a programme of load shedding

and by cutting down consumption of power on comparatively non-essential purposes.

- (iii) The operation of units like the sintering plant, the oxygen plant and the electric arc furnaces has also been cut down to varying degrees.
- (iv) The capital repairs of one of the generators of the plant which are now going on will be expedited.

Production of Iron ore in Rajasthan

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

(a) the annual production of iron ore at the ore mines at Dausa in Rajasthan ;

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up some plant to boost the production of iron ore there ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the time by which the plant is expected to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) No production of iron ore has been reported during the last two years from the iron ore mines near Dausa in Rajasthan, except a quantity of about 56 tonnes in 1971, from Kalajpuri mine which was incidental to soapstone mining.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

भारतीय धम सम्मेलन, 1971

*390. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री 18 नवम्बर, 1971 के अनारकित प्रश्न संख्या 654 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अक्टूबर, 1971 में हुए भारतीय धम

सम्मेलन के निष्कर्षों के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिए विचाराधीन योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खड्गिलकर) : (क) और (ख). सम्मेलन के निष्कर्षों के अनुरूप, सरकार ने दो विधेयक पेश किए हैं. जिनमें से एक का सम्बन्ध नियोजकों द्वारा किमी उपक्रम को बन्द करने से पहले दो महीनों का नोटिस देने के लिए औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के संशोधन करने से है और दूसरे का नियोजकों द्वारा उपदान वा भुगतान करने के प्रबन्ध से। सरकार ने बोनस के भुगतान का पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए एक समिति गठित करने का निर्णय भी किया है।

Russian offer for Purchase of Pig Iron from Bokaro Steel Project

*391. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union have offered to buy pig iron from the Bokaro Steel Project ;

(b) if so, the likely purchases to be made by the Soviet Union ; and

(c) the extent to which it will help ease pressure on the Bokaro Project ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) to (c). An offer has been made to the Soviet authorities for export of pig iron from India. Negotiations are in progress. The supplies are likely to be made from the Bhilai Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel and from Bokaro Steel Limited.

Paucity of Funds with Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank, Madras

*394. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILI-

TATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work of Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank Madras has been impeded by paucity of funds ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to make available to the bank necessary finances ; and

(c) whether the Managing Director has proposed certain new schemes for finding adequate resources for the Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

भारत में विदेशी सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों
की राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकताओं के
अनुरूप विकसित करना

*398 श्री मूचन्द डागा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत स्थित विदेशी सांस्कृतिक केन्द्रों को केवल देश की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप ही अपनी गतिविधियाँ विकसित करने की इजाजत है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकताओं को निश्चिन्त करने के आधार क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र प. ल मिह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में अपनी राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने का आधार मोटे तौर पर वही है जो और क्षेत्रों में है अर्थात् अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों को हानि पहुँचाए बिना मित्तनार्थ संवर्धन विकसित करना और समझबूझ बढ़ाना।

Construction of Steel Plant for Bangla
Desh

*399. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has offered to construct a steel plant for the industrial development of Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b) In the context of long term co-operation between the two countries for setting up industrial projects in Bangla Desh, an indication has been given to the representatives of the Bang'a Desh Government, *mer-alia*, about the expertise that has been developed in India in the field of iron and steel and the kind of equipment that can be supplied from Indian sources. There is at present no concrete proposal under consideration.

Charter of Demands by Employees' Provident
Fund Staff Federation

*400 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Employees Provident Fund Staff Federation has submitted a charter of demands to the Employees Provident Fund authorities ;

(b) whether the Federation has served a notice to go in for direct action in case the demands are not settled within three months ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to avert the impending labour unrest by peaceful negotiated settlement ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under :—

(a) to (c). The All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation which is an unrecognized body has submitted a "Charter of Demand" on 29th January, 1972 and has

threatened that if the demands are not settled within a period of three months it would adopt such course of action as it deems fit without giving any further notice. The charter is being placed before the Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund at its next meeting to be held on 4th May, 1972 for consideration.

Repatriation of Pak P.O.Ws.

2694. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether matters pertaining to the repatriation of Pakistani POWs will be discussed by the Government of India with the Government of Bangla Desh before any decision is arrived at in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : The Pakistani POWs taken in the Eastern Sector surrendered to the joint command of Indian and Bangladesh forces and are held in custody by us on behalf of both the Governments. All matters pertaining to the repatriation of these POWs will therefore be discussed by the Government of India with the Government of Bangladesh before any decision is arrived at.

Migration from Rajasthan to Pakistan

2695. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any flow of population from Rajasthan to Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, their number during the last six months ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). There has been no flow of population from Rajasthan to Pakistan during the last six months.

Supply of Food to Bangla Desh

2696. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of the 18th March, 1972 that as against a promised supply of 500,000 tonnes of foodgrains to Bangla Desh, only 70 000 tonnes have been supplied and this may spark off a famine in that coun ry ; and

(b) if so, whether steps are being taken to rush more foodgrains and the plans envisaged in this connection ?

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

(b) The report is inaccurate in that by 17th March, 1972, 1,14,924 metric tonnes of foodgrains had been despatched to Bangladesh. It is now proposed to complete the entire movement of the earlier commitment of 500,000 tonnes as well as the fresh commitment of 250,000 tonnes by the end of May as against the earlier target date of end of June.

Geological Survey Regarding Deposits of Minerals in Uttar Pradesh

2697. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (d) of Unstarred Question No. 1250 on the 3rd June, 1971 regarding the Geological Survey for deposits of Minerals in Uttar Pradesh and state :

(a) whether the required information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) :

Statement

The deposits in the State of Uttar Pradesh that are awaiting exploitation and the scope of employment therein are briefly given below

(1) *Kalai limestone deposits of district Dehra Dune*

Cement

The area is under lease with the Corporation of India and their plans for its

exploitation are not yet known. It is therefore not possible to indicate at present how many persons would be employed in the industry.

(2) *Jhironi-magnesite deposits of district Almora :*

The area is under lease with the U.P. State Industrial Corporation Limited, who would be exploiting the deposits immediately for making dead burnt magnesite and for which a plant is being set up in collaboration with Messrs Belpahar Refractories Limited at Matela village, Almora district. A new Company is being incorporated by the name of 'Almora Magnesite Limited', and the execution of the project has just started. The plant is scheduled to produce 100 tonnes of dead burnt magnesite per day. The project would give employment to 699 persons including both skilled and unskilled (259 persons would be of managerial, supervisory, skilled and semi-skilled category and the rest 440 would be unskilled).

(3) *Chundag magnesite deposits of district Pithoragarh*

Several parties have applied for mining lease in the area where cases are under consideration of the State Government.

(4) *Magnesite deposits of Punger valley area, district Almora :*

These deposits are reserved by the State Government for exploitation in future.

(5) *Phosphorite deposits of Dehra Dun and Tehri-Garhwal districts :*

The phosphorite available is of low-grade (15% to 25% P_2O_5) and therefore cannot be used in the fertilizer industry. Industrial tests are being conducted to up-grade the material.

Representation from Construction Engineers of Bhilai Steel Plant

2698. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether construction engineers of Bhilai Steel Plant have represented to Govern-

ment to make the construction organisation of plant a permanent one ;

(b) if so, the main points of the representations ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(b) The representation is to the effect that, considering that construction engineers are well-trained and experienced in undertaking construction work and capital repairs, etc., the construction organisation should be made permanent. If, however, the construction organisation has to be merged with the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, the engineers should be treated as having been transferred, with full protection of their present service conditions.

(c) Discussions are going on in this regard between Hindustan Steel Ltd. and Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited.

Return of Bangla Desh Refugees in India Prior to 1970 Election in Bangla Desh

2699. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken any negotiation with the Government of Bangla Desh for the return of the eleven lakh refugees, particularly from the districts of Khulna, Jessore, Faridpur, Ferozepur and Barisal prior to 1970 elections in Bangla Desh ;

(b) whether these minorities were squeezed out by the Yahya Khan Government of those days, because they supported the Awami League and the leadership of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman during the fateful election of 1970 in Bangla Desh ; and

(c) if so, the outcome of such negotiations ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The arrangements made by the

Government for repatriation of refugees to Bangla Desh were confined to those who had come to India after the 25th March, 1971 and who had been registered as foreigners. These arrangements do not cover those who had crossed over to India from East Bengal before the 26th March, 1971 as migrants and have acquired or acquiring Indian citizenship. The present policy in respect of the families who came before the 26th March, 1971 is that they will continue to receive relief and rehabilitation assistance with a view to their resettlement in India, in accordance with the existing orders. The Government of India, are however, aware of the desire of the migrants generally to go to Bangla Desh. The question whether the matter can be discussed with the Bangla Desh Government will be considered at the appropriate time.

(b) The reasons for influx of refugees from the erstwhile East Pakistan during 1970 were reported to be insecure conditions of living in East Pakistan, economic distress and discriminatory treatment meted out to the minority community. This situation was worsened by the election propaganda carried out by communal parties during the election campaign.

(c) In view of what is stated against part (a) of this Question above, the question does not arise.

Profits of Coal Mining Companies in Private Sector

2700. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 400 on the 10th June, 1971 regarding the profits of Coal Mining Companies in Private Sector and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b) According to the information compiled by the Reserve Bank of India, based on the data available in respect of 39 selected coal companies, increase in profits of these companies in 1969-70, as compared to that in 1968-69, had been as follow :

	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	1.4.68 to 31.3.69	1.4.69 to 31.3.70	% increase
(i) Profits before Tax.	271.05	384.11	41.7
(ii) Profits after Tax.	100.56	254.29	142.9

It may be mentioned that the year 1969-70 was the best year so far the coal industry with a record production of 75.72 million tonnes as against 71.41 million tonnes in 1968-69.

The salaries and wages and the expenditure on welfare measures during the calendar years 1968 and 1969 in respect of these companies were as follows :

	1st January to 31st December, 1968.	1st January to 31st December, 1969.
(i) Salaries and Wages (including bonus Rs. in lakhs).	3113.33	3291.16
(ii) Employees Welfare Expenses + Provident Fund (Rs. in lakhs)	316.12	320.40
(iii) Value of production (Rs. in lakhs)	6072.64	6749.00
(iv) Salaries and Wages as percentage of value of production.	51.3%	48.8%
(v) Employees Welfare Expenses + Provident Fund as percentage value of production.	5.2%	4.7%

Information for the year 1970 is available for 23 coal companies only, This is as follows :

	1st January to 31st December 68.	1.1.66 to 31.12.69	1.1.70 to 31.12.70
(i) Salaries and Wages (including bonus) (Rs. in lakhs)	2379.45	2575.78	2834.13
(ii) Employees Welfare expenses + Provident Fund (Rs. in lakhs)	236.68	249.68	247.38
(iii) Value of Production (Rs in lakhs)	4643.91	5313.76	5618.46
(vi) Salaries and Wages as percentage of value of production.	51.2%	48.5%	50.4%
(v) Employees Welfare Expenses + Provident Fund as percentage of value of production	5.1%	4.7%	4.4%

Indian Experts settled Abroad

2701. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3230 on the 28th June, 1971 regarding doctors and engineers who have settled in foreign countries and state :

(a) whether the information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Information has yet to be collected in respect of Canada and U.S.A. This will take some more time in view of the large areas of these countries and of the large number of Indians there.

Visit by Indian Citizens to Pakistan

2702. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2654 on the 21st June, 1971 regarding the Indian citizens who went to Pakistan and state :

(a) whether the information has been collected ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). Efforts are being made to collect all available information and will be placed before the House as soon as completed.

Aerial Survey for Natural Resources in Kerala

2703. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to conduct more aerial survey to locate natural resources in the year 1972-73 ;

(b) whether any region in Kerala is proposed to be included for aerial survey during this period ; and

(c) if so, the nature of survey which is to be done in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Airborne geophysical surveys, under an agreement signed by the Government of India with Bureau De Recherches Geologiques and Minieres (B. R. G. M.) of France, to locate non-ferrous deposits, are being continued during 1972-73 in parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore States.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Strikes in Public Sector Undertakings
in 1971-72**

2704. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of labour strikes in different public sector undertakings all over India during the year 19/1-72 ; and

(b) the total number of working days lost due to these strikes ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b) According to available provisional information, the number of strikes in the public sector undertakings all over India during 1971 and the number of mandays lost due to these strikes was respectively 288 and 8,1,620.

Shifting of I. C. C. Headquarters

2705. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has put forward a proposal to shift the Headquarters of the International Control Commission from Saigon in view of the South Vietnam Government's decision not to renew the visas to its Indian members and officials ;

(b) if so, the reaction of other members to the proposal ; and

(c) what progress has been made in the efforts of Government to pursue this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government of India was considering various possible alternatives in consultation with the Co-chairmen and other supervisory powers, viz., Canada and Poland, in case the South Vietnamese Government did not renew the visas to the Indian Delegation. However, visas to the Indian Delegation members have since been renewed for approximately six

month's period and, therefore, there is no immediate proposal to consider shifting of the Commission Headquarters from Saigon.

Asian Refractories Ltd.

2706. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of share holders of Asian Refractories Ltd, which has recently been taken over by Government ; and

(b) how Government propose to compensate them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) In accordance with the Asian Refractories (Acquisition of Undertaking) Act of 1971, Government have acquired the Undertaking of Asian Refractories Ltd free from all.

(b) Does not arise

**Import of Iron and Steel from East
European Countries**

2707. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any East European countries has offered to supply more iron and steel to meet the shortfall in our imports caused by the stoppage of American Economic Aid to India ; and

(b) if so, the names of those countries from whom Government propose to import steel on rupee payment basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). No offer has been received from any East European Country for supply of additional quantities of steel specifically to meet the shortfall caused by the stoppage of American Economic Aid to India. However, the Trade Plan provisions for 1972 for import of steel from some of the East European countries are more than the provisions made for the year 1971.

Nationalisation of iron ore or Kyanite mines

2708. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to nationalise Iron Ore or Kyanite mines ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to nationalise the iron ore or Kyanite mines, except for certain kyanite mines in Bihar, the management of which was taken over on the 10th March, 1972, because of these being a part of the undertaking of M/S. Indian Copper Corporation Limited.

Overstocking of M. S. Rods and Angles Iron at Gobindgarh Re-Rolling Mills in Punjab

2709. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a lot of converted M. S. Ingots into M. S. Rods and Angles Iron, are lying with Re-Rollers for want of permits issued by Government at Gobindgarh Re-Rolling Mills in Punjab, for months together ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take against those officers responsible for over-stocking and delay in distribution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to reported delay in the disposal of re-rolled products produced by Re-rolling Mills at Mandi Gobindgarh out of billets allotted to them by the Billet Re-rollers' Committee. Allocation of billets to the Registered Billet Re-rollers, including the mills at Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab, as well as distribution of the re-rolled products produced by them, are regulated by the Billet Re-rollers Committee on a quarterly basis. The Committee have issued distribution lists for all the

quarters upto January-March, 1972 covering the entire supplies of billets scheduled in favour of all the billet Re-rolling Mills of Mandi-Gobindgarh. The Committee are not aware of any stocks of finished products, uncovered by release orders, lying with these Re-rollers.

Houses built for Labourers Working in Steel Plants

2710. SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the houses built for labourers working at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Plants of Hindustan Steel Limited are under wrongful occupation of contractors who have finished their contracts jobs at these three Steel Plants on the plea of payment of their final bills ;

(b) whether these three Steel Plants are under any obligation to provide accommodation to contractors or their supervisory staff or their labour, as per terms of the contracts ;

(c) if so, the number of Bungalows and labour quarters of each of the three Steel Plants which are under wrongful occupation or encroachment and their rent ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take for eviction and to compensate the loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (d). In the Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants, some of the contracts entered into with contractors contain a stipulation regarding provision of accommodation to the supervisory staff and or workers of the contractor either to a specified extent or subject to availability. In the Rourkela Steel Plant, five quarters are under wrongful occupation of the contractors on the plea of non-payment of their final bills. In the Durgapur Steel Plant, a house allotted to a contractor is under the wrongful occupation of an employee of the contractor who has since left his service. Apart from with holding final payments under the contracts, legal steps are also being taken for eviction. There are 16 other houses under the occupation of contractors whose terms of contract and work are over. These houses

have not been vacated on the ground that they have been given other contracts in the plant which necessitates their continued occupation of the houses. These cases are under the plant's consideration.

Facilities to Registered Trade Unions

2711. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain facilities like collection of membership subscription, pasting of posters on Notice Boards and holding meetings etc., are granted to the Registered Trade Unions in the premises of the Industry or its nearby area under the Trade Union Act ; and

(b) if so, the nature of such facilities granted to the Registered Trade Unions under the Trade Union Act, Industrial Dispute Act and the Constitution of India ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The Trade Unions Act, the Industrial Disputes Act and the Constitution of India do not mention these facilities. However, the rights of recognised trade unions under the Code of Discipline are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Rights of recognised unions under the Code of Discipline vis-a-vis unrecognised unions

1. It was agreed that unions granted recognition under the Code of Discipline should, for the present enjoy the following rights :—

(i) to raise issues and enter into collective agreements with employers on general question concerning the terms of employment and conditions of service of workers in an establishment or, in the case of representative union, in an industry in a local area ;

(ii) to collect membership fees/ subscriptions payable by members to the union in the premises of the undertakings ;

(iii) to put up or cause to put up a notice board on the premises of the undertaking in which its members are employed and affix or cause to be affixed therein notices relating to meetings, statements of accounts of its income and expenditure and other announcements which are not abusive, indecent or inflammatory or subversive of discipline or otherwise contrary to the Code ;

(iv) for the purpose of prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute ;

(a) to hold discussions with employees who are members of the union at suitable place or places within the premises of office/ factory/establishment as mutually agreed upon ;

(b) to meet and discuss with an employer or any person appointed by him for the purpose, the grievances of its members employed in the undertakings ;

(c) to inspect, by prior arrangement, in an undertaking, any place where any member of the union is employed ;

(v) to nominate its representatives on the Grievances Committee constituted under the Grievance Procedure in an establishment,

(vi) to nominate its representatives on Joint Management Councils : and

(vii) to nominate its representatives on non-statutory bi-partite committees e.g. canteen committees, house allotment committees, etc. set up by managements.

2. The rights referred to above would be without prejudice to the privileges

being enjoyed by the recognised unions at present either by agreement or by usage.

Procedure to Finalise Disputes Between Trade Unions and Railway Administration

2712. SHRI PRAVINSINGH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the procedure for finalising the disputes between the Registered Trade Unions and Employers ;

(b) whether there are 15 Registered Trade Unions on the Railways, functioning as such and whether the disputes referred by these registered Trade Unions are not being given consideration by the Railway Administration ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to implement the procedure laid down under Industrial Disputes Act, to redress the problems and disputes between these Registered Trade Unions and the Railway Administration ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the corresponding State enactments provide a machinery for the investigation and settlement of industrial disputes between employers and workmen. In addition, there are voluntary provisions like the Code of Discipline and Joint Management Councils which promote settlement of such disputes.

(b) and (c). According to the Ministry of Railways, there are at least eighteen Registered Trade Unions functioning on the Railways. Genuine grievances of the staff including unrecognised unions receive attention of the appropriate Railway authorities but no correspondence is entered into with such unrecognised bodies. The Industrial Disputes Act applies equally to all Railway employees and unions whether they are recognised by the Railway Administration or not.

Mortgaging of Assets to Financial Institutions Under Mineral Concessions Rules 1960

2713. SHRI PRATAP SINGH NEGI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstar-

red Question No. 1763 on the 10th June, 1971 regarding mortgaging of assets to Financial Institutions under the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960 and state :

(a) whether any case has come to the notice of Government in which a mine has suffered because of not getting funds sanctioned in time during the Third Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the facts relating to such cases and the number of cases which are still pending ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pressure of U.S.A. for Release of POWs

2714. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether United States is trying to exert pressure on India through the Philippines for a unilateral release of POWs by India ; and

(b) whether Bangla Desh Government will also be consulted before sending the POWs to Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) There is no evidence to this effect.

(b) As the Pakistani POWs in the eastern theatre had surrendered to the Joint Command of Indian and Bangladesh forces their repatriation to Pakistan would be in accordance with a joint decision of the Governments of India and Bangladesh.

Expansion of HINDALCO

2715. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) Whether HINDALCO has sought Government's permission to expand production ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SHAHNAWAJ KHAN) : (a) Yes,
Sir,

(b) The present capacity of HINDALCO for manufacture of fabricated products of aluminium at Renukoot (U.P) is 37,000 tonnes per annum. The Corporation have applied for expanding the capacity from 37,000 tonnes to 74,000 tonnes per annum.

Closure of Industries in States due to
Labour Trouble

2716. SHRI P.M. MEHTA : Will the
Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the State to study the closure of industrial units caused by workers unrest ; and

(b) the total number of industries closed down in different States and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes ; the Ministry of Labour has requested the State Governments recently to carry out such a study and to make efforts to secure re-opening of the units which have closed down due to labour trouble.

(b) The attached statement which summarises the readily available information, shows the number of factories, State-wise, which had closed down during the period April 1, 1969 to March 31, 1971 and the number of factories which remained closed as on March 31, 1971. While precise information about the reasons for these closures is not available, closures may be due to shortage of raw materials, financial difficulties, mis-management, labour trouble, etc.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory.	No. of factories closed during the last 2 years (period from 1 4 69 to 31.3.71)	No of factories which remained closed (as on 31 3.1971)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	647	559
2.	Assam	226	215
3.	Bihar	168	159
4.	Gujarat	202	194
5.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	5
7.	Kerala	293	184
8.	Madhya Pradesh	23	23
9.	Maysore	871	603
10.	Manipur	Nil	Nil
11.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
12.	Orissa	66	59
13.	Punjab	19	19
14.	Rajasthan	121*	121**
15.	Tamilnadu	22	16
16.	Tripura	3	3
17.	Uttar Pradesh	76	56
18.	West Bengal	531	336
19.	Andman & Nicobar	Nil	Nil
20.	Delhi Administration	21	15
21.	Dadra & Nagpur Haveli	15	8
22.	Goa, Daman & Diu	23	23
23.	Laccadives, Minicoy & Amindives Islands	Nil	Nil
24.	Pondicherry	3	Nil

* In the case of Rajasthan, information in Col. (3) relates to Calander Years 1969 and 1970.

** position indicated as on December 31, 1970.

Alleged crossing over to Burma by Remnants of Naga and Mizo Hostiles on their way to China

2717. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether with their training bases in Bangla Desh smashed, the remnants of Naga and Mizo hostile groups are reportedly trying to cross over to Burma on their way to China ;

(b) whether the Finance Minister of the so-called federal Government of Nagaland, Isakswn has left for China through the Chakhsing area ; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government not to allow them to go to China and also to check their anti-Indian activities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) There are reports that after the loss of their bases in Bangladesh, some Indian Mizo rebels accompanied by a few Indian Naga rebels have entered the Burmese territory seeking to establish now hideouts. However, we have no confirmation that the Naga or Mizo groups who crossed over to Burma are proceeding to China.

(b) We have no information.

(c) Governments of Nagaland and Manipur, Mizoram Administration and the Security Forces are exercising utmost vigilance on our borders and taking all action necessary for this purpose.

Kanpur Mahapalika Contribution to Bangla Desh Relief Fund

2718. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kanpur Mahapalika in Uttar Pradesh promised and declared Rs. 25,000 for Bangla Desh refugee Fund ;

(b) if so, whether this fund amount has been accounted either in State fund or Central fund ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). According to information received from the Nagar Mahapalika, Kanpur, a resolution was passed by them on 29.3.1971 for the donation of a sum of Rs. 25,000/- for medical and other help to the people of Bangladesh after obtaining necessary sanction from the State Government. The said resolution has been received by the Government of Uttar Pradesh only recently and is under their active consideration.

Rehabilitation of Cyclone Victims of Cuttack in Dandakaranya

2719. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are thinking to rehabilitate the landless flood^d and cyclone affected Adivasis and Harijans of Cuttack District of Orissa in Dandakaranya project area ; and

(b) if so, the time by which these affected people will be shifted to Dandakaranya project and the arrangements made by Government in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :

(a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

Desire of Erstwhile East Pakistan Refugees in Dandakaranya to leave Bangla Desh

2720. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

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

(a) whether refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan who had already been settled in the Dandakaranya Project are now wanting to leave for Bangla Desh ;

(b) if so, how far the Dandakaranya settlement and project are affected thereby and the measures taken to prevent any adverse effect ; and

(c) whether the refugees migrated and already settled are acceptable to Bangla Desh Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :

(a) According to information received from the Dandakaranya Project administration, more than 6,000 families have left the Project between the 16th of December, 1971, and the 25th of March, 1972. These include about 3,000 families from the Rehabilitation sites and villages and another 3,000 from the camps in Dandakaranya. These families left the Project on their own and would presumably have gone towards Bangla Desh

(b) Refugee families already in the camps in Dandakaranya are proposed to be moved to Rehabilitation sites within the Project. Such families staying in the relief camps in some of the States are also proposed to be moved to the Dandakaranya Project to fill up the vacancies caused by the departure of the families mentioned in (a) above.

(c) For the present, arrangements have been made by the Government of India for the repatriation of only those persons who had crossed over into India after the 25th of March, 1971. The question of return of the migrants, who had come earlier, will be taken up with the Government of Bangla Desh at the appropriate time. It cannot, therefore, be said at this stage whether or not the refugees migrated and already settled would be acceptable to Bangla Desh.

Closure of Hindustan Rubber Works, Calcutta

2721. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Rubber Works Limited, Calcutta has been closed down by the employers ; if so, on what grounds ;

(b) whether the owners of this Company have paid their share of contribution to the Provident Fund Employees State Insurance and if not, the total arrears ; and

(c) whether Government are considering to take over the management of this concern ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No ; the factory is reported to be still working.

(b) The position regarding payment of contributions to the Employees State Insurance (ESI) and Provident Fund is reported to be as follows :—

(i) *Employees' State Insurance.* The employer is reported to have paid to Employers Special Contribution up to September 1970 and Employees Contribution up to May 1970. Arrears of Employers Special Contribution beyond September 1970 up to December 1971 are reported to be Rs. 3,354 and arrears of Employees Contribution beyond May 1971 upto November 1971 are about Rs.890.

(ii) *Provident Fund.* The establishment is reported to be in default by about Rs. 44,000 on account of provident fund contributions.

(c) The establishment not having closed down, the question of take over of the management does not arise.

Private Automobiles Registered in Bangla Desh brought to West Bengal

2722 **SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH :**
SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY :

Will the Minister of LEXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bangla Desh Mission in Calcutta has brought to the notice of Government that a number of private automobiles registered in Bangla Desh have been brought to West Bengal without permission and all being used unauthoriscdly ; and

(b) whether Government of India has conducted any inquiry in this matter and if so, with what result ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Government of Bangladesh drew the attention of the Government of India to smuggling of

private cars from Bangladesh into India in January and February, 1972.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Army authorities carried out an operation at that time as a result of which a number of such private cars were recovered and handed over to the I. G. of Police, Dacca, for restoration to the original owners. Since the withdrawal of the Indian Army from Bangladesh further progress has been made in checking unauthorised movement of private cars. Indian customs authorities are insisting on permits and identification of documents. The Bangladesh Government is also insisting that owners who take cars out of Bangladesh must first sign a bond that these cars will be taken back.

Corruption in Bangla Desh Refugee Camps in India

2723. SHRI PRIVA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any report, either by the administration or by the public, has reached his Ministry regarding corruption and malpractices in handling the refugee camp administrations in West Bengal, Tripura, Meghalaya and Assam ; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir, in some States.

(b) In respect of allegations relating to State Camps which were administered by the State Governments, the complaints were generally referred to the State Rehabilitation authorities for enquiry and necessary remedial action. In respect of Central Camps, necessary departmental enquiries were undertaken by the Central Government agencies like, Director General of Refugees or by the Central Bureau of Investigation. As a result of such enquiries either departmental action was taken or cases were referred to the Police, wherever such action was warranted.

Flouting of U.N. Resolutions by South Africa

2724. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the South African Government continues to flout all U. N. Resolutions on the trust territory of Namibia ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose any steps to be taken to compel the South African Government to comply with U. N. decisions in this respect ?

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

(b) India has been an active participant in discussions on the issue in the United Nations Council for Namibia and the U. N. Committee on Decolonisation and acts in close consultation and cooperation with African Asian and other countries in this matter.

It is India's view that the U.N. Security Council should act on the advisory opinion of the International Court of justice which considers South Africa's presence in Namibia illegal.

At a meeting of the Security Council last year, the Indian representative suggested that the Security Council by a formal declaration put the administration of Namibia under the Trusteeship Council, to be administered through the Council for Namibia. The Indian representative further stated that if South Africa refused to withdraw and hand over the administration of Namibia, economic and military sanctions could be considered ; the Council could then take necessary action to ensure South African withdrawal.

Former Indian High Commissioner married and settled in Canada

2725. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the former Indian High Commissioner in Canada had married and settled down in Canada as soon as he retired ; and

(b) if so, the steps to be taken to ensure that such actions are not repeated by our Ambassadors abroad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SIIRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) A former Indian High Commissioner, General J. N. Chandhuri, was allowed by Government to join McGill University in Canada as Visiting Professor for two years after the termination of his assignment abroad in August, 1969. Government have no information about his marriage in Canada or about his having settled down in that country.

(b) Retired Ambassadors, like other private citizens of India, are not debarred from marrying or settling down in foreign countries. However, there have hardly been any such cases, and no problems have arisen in this matter.

हिन्द महासगर में सोवियत फ्लीट

2726 श्री घनशाह प्रधान : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्द महासागर में सोवियत फ्लीट चक्कर लगा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इस संबंध में कोई द्विपक्षीय समझौता हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त करार की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) उपलब्ध सरकारी सूचना के अनुसार सोवियत संघ के साथ-साथ बहुत से राष्ट्र हिंदसागर में नौसैनिक उपस्थिति बनाए हुए हैं।

(ख) खुले समुद्र की स्वतंत्रता की दृष्टि से किसी समझौते की जरूरत नहीं मान्य पड़ती है। खास तौर से इसी उद्देश्य से किए गए किसी द्विपक्षीय समझौते का ज्ञान सरकार को नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि का औद्योगिक संस्थानों में निवेश

2727. श्री घनशाह प्रधान : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कुछ औद्योगिक संस्थानों के मालिक कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि को सरकारी खजानों में जमा करने के बजाय अपने कारोबार में लगाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा कोई जांच की गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 और उनके अधीन बनाई गई कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले कुछ प्रतिष्ठानों के कर्मचारी, भविष्य निधि अंशदानों के भुगतान में दोषी हैं। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन दोषी प्रतिष्ठानों के विरुद्ध, अभियोजन और वसूली कार्यवाही के रूप में कानूनी कार्यवाही की जाती है। भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारायें 406/409 के अधीन, उपयुक्त मामलों में शिकायतें भी दर्ज की जाती हैं। कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 14—ख के अधीन दण्ड हरजाने भी लगाये जाते हैं। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों को अंशदान न देने में दोषी प्रतिष्ठानों ने चाहे राशि को व्यापार में किसी विशिष्ट कारण से ही लगाया हो, वे कह नहीं सकते।

(ख) और (ग). चूंकि, दोष दण्ड संहिता के उपबन्धों को आकृष्ट करते हैं, भुगतान से विवृत्त अंशदानों का उपभोग कैसे किया गया है का पता लगाने के लिए सी० बी० आई० द्वारा जांच करवाना आवश्यक नहीं है।

Foreign Powers in Indian Ocean

2728. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether concern has been voiced by Government over the presence of Naval Force of some big powers in the Indian Ocean ;

(b) whether Government desired the ocean to remain a zone of peace ; and

(c) if so, the efforts made in this direction and the results achieved so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government is concerned over the presence of naval forces of the Big Powers in the Indian Ocean.

(b) Government has consistently maintained that the Indian Ocean area should remain a zone of peace free from great power tensions and rivalries. Government policy on the subject has been already indicated in the President's address to this Session of Parliament.

(c) Government have brought the terms of the Lusaka Declaration to the notice of the powers concerned. We have also been one of the co-sponsors of the U. N. General Assembly Resolution No. 2832(XXVI) of 1st December 1971, calling on all powers to maintain the Indian Ocean area as a zone of peace.

Accelerating Food Supply to Bangla Desh

2729. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations Relief Operation (Dacca) has held out that paucity of food will result in food riots in Bangla Desh and has requested India to rush foodgrains to that country ;

(b) the total quantum of foodgrains that

India has promised to Bangla Desh and how much of it has already been sent ; and

(c) Whether Government have drawn up any programme for accelerating the supply of foodgrains to Bangla Desh and if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) There has been a press report to that effect.

(b) In addition to the earlier commitment to supply 500,000 tonnes of foodgrains, Government have decided to supply a further quantity of 250,000 tonnes of wheat. As on 4 April 1972, 2,22168 tonnes of foodgrains had been despatched.

(c) A detailed programme has been prepared to augment supplies by rail, road and river to enable completion of deliveries ahead of schedule.

Sending of some POWs to Bangla Desh for Trial

2730. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI L. D. KOTOKI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move to send to Bangla Desh a few of PWOs for trial who are responsible for the genocide ;

(b) whether any such request has since been received from Bangla Desh Government ; and

(c) if so, the main features of request ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Bangladesh Government are considering the matter and so far no specific request has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Starvation and Malnutrition Deaths in Cyclone affected Area of Orissa

2731. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITA-

TION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any report of starvation and malnutrition deaths from the cyclone affected areas in Orissa ; and

(b) if so, the total number of deaths on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Operation of Kolar Gold Mines by Bharat Gold Mines (Private)

2732 **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kolar Gold Mines are proposed to be operated in future by the Bharat Gold Mines (Private) Limited ; and

(b) if so, the subsidy to the newly-formed Company against the loss incurred in selling the gold to Government at the International Monetary Fund Parity rate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Bharat Gold Mines Private Ltd. which has been set up in the Public Sector has taken over the assets and liabilities of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings with effect from 1.4.1972.

(b) The subsidy to be paid to the Company would be of the order of Rs. 4.25 crores during 1972-73 and Rs. 4.00 crores during 1973-74.

Return of Bangla Desh Refugees

2733. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :**
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

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

(a) whether all the refugees from Bangla Desh have gone back to their homeland ;

(b) if not, the number of them still to return back ; and

(c) the time by which they are expected to go back ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). Out of 98,99,305 refugees from Bangladesh, who came since 25.3.1971, 98,69,354 have already returned to Bangladesh as reported upto 1st April, 1972. There are about 30,000 refugees awaiting repatriation, who are staying with their friends and relatives. They will also return to Bangladesh on their own. Suitable instructions have been issued to the concerned State Governments to ensure early return of these refugees.

Output of Steel Ingots in Rourkela Steel Plant

2734. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the completion of repairing work in the roof of the Steel Melting Shop, Rourkela Steel Plant earlier than their scheduled time, the output of Steel ingots has gained momentum ; and

(b) if so, the daily output of steel ingots now of the concerned steel plant ?

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

(b) The average daily output of steel ingots at present is of the order of 3170 tonnes.

Setting up of Lead Smelter and Nickel Plants in Orissa

2735. **SHRI P. GANGADEB :**
SHRI S. R. DAMANI :

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report regarding Industrial activity in Orissa that the public sector lead smelter and a nickel plant will both be in Orissa ;

(b) whether any decision has since been taken to this effect ; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). The Central Government and the State Government of Orissa have agreed to set up a corporation for the development of Sukhinda Nickel Deposits in District Cuttack, Orissa, with the former having 51% shares and latter having 49% shares in it. The Nickel extraction plant will have the capacity to produce 4800 tonnes of Nickel powder, 200 tonnes of cobalt powder and 17,000 tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate fertilizer as by-product per annum. Steps are being taken to undertake pilot scale tests before a detailed project report for the commercial exploitation of the deposit is drawn up.

There is a similar proposal for a joint venture between the Central Government and the State Government of Orissa regarding the lead deposits Sargipalli, Orissa. Before however a lead smelter based on these deposits is set up, it is necessary, that the detailed investigations of out by the the deposits which are being carried out by the Geological Survey of India are completed. This work is being attended to.

Setting up of Research and Development Board for Iron and Steel Industry

2736. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) whether the proposal which was under the consideration of Government, to set up a Research and Development Board for the Iron and Steel Industry has since been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Malpractices of "Coal Cartel"

2737. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

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

(a) whether the representatives of Electricity Boards of four Western State sought the Centre's intervention to end the malpractices of "Coal Cartel" which was boosting fuel prices ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes ; Sir. Western Regional Electricity Board have complained to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power regarding the tendency of some private collieries to increase coal price.

(b) The Central Water and Power Commission have called for the details of specific cases where the coal suppliers have resorted to such unhealthy practices. The matter will be considered on receipt of further details.

श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों के लिए वेतन आयोग प्रबन्ध में कर्मचारियों द्वारा भाग लेना

2738. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैमर्स बैनट कोलमेन कर्मचारी संघ के 15वें वार्षिक अधिवेशन के दौरान सरकार से यह मांग की गई है कि पत्रकारों और गैर-पत्रकारों के लिए एक नया वेतन आयोग बनाया जाये और समाचार पत्रों के सम्बन्ध में कर्मचारियों को भाग लेने दिया जाये ; और

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

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री भार० के० खाडिलकार) (क) सम्मेलन में एक संकल्प द्वारा मजूरी बोर्ड के लिए और समवाय के प्रबन्ध में कर्मचारियों के भाग लेने की मांग को दोहराया गया ।

(ख) सरकार मजूरी बोर्डों के सारे प्रश्न पर राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग द्वारा विषय पर की गई सिफारिशों और नियोजकों तथा श्रमिकों के विभिन्न केन्द्रीय संगठनों द्वारा व्यक्त विचारों को ध्यान में रखकर विचार करेगी। जहाँ तक समवाय के प्रबन्ध में कर्मचारियों के भाग लेने की मांग का सम्बन्ध है, यह विदित हुआ है कि बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय ने 28 अगस्त, 1969 को समवाय के निदेशकों के बोर्ड के पुनर्गठन का एक आदेश पारित किया। उस आदेश के अनुसार बोर्ड में 11 सदस्य होने चाहिए, 5 न्यायालय द्वारा मनोनीत, 3 सरकार द्वारा और 3 हिस्सेदारों द्वारा निर्वाचित किए जाएंगे। उस आदेश के अनुसरण में न्यायालय ने 5 निदेशक मनोनीत किए, सरकार ने 3 निदेशक मनोनीत किए और हिस्सेदारों ने 3 निदेशक निर्वाचित किए। निदेशकों के इस बोर्ड ने 28 अगस्त, 1969 से 7 वर्षों की अवधि के लिए कार्य करना है रिक्तियाँ, न्यायालय, सरकार या हिस्सेदारों द्वारा यथा स्थिति अनुसार भरी जानी है। 28 अगस्त, 1969 के उपर्युक्त आदेश के विरुद्ध अपील दायर की गई है जो कि बम्बई उच्च न्यायालय के अशपीठ के विचाराधीन है।

Peace Treaties with Neighbouring Countries

2740. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India has taken any initiative for concluding treaty of friendship, peace and co-operation with Afghanistan, Nepal, Burma and Ceylon ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of these countries in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is for each sovereign country to consider and decide whether she would like to conclude such a Treaty with India. We already have Treaties of Friendship with the U.S.S.R., Bangladesh and Nepal. If they wish to enlarge the existing Treaties we shall be happy to respond. As the Foreign Minister said in connection with the Treaty

we signed with the USSR "we hope that this Treaty will provide a pattern for similar treaties between India and other countries in this region. Such treaties between countries of this region would stabilise peace and strengthen their independence and sovereignty."

Future Plans for Rehabilitation of Tibetan Refugees

2741. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the following sentence in the Annual Report of the Department of Rehabilitation 1970-71 on page 101 under the Head "Future Plans" for rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees :

"there are 2200 vacancies in Cauvery Valley which will be filled up as land reclamation proceeds"

and state the main features of the Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : A scheme for resettlement of 4000 Tibetan refugees on 4000 acres of land in Cauvery Valley Settlement in Mysore State is being implemented in collaboration with foreign aid agencies operating through the Mysore Resettlement and Development Agency (MYRADA).

The first phase of the scheme for rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees on 1800 acres of land in Periapatna Taluka of Mysore District is nearing completion. The number of Tibetans settled in the first phase of the project is 1845.

The State Government have released 2200 acres of land at Sollepura in Hunsur taluka of Mysore District. The land is being reclaimed. It is expected that about 1300 acres will be ready for sowing by the end of May, 1972. 763 Tibetan refugees, who are living in a transit camp at the site will be moved to permanent houses which are at various stages of construction. More refugees will be sent to the settlement in batches. About 2200 Tibetan refugees will ultimately be settled in the second phase of the Project.

Expenditure on refugees from Ceylon

2742. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU ; Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABI-

LITATION be pleased to state :

(a) The actual amount spent on refugees from Cylon upto 31st March 1970 against the sum of Rs. 161.88 Lakhs released upto 31st March, 1970 ;

(b) The actual amount spent on these people against the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 153 13 Lakhs in 1970-71 ; and

(c) The actual expenditure during 1971-72 against Rs. 189.06 lakhs being the anticipated expenditure ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Rs 109.12 lakhs. (b) Rs. 101.42 lakhs. (c) A sum of Rs 133 lakhs was released. The details of actual expenditure incurred by the State Governments are awaited.

Declaration of office-bearers of Registered Trade Unions in Railways as "Protected Workmen"

2743 SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain Registered Trade Unions/Associations on the India Zonal Railways have filed their disputes with the Asstt. Labour Commissioners for declaring their office-bearers as "PROTECTED WORKMEN" ;

(b) If so, the names of such of the registered Trade Unions/Associations who have filed their disputes with the concerned Labour Commissioners so far and the dates of their filing disputes with the Labour Department; and

(c) The action taken by the Labour Department/officers so far in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) 1. All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association, Ajmer—July, 1970.

2. All India Railways Loco Running Staff Association, Ajmer—September, 1970.

3. All India Railway Station Masters Association, Ajmer Division—July 1971.

4. All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association, Bikaner Region—26 11.70.

5. All India Station Masters Association, Delhi Division—2.2 1972.

6. All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association, Ajmer filed two disputes on 28.7.1969.

(c) The disputes at Nos. 4 and 6 above have been disposed of and the other four are being processed.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation in Tamil Nadu for giving Employment to Refugees from Burma and Ceylon

2745. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Rehabilitation Industries Corporation in Tamil Nadu to set up industries for giving employment to refugees from Burma and Ceylon ;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be set up ; and

(c) if not, the alternative proposal of Government to assist these refugees ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The repatriates are rehabilitated in agriculture and plantation schemes. Some industrial schemes have also been sanctioned to provide employment to them. The families are also granted loans for business and housing.

A Cooperative Society by the name of "Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank, Madras" has been set up

with the main object of helping promotion of the rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon

मध्य प्रदेश में नियोजकों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में धनराशि जमा कराना

2746. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या धम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में मालिकों द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार, कुल कितनी धनराशि जमा कराई, और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में जमा कराई जाने वाली वास्तविक राशि क्या है और कितनी राशि जमा कराया जाना बाकी है।

धम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्न प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) और (ख). पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान जमा किये जाने वाले, वास्तविक रूप में मध्य प्रदेश में जमा किए गए और अभी जमा किये जाने वाले भविष्यनिधि अणदानों की कुल राशि वर्ष-वार नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	जमा किये जाने वाले भविष्यनिधि अणदानों की कुल राशि	वास्तव में जमा की गई राशि	बकाया कुल राशि
	लाख रुपये में	लाख रुपये में	लाख रुपये में
1969	255.65	229.97	25.68
1970	273.96	242.10	31.86
1971	309.52	255.25	54.27

भारत के राजनयिक सम्बन्ध

2747. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय क्या बिदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र सभ के कितने सदस्य देशों के साथ भारत राजनयिक सम्बन्ध नहीं है, और

(ख) उन देशों के साथ राजनयिक सम्बन्ध न होने के कारण क्या है ?

बिदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) संयुक्त राष्ट्र सभ के नीचे दिए गए सदस्य राष्ट्रों के साथ भारत के राजनयिक संबंध नहीं है :—

"पाकिस्तान, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, पुर्नगाल, इजराइल डोमिनिकन्त, गणराज्य, ग्वाटे-माला, हैनो, होङ्गकंग, अल साल्वाडोर, आइसलैंड, चाड, नाइजर, इक्वेटोरियल गिनी और मध्य अफ्रीकी गणराज्य।"

(ख) पाकिस्तान के साथ हमारे राजनयिक सम्बन्ध हाल के भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान तोड़े गए जब कि दक्षिण अफ्रीका और पुर्नगाल से सम्बन्ध पाचवे दशक के मध्य में तोड़ दिये गए थे। ऐसा हमने इन देशों की क्रमशः जातीय एवं उपनिवेशवादी नीतियों के विरोध में किया था। द्जरायल को भारत ने 1950 में मान्यता दे दी थी परन्तु हमारी सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्रीय नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए उससे राजनयिक संबंध स्थापित नहीं किये गए।

उपर दी गई सूची के अन्य देशों के साथ राजनयिक सम्बन्ध स्थापित न होने के कारण मुख्य रूप से प्रशासनिक या आर्थिक हैं।

Representation from Sahu Jain Group for Lease of Mines in Madhya Pradesh

2748. SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received

any representation from the Sahu Jain Group for the lease of mines in Madhya Pradesh ;

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

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

वर्ष 1971 से पूर्व भारत में आए बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों की वापसी

2749. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बंगला देश के उन शरणार्थियों से वापिस बंगला देश जाने का अम्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है जो गत वर्ष भारत आए शरणार्थियों से पूर्व यहाँ आए थे ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० छाबिलकर) : (क) जी, हाँ। 26 मार्च, 1971 से पूर्व भारत आए प्रवासी परिवारों से जो कि विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित विभिन्न राहत शिविरों और पुनर्वास क्षेत्रों में रह रहे हैं, 4500 आवेदन पत्र अब तक प्राप्त हुए हैं जिन्होंने बंगला देश जाने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है।

(ख) शरणार्थियों को बंगला देश वापस भेजने के संबंध में सरकार द्वारा केवल उनके लिए व्यवस्था की गई थी जो कि 25 मार्च, 1971 से पूर्व भारत आए थे और जो विदेशियों के रूप में पंजीकृत किए गए थे। इस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत वे व्यक्ति नहीं आते जो 26 मार्च, 1971 से पूर्व प्रवासी के रूप में भारत आये थे और जिन्होंने भारतीय नागरिकता प्राप्त कर ली है या कर रहे हैं। 26 मार्च, 1971 से पूर्व आए परिवारों के बारे में वर्तमान नीति यह है कि वर्तमान आदेशों के अनुसार भारत में पुनर्वास की दृष्टि से उन्हें

राहत तथा पुनर्वास सहायता मिलती रहेगी। तथापि, भारत सरकार को प्रवासियों की बंगला देश जाने की इच्छा के बारे में जानकारी है। इस प्रश्न पर कि क्या बंगला देश सरकार से इस मामले पर चर्चा की जा सकती है, उपयुक्त समय पर विचार किया जायेगा।

युद्धबन्धियों को छोड़ने के बारे में पाकिस्तान से अनुरोध

2750. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार ने भारत सरकार से लिखित रूप में युद्धबन्धियों को छोड़ने के संबंध में अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह क्या है ; और

(ग) उस पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) स्विस राजदूतावास के माध्यम से पाकिस्तान सरकार ने इसके लिए प्रार्थना की थी ;

(ग) सरकार का मत है कि पाकिस्तानी युद्धबन्धियों ने भारत और बंगला-देश की संयुक्त कमान के समक्ष समर्पण किया था इसलिए उनकी रिहाई के सवाल पर संघर्ष से संबद्ध तीनों पक्षों के बीच यानी पाकिस्तान, भारत और बंगला देश के बीच विचार-विमर्श होना चाहिए।

Facilities to Families of Officers of Indian Embassy in Peking

2751. SHRI M. S. SIVASWAMY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 82 on the 14th November, 1967 and state :

(a) whether the officers thereafter posted to Peking and who proceeded to Peking leaving their families behind in Delhi in Government accommodation were given notices to vacate their accommodation ; and

(b) if so, what action was taken by Government to protect the well-being of the families of those who proceeded to Peking ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

पत्रकारों का पेशना

2752. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश पत्रकार सघ ने पिछले दिनों इलाहाबाद में आयोजित अपने सम्मेलन में एक प्रस्ताव पाम करके पत्रकारों को भी पेशना की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की माग की है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को इस प्रकार का कोई सकल्प प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची के केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान में प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तियों को रोजगार

2753. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात

और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची के केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों को रोजगार उपलब्ध करने की कोई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) उक्त संस्थान से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त ऐसे व्यक्तियों की कुल संख्या क्या है, जिन्हें रोजगार उपलब्ध किया जा चुका है और कितने व्यक्ति अभी भी बेरोजगार हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) और (ख) हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन लि०, रांची के केन्द्रीय प्रशिक्षण संस्थान में अप्रेंटिसिज एक्ट, 1961, के अन्तर्गत दिया जाता है जिसमें अप्रेंटिसिज कोर्स पास करने पर प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को नौकरी देने की गारण्टी नहीं है। जबकि इस बैंच के सफल उम्मीदवारों को हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन में जगह खाली होने पर वहा रखा जा रहा है। पिछले बैंचों के प्रशिक्षणार्थियों को नौकरी देने के बारे में तभी विचार किया जाता है जब उनके नाम रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा भेजे जाते हैं।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

अवधि	प्रशिक्षण के लिए लिये गये कुल प्रशिक्षणार्थी	कितने पास हुए	जितनों को नौकरी दी गई	जिनको अभी भारी इंजीनियरी नियम में नौकरी नहीं मिली है
1	2	3	4	5
1. जो 1966 से पहले दाखिल हुए थे और जिन्होंने मार्च, 67 तक प्रशिक्षण पूरा कर लिया था।	1430	1430	1430	-

1	2	3	4	5
2. जो अगस्त, 1966 और 1-70 के बीच दाखिल किये गये और जिन्होंने नवम्बर, 1971 तक प्रशिक्षण पूरा कर लिया था।	670	645	532	113
3. जो जून 1971 में दाखिल किये गये और जिन्होंने जनवरी, 1972 में प्रशिक्षण पूरा कर लिया।	229	222	37	185

Setting up of Mini Steel Plants

2754. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 755 on the 18th November, 1971 and state the progress so far made in the setting up of the mini steel plants in Private Sector in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : Apart from Tata Iron and Steel Co., who were already in production before the introduction of the new Industrial Licensing Policy from February, 1970, M/s. Rathi Alloys and Steels are reported to have gone into production of steel ingots by conventional casting process, pending the installation of their continuous Casting Machine. As regards the other firms, they are in various stages of implementing the Letters of Intent issued to them.

Brochure on Voluntary Arbitration

2755. SHRI D. P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the brochure on Voluntary Arbitration has since been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADIL-

KAR) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

South-Asia Confederation on Economic Co-operation

2756 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to enter into a dialogue with South Asian Countries for establishing a South Asia Confederation mainly based on economic cooperation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : Government of India have no proposal under consideration for entry into a dialogue with South Asian countries for establishing a South Asia Confederation based on economic or any other form of cooperation. However, Government are in favour of a Trade and Transit arrangement for the countries of this region.

प्राइवेट फर्मों, बुकानों और होटलों के कर्मचारियों को भोनस

2757. श्री भूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रम और रोजगार विभाग का कोई ऐसा कानून बनाने का विचार है जिनके

अनुसार किसी प्राइवेट फर्म, दुकान अथवा होटल में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों को बोनस मिल सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). वर्तमान विधान इन प्रतिष्ठानों में बोनस के भुगतान का प्रबन्ध करता है यदि ये 20 या इससे अधिक व्यक्तियों को न्योजित करते हैं।

छोटे छोटे बालकों द्वारा होटलों में काम के घंटों से अधिक समय तक कार्य करना

2758. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 12 वर्ष से कम आयु के बालकों से होटलों में प्रतिदिन आठ घण्टे से अधिक समय तक काम लिया जाता है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में इस बारे में इस समय मालिकों के विरुद्ध कितने मुकदमों दायर हैं और, यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). मामला राज्य क्षेत्राधिकार में आता है।

सांस्कृतिक संबंध

2759. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की यह नीति है कि मित्र देशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक संबंध विकसित किये जाएं;

(ख) प्रत्येक मित्र देश के साथ सांस्कृतिक संबंध विकसित करने की दिशा में सरकार ने अब तक क्या कदम उठाए हैं; और

(ग) विगत तीन वर्षों में इस पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) भारत सरकार, सांस्कृतिक करारों तथा सांस्कृतिक विनिमय कार्यक्रमों, प्रतितिथि-मण्डलों, प्रदर्शनियों, विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों में भारत विद्या के पीठों आदि के माध्यम से अपने विदेश स्थित मिशनों के द्वारा भारतीय संस्कृति का चित्र प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयास कर रही है। कुछ देशों में अब भारतीय सांस्कृतिक केन्द्र खोले जा रहे हैं। यूनेस्को तथा अन्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं से भारत का भी सक्रिय स्थान है।

(ग) पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों के दौरान (अर्थात् 1969-70, 1970-71 और 1971-72) संस्कृति विभाग, भारतीय सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध परिषद् और इस मन्त्रालय ने मिलकर लगभग 1,45,00,000 रुपये खर्च किए। भारत सरकार के अन्य मन्त्रालय/विभाग और सार्वजनिक/निजी मस्याएं और संगठना भी, मित्र देशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्ध बढ़ाने के लिए कार्य करते हैं और उस पर खर्च करते हैं।

Indo-British Agreement on Durgapur Steel Plant

2760. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any agreement between Indian and British Governments in regard to the Durgapur Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the benefits to be derived by these countries through this agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is probably referring to an exchange of letters that took place on 12.8.71 between the Government of India and on behalf of the Government of the U. K. concerning British Technical Assistance to the Durgapur Steel Plant.

According to the exchange of letters, the Government of U.K. has agreed to provide

further technical assistance to the Durgapur Steel Plant in India over a two year period commencing from October, 1971. The Government of the United Kingdom would allocate sums not exceeding £ 500 000 from the funds available for British Technical Assistance under the Colombo Plan to cover the sterling cost of this technical assistance.

The essence of the technical assistance programme is a succession of short term task-oriented visits by experts drawn from British Industry.

This programme will provide Durgapur Steel Plant with expert technical advice to resolve certain critical technological problems facing the Plant.

Facilities for Labourers engaged in stone-breaking at Pakur in Bihar

2761. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for extending the facilities enjoyed by the Coal mine workers to the labourers engaged in stone-breaking at Pakur, Santhal Pargana in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). A proposal for the setting up of a common Welfare Fund which will cover the workers employed in certain mining industries, including stone quarries, is under the consideration of the Government. The details of the proposal are being worked out.

Misuse of Hospitals under ESIC in West Bengal

2762. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the hospitals newly constructed by Employees' State Insurance Corporation in West Bengal are being used for stationing C. R. P. and Police ;

(b) if so, which are those hospitals ; and

(c) the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Yes. Only one hospital viz. Employees' State Insurance Hospital at Gauhati was used by the Central Reserve Police Force.

(c) As the hospital has not so far been commissioned, the members of the C. R. P. were accommodated in the hospital purely temporarily. The hospital building has since been vacated and the State Government is taking steps to commission the hospital.

Merger of E. P. F. O. with E. S. I. C.

2763. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the proposal of merger of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation with that of Employees' State Insurance Corporation ;

(b) whether Employees' State Insurance Corporation is an older Institution than Employees' Provident Fund Organisation ; and

(c) if so, Government's views in regard to giving protection to the employees of Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in the case of merger ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) A Special Officer was appointed to examine the legal, administrative and Organisational matters connected with the integration of the Social Security Schemes in a comprehensive manner. His Report has been received and is under examination.

Trial of Pak War Criminals

2764. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India has supported appointment of an International

Commission or Court to try the Pakistani war criminals in Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the other countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government of India fully respect the view of the Government of Bangla Desh on the need for trials of those responsible for the genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes which were committed in Bangla Desh.

It is for Bangla Desh Government to decide what sort of tribunal, commission or court would be most appropriate.

(b) There is a growing body of international juristic and public opinion supporting the need for such trials. Official reaction of foreign Governments would presumably await the decision of the Bangla Desh Government.

New Schemes of Industries for Refugees from Burma and Ceylon

2765. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the new schemes for setting up small and medium scale industries formulated for rehabilitation of refugees from Burma and Ceylon ;

(b) the liberalised terms and conditions provided to private entrepreneurs through the State Governments ; and

(c) the further incentives given to private entrepreneurs who have established new industries for providing employment to new migrants ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The following schemes have been started for providing industrial employment for new migrants from erstwhile East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma and Ceylon :—

- (i) Spinning Mills set up by Messrs. Madan Industries Limited, at Hastinapur in Uttar Pradesh.

(ii) Ramagundam Textile Township Scheme in Andhra Pradesh.

(iii) Cooperative Spinning Mills at Nellore and Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh.

(iv) Cooperative Spinning Mills at Srivilliputhur in Tamil Nadu.

Beside a Cooperative Society by the name of "Repatriates Cooperative Finance and Development Bank, Madras" has been set up with the main object of helping the promotion of rehabilitation of repatriates from Burma and Ceylon.

(b) Grant of long-term loans at concessional rate of interest and allotment of land.

(c) The Rehabilitation Industries Corporation has given loans to private industrialists willing to employ migrants. Besides, it has set up 5 Industrial Estates where those private industrialists who are willing to provide employment to the migrants, have been provided with sheds on hire purchase basis.

Uneconomic Units of Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, Calcutta

2766. SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the findings of the Departmental Committee set up to study in depth the working of the uneconomic units of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, Calcutta ; and

(b) the action taken by Government on these findings ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The report of the Departmental Committee has been received. The comments of the Government of West Bengal and the Chairman of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, Calcutta, were asked for and these have been received recently. The recommendations contained in the report are being examined. The findings of the Committee and the decisions

of Government thereon when taken, will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

शिकायतों की है कि उनको बोनस का भुगतान समय पर नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी मिलों द्वारा बोनस का दिया जाना

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

2767. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) राज्य श्रमायुक्त से प्राप्त सूचना को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सलग है ।

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में प्रत्येक चीनी मिल द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों को कितने प्रतिशत बोनस का लाभ दिया गया;

(ख) और (ग). चीनी मिलों द्वारा बोनस के भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार 'उचित सरकार' है और इस सम्बन्ध में किसी भी शिकायत को, उचित कार्यवाही करने के लिए, इन्हें सम्बोधित करना होगा ।

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की कुछ चीनी मिलों के कर्मचारियों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से इस बारे में

विवरण

मध्य प्रदेश में उन चीनी मिलों के नाम दर्शाने वाली सारणी, जिन्होंने अपने कर्मचारियों को बोनस का भुगतान किया है

क्रमांक	कारखाने का नाम	वर्ष	भुगतान किए गए बोनस का प्रतिशत
1.	जौरा नुगर मिल, जोगा	1967-68	4%
		1968-69 और	•
		1969-70	
2.	जीवाजीराव नुगर कम्पनी, दालौदा ।	1968-69 और	4%
		1969-70	20%
		1970-71	
3.	सेठ गोबिन्द राम नुगर मिल, मेहिदपुर	1968-69	4%
		तक बन्द रही	
		1969-70	चूक में
		1970-71	
4.	भोपाल नुगर कम्पनी, सेहोर	1967-68 और	4%
		1968-69	
		1969-70	8.03%
5.	म्बालियर नुगर कम्पनी लि०, दाबरा	1968-69 और	4%
		1969-70	**1970-71

**1048 सामयिक कर्मचारियों की राशि का भुगतान किया गया । 285 कर्मचारियों को अप्रैल, 1972 में भुगतान किया जाना है ।

मध्य प्रदेश तथा बिहार मे कोयला खाने

2768. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश तथा बिहार मे बड़ी-बड़ी कुल कितनी कोयला खाने है ।

(ख) प्रतिवर्ष उन खानो से कितना कोयला निकाला जाता है ,

(ग) उक्त खाना म स फ़िनो खाने सरकारी कम्पनियो के हाथ म है और कितनी अन्य व्यक्तियो के हाथ म हे और

(घ) उन मुख्य कम्पनिया और विभिन्न व्यक्तियो क नाम क्या हे जिनके पास उक्त खानो का स्वामित्व अथवा पट्टा है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खा) (क) म (घ) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ।

मध्य प्रदेश मे उद्योगो को इस्पात का वितरण

2769 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गन तीन वर्षो म मध्य प्रदेश मे मेमे कितने और कौन-कौन से उद्योगो को इस्पात का कोटा आवंटित किया गया है जो इस्पात से विभिन्न वस्तुओ का निर्माण करते हे, और

(ख) उक्त उद्योग कहा-बहा स्थित है और गत तीन वर्षो मे प्रत्येक उद्योग को कितनी मात्रा मे इस्पात तथा स्टेनलैस स्टील का कोटा आवंटित किया गया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खा) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Collection of Arrears of Employees' Provident Fund

2770 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 420 on the 16th March 1972 and state the amount of arrears of Employees Provident Fund Government collected each year during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) The Provident Fund Authorities have reported that separate figures in respect of amounts received or recovered from all the unexempted establishments against arrears of specific periods are not readily available. However, such establishments are persuaded to make payments in adjustment against the arrears. Besides amounts in arrears are also recovered through revenue recovery proceedings under the provision of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. The amounts recovered through revenue recovery processes during three years are given below.

Year	Amount
1968-69	Rs 2.20 crores
1969-70	Rs 2.98 crores
1970-71	Rs 2.37 crores

भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण के लिये चलती-फिरती रासायनिक प्रयोगशालाएं

2771. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण समिथा ने भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण के लिए चलती-फिरती

रासायनिक प्रयोगशालाओं की व्यवस्था की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन प्रयोगशालाओं की संख्या कितनी है और उन पर कितना व्यय किया गया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने पहले ही फील्ड क्षेत्रों में चार अस्थिर रसायन प्रयोगशालाएँ स्थापित की है। इन प्रयोगशालाओं की कुल क्रय लागत लगभग 2.5 लाख रुपए है।

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में ऊष्मसह ईंटों (रीफ्रेक्टरीज, की वार्षिक खपत)

2772. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भिलाई इस्पात कारखानों में ऊष्मसह ईंटों (रीफ्रेक्टरीज) की वार्षिक खपत कितनी है और उममें से कितनी स्वदेशी साधनों से प्राप्त की जाती है तथा कितनी आयात की जाती है ; और

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी ऊष्मसह ईंटें देशी साधनों से खरीदी गई थीं तथा कितनी आयात की गई थीं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की देशीय और आयातित ऊष्मसह ईंटों की गत तीन वर्षों की वास्तविक खपत नीचे दी गई है :—

(टन)			
वर्ष	देशीय	आयातित	कुल
1969-70	88,525	5,027	93,552
1970-71	89,564	7,361	96,925
1971-72	90,818	18,574	109,352

(ख) कारखाने द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में देशीय स्रोतों से प्राप्त की गई तथा आयात की गई ऊष्मसह ईंटों की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

(टन)		
वर्ष	देशीय	आयातित
1969-70	1,10,740	7,167
1970-71	1,07,370	24,070
1971-72	93,876	11,325

मध्य प्रदेश को इस्पात का आवंटन

2773. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में प्रतिवर्ष कुल कितने इस्पात की आवश्यकता है; और

(ख) इसकी आवश्यकता के विरुद्ध मध्य प्रदेश राज्य को वस्तुतः कितना इस्पात दिया गया ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि वर्तमान वितरण व्यवस्था के अधीन लोहे और इस्पात का राज्यवार आवंटन नहीं किया जाता है, अतः राज्यवार वार्षिक आवश्यकताएं नहीं आंकी जाती। इस्पात का आवंटन इस्पात प्राथमिकता समिति करती है जो इस्पात के अन्ततः उपयोग, उपलब्धि और स्पर्धी मांगों को ध्यान में रखती है।

Delay in setting up of Salem Steel Plant

2774. SHRI V. MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Tamil Nadu State has complained to the Centre in regard to the delay in setting up of Salem Steel Plant in that State and the Centre has blamed the State Government ;

(b) the main disputes between the Centre and the State ; and

(c) the steps being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There has been good progress on a number of preparatory steps. The Techno-economic Feasibility Report on the Salem Project was received from the Consultants in December, 1971 and it has been examined in detail and a final decision on the product-mix and technology would be taken soon.

The area required for the plant and township has been demarcated and land acquisition is being expedited by the Government of Tamil Nadu. A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the State Government in 1971-72 for land acquisition and further allotment of funds would be made in 1972-73.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have drawn up schemes for water supply to the Salem Steel Plant and township and these are under examination.

Topographical survey has been completed by survey of India and printed copies of the Contour maps have been supplied to the consultants.

Decisions with regard to water supply during the construction stage have also been taken. A special power tariff has been negotiated with the State Government, as the Salem Steel Plant would be power intensive.

The Railways have completed preliminary survey for the exchange yard and sidings.

The Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited have completed soil tests and plate bearing tests in respect of the plant area. They have also set up a base office at Salem.

Plans and estimates for site levelling are under preparation.

Pending Cases with Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner of Employees of N.C.D.C. Collieries in Orissa

2775. SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether large number of cases for payment of provident fund, pension and of compensation to the employees of collieries of N.C.D.C. located at Talchar Orissa are pending disposal with the different Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioners and different authorities ; and

(b) if so, the number of such cases pending disposal with the different authorities and the steps taken to finalise them ?

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

Payment of Wages to Tea Garden Workers in Tripura

2776. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tea-garden owners in Tripura are refusing to pay workers' wages as per agreements before hand ;

(b) whether Government of Tripura assured to implement the rate reached in the agreement ; and

(c) if so, the present position ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The matter falls in the State sphere.

Renewal of Offer to Pakistan of No War Pact

2777. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the no-war pact offer to Pakistan has been recently made ;

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

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) While India's willingness to sign a No-War Pact with Pakistan has been publicly repeated, there has been no occasion for formally communicating this offer in recent months.

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

Scheme for Rehabilitation of Ceylon Repatriates by Andhra Pradesh

2778. SHRI K. KODANDA RAMI REDDY : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has approached the Centre for a loan assistance of Rs. 80 lakhs for a scheme to expand the coffee plantation and thus rehabilitate the Ceylon repatriates;

(b) whether such loans have been sanctioned to the States of Mysore, Tamilnadu and Kerala for the expansion of Rubber and Tea plantations; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in sanctioning the amount to Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR & REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) :

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The requisite details were received from the State Government in December, 1971. Thereafter, the scheme was scrutinised in consultation with the concerned authorities. Sanction is expected to issue shortly.

Deposits of Manganese in Kerala

2779. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the geological surveys have revealed availability of large deposits of manganese in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the time by which these deposits are likely to be exploited; and

(c) the number of persons likely to be provided with employment as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAJ KHAN) : (a) No Sir.

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

1205 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED CLOSURE OF FACTORIES IN KOLHAPUR

SHRI NIMBALKAR (Kolhapur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Industrial Development to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

'The reported closure of 123 factories in Udyam Nagar, Kolhapur, Maharashtra. and the hardships resulting therefrom.'

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : Ministry of Industrial Development have not received any report regarding the closing down of 123 factories in Udyam Nagar, Kolhapur (Maharashtra) and the hardship resulting therefrom.

However, there are 67 small scale industrial units in Kolhapur. Of these 35 are engaged in the manufacture of oil engine-spares, repairs etc. In addition to these there are 3 other units, one in the large and 2 in the medium scale, which are also engaged in the manufacture of diesel oil engines. Since the recession on 1969-70 the entire oil engine industry in Maharashtra is faced with a slump. With the gradual increase in the pace of Rural Electrification Programme which has contributed to the replacement of diesel oil engines, the situation pertaining to this industry has got further aggravated.

To overcome the crisis faced by the oil engine industry, the State Government have

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decided to undertake certain measures, the following being the important ones :—

1. To grant loans through Maharashtra State Financial Corporation to the small scale industries engaged in the production of diesel engine and ancillaries.
2. To consider postponement of recovery of loans by the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation from industries engaged in the manufacture of diesel engines.
3. To direct sale of diesel engines through the Co-operative Marketing Federation and Sale Purchase Union.
4. To predominantly use Takavi loan for purchase of these engines in preference to other type of engines.

The problem of this industry was also got surveyed by the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation and a programme of diversification of their production suggested. A list of items which could be taken up for manufacture by these units with the existing machine or with the addition of some balancing machines was worked out and furnished to the State Government for their consideration. Further 13 of the affected firms which have an export potential have been indentified by the DC (SSI) in consultation with STC to export their products. Instructions have also been issued to all State Governments not to create any further capacities in this line of production.

SHRI NIMBALKAR : With reference to the first part of the statement, I would like to quote a telegram I received yesterday when I made an enquiry into this matter from the Engineering Association, Kolhapur and as far as I know, all these units are usually members of this Association.

“Kolhapur engineering units facing heavy recession since last $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. 123 units completely closed, 200 units partially working, out of 450 units”.

This recession has been going on for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years now, and the difficulties this industry has been facing are not unknown to the hon. Minister. I myself have spoken to him once about it.

About a year ago I was also associated with the preparation of a memorandum which we gave to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Only half-hearted efforts were made to get rid of this difficulty with the result that today nearly 20,000 people are without work in Kolhapur.

The Minister has also said in his statement.

“With the gradual increase in the pace of rural electrification programme which has contributed to the replacement of diesel oil engines, the situation pertaining to this industry has got further aggravated”.

It should have been foreseen in planning industrial development in the country that an industry like the diesel oil engine industry or oil engine industry was bound to become obsolete and redundant some day. For instance, in West Germany today, they do not produce a single oil engine and they import the very few they need. In view of this, it becomes our national duty to see that some way is found to help these people out of this difficulty, because at one time when we sorely needed these, they stood with us. It is now time the nation stood for them.

Apart from the help the hon. Minister has kindly promised, I would ask certain questions.

For instance, would he request on our behalf the Governments of the different States in our country who have imposed an embargo on oil engines from other States, to lift the embargo in the interests of national integration? Would the Government also plead for us with the Finance Minister that a moratorium on tax be granted to these units? Will he kindly see to it that engines up to $11\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. are kept in future only for the small scale industries? Would he examine the distribution of raw materials to these industries, because, very often the raw material leaks out to other sources and then it is sold in the black market in any quantity at an exorbitant price, and it is the small scale industry that has to suffer? Would he think of putting up a large public sector in Kolhapur which could fully utilise the foundries in Udham Nagar? Would he set up a Committee to look into the industrial potential of Kolhapur area and in order to absorb the surplus

labour, and particularly the educated unemployed, would he see to it that an aluminium factory is granted to Kolhapur because this is one of their birthrights? Finally, I would like to tell the Minister that there is a big difference between making promises and fulfilling them; particularly that is the case in Maharashtra, as far as Kolhapur is concerned, and therefore, would he give us a guarantee that he would personally look into it and see that the Maharashtra Government implements whatever he proposes for Udyam Nagar and Kolhapur?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DIJURY : I do not know about the telegram, but we took up this matter with the Maharashtra Government and we received a telegram from them also. They do not speak of any closure of any industry in Kolhapur. They also admit of a recession about which I also know. Actually speaking, the hon. Member is correct in saying that it was brought to my notice and, as a result thereof, we got the problem surveyed by the small scale industries development organisation. A programme of diversification of production was suggested. This is the problem of every industry. If there is a consumer preference or there is a shift in consumer preference, such a situation comes. We are electrifying the country, and the people are taking to electrical engines. They would not take to diesel engines. Those people should have diversified right in time. They did not do so, and therefore, this problem has come. But I am not blaming them. We are prepared to help them, and therefore we really sent a team and suggested to them a diversification programme which they can take up, and a list of such programmes was given to them, as to what they could undertake with the existing machinery or a little balancing equipment, to which also I have referred in my reply.

As regards what had been done by the Maharashtra Government, I have listed them. Now, the hon. Member wants a guarantee that I should stand guarantee on behalf of the Maharashtra Government that they would do it. I have no reason to believe that the Maharashtra Government would not do what they are talking about. Normally, the Central Government would not stand guarantee to the commitment of a State Government; it is neither fair to the State Government nor would I like to stand guarantee to it. But I would like to bring to the notice of the State

Government that these measures about which they have spoken might kindly be given effect to.

So far as the question of embargo is concerned, this embargo started with Maharashtra itself. The Maharashtra Government first started the embargo and said that oil engines or such kind of engines produced by other industries located in other States should not be allowed to be used for loans given in Maharashtra State. Later, Andhra Pradesh and other States have put similar embargoes that they would not give *taccavi* loans to anybody if they go in for engines made in other States. Hence, I would submit that when a State enters into this kind of programme or treads into dangerous path, it should realise the consequences. I have full sympathy for the Kolhapur people and certainly I shall plead with the other State Governments. But how far they will give up their interests, especially when their local industries themselves are passing through a difficult period, I cannot say. Because there is shift in consumption from one thing to another, I do not know how much that will be of help also.

I can say to the hon. Member that upto 10 HP is proposed to be reserved for small industries. There is a grey line between 10 and 15 H.P. and we are considering whether that also should be reserved for small industries. But I do not think that it will solve the present problem. As more and more rural electrification comes into effect, more and more oil engines would be in disservice.

There were other suggestions, that the Finance Department should give a tax holiday, that a public sector factory should be set up at Kolhapur. I take note of the suggestions and we shall keep them in mind. I do not see the utility of setting up a committee because the Small Scale Industries Development organisation had gone into it and they have suggested a course of action. Let that be carried out. I feel that is the way it should be done. About raw materials, certainly if they go for diversification we shall give the help we can; that is within our policy.

SHRI B. R. KAVDE (Nasik) : There is a great difference between what the hon. Minister says and what the problem actually

[Shri B. R. Kavde]

is. The closure of the industry is not due to mismanagement, or lack of funds or shortage of material or due to labour, but there are some special reasons, and special remedial action should be taken. Not only this industry, but other industries are also dependent on this. Unless remedial action is taken, Maha Udyam nagar will become Nirudyam nagar. The loans cannot be repaid by the manufacturers. Sales tax and other taxes recovery is being made. So, it should be seen in this perspective also. Due to electrification, the demand for oil engines or diesel engines had become less. But there is also the ban by the other States also. So, the time has come to look at the whole matter at the State level. At least those engines which are lying idle will have to be taken over by the Government at the Centre. Or a request will have to be made by the Centre to the State Governments to utilise all these engines and also not to start oil engine factories. The measures taken by the Government so far are inadequate. If you look to the statement you will find that the *taccavi* loan matter is there; it is not related to the production of oil engines or diesel engines which have become a problem. Moreover loan has been advanced for collaboration in diesel engine manufacture. The sale has to be made through co-operative societies. All that is not going to solve the problem; it stands still. The measures taken by the Government are inadequate. For this purpose the Central Government will have to help the industry. He referred to the National Small Industries Corporation. Its role is one of liaison. It has to see that some contracts are being given by the Government. For example, if these are purchased by the railways and other public sector industries where they are used, it will solve the problem to some extent. So, I request the hon. Minister to advise the National Small Industries Corporation on that behalf.

Moreover, recovery of taxes like the sales tax should be suspended for a certain period, and I request the Hon. Minister to direct the authorities concerned.

As I have already said, the partial ban should be lifted, so that the stocks lying idle may be exhausted.

So, I want a reply from the hon. Minister for these questions, namely partial ban, suspension of the recovery of sales tax and other taxes and orders for the goods from the railways and other public sector industries.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-DHURY : I have already replied with regard to the ban question. The ban is somewhat like this. The State Governments have said that when a *taccavi* loan is given, one has to purchase the engine produced in the State, as the Maharashtra Government did earlier. I do not know how far they will agree to it, but we can take it up with them.

With regard to the suspension of sales tax recovery, this is a State matter. We can draw their attention to it.

So far as purchase by the public sector is concerned, when there is no need for oil engines, I do not know if it can be done, but certainly we can give preference to such purchase if we have to purchase them. But, as I have already said in my reply, we are exploring the possibilities of export of these items. Actually, a team consisting of the representatives of STC and SSIDO also visited Kolhapur to find out ways and means of boosting exports of this item.

Further, I can tell the hon. Member that these units should go in for diversification, which is really the answer to the problem. This is a continuous problem in any country which is going in for industrialisation, because the consumer preference will go on shifting from one item to another, with further advance in industrial technology. For example, we are now in the cycle age. I can say that after 10 to 15 years, the cycle units will have a problem as people go in for scooters. Similarly, after another 15 to 20 years, the scooter units will have a problem when people enter the automobile age, and the automobile units will face a similar problem when people go in for helicopters. Therefore, the whole problem has got to be solved through diversification. I would once again say that these short-term measures will not help. We have suggested to the Kolhapur industries that they should go in for diversification. In doing so, if they want hire purchase loans from the National Small Industries Corporation or from the State Government, these things can be sorted out. In fact, these things have been suggested already.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed) : The statement made by the hon. Minister is very disappointing and displeasing as far as the industries of Kolhapur are concerned.

This problem mainly relates to the industries in Kolhapur, but it also relates to a review of our industrial policy and its implementation. The State Government and the Central Government are trying to shirk their responsibility and trying to shift it to the other. I shall narrate the whole history, how it happened, in two or three minutes. The city of Kolhapur is a small one with a population of two lakhs. There is a part of it called Udyam Nagar which is housing nearly 400 industrial units and engages nearly 20,000 employees. Out of these 30 to 40 are oil engine manufacturers. They are not big industrialists or capitalists like Kirloskars, Coopers, Tatas or Birlas. They are artisans who work with their employees to manufacture these engines. This is going on for the last 25 years. The Minister in his reply has mentioned that during the last two or three years the oil engine industry in Maharashtra is faced with a slump. If that is the case, what have the Central Government done during the last two and a half years to give relief and assistance to this industry? This is not a question peculiar to Kolhapur or Maharashtra. It is faced by the small-scale industry in Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Delhi. The entire engineering industry is facing a slump consequent on recession. Many industrialists have closed down their units. Kolhapur is well-known not only for its industries but also for art, agriculture and also its wrestlers. Why should the government play the role of mere helpless spectators when these industrial units are suffering for the last two and a half years. The Minister in his statement said that the State Government have decided to grant loans through the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation to the small scale industries engaged in the production of diesel engines and ancillaries, that there will be postponement in the recovery of loans by the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation from industries engaged in the manufacture of diesel engines. He also said that they have directed the sale of diesel engines through the co-operative Marketing Federation and Sale Purchase union and the predominant use of *taccavi* loan for purchase of these engines in preference to other types of engines.

Nearly three-fourths of the units are now

closed and engines worth lakhs of rupees are lying idle. It is all very easy to say that the manufacture should be stopped or phased out. Who is going to give them loans if there is no production of engines? If there is no guaranteed marketing facilities who is going to give loans to the manufacturers. Perhaps, the Minister is not aware that these small industries have to compete with big industrialists like Kirloskars and Coopers in marketing. They have also not been given a chance to sell their products by putting some restriction on the large scale industry.

The Minister spoke about diversification. The small-scale industry wanted diversification two years back. They were prepared to manufacture scooters and scooterettes and other engineering goods. But the government did not pay any attention to their suggestions. Now, what type of assistance do the Central Government propose to give for diversification of production in these industries? Secondly, would the Central Government suggest to the State Government to give some kind of protection by having reservation for the oil engines manufactured in the small-scale sector?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHAUDHURY : I do not know why I am misunderstood on this point. I do not know why the application for licence for manufacture of scooters by the small-scale sector has been rejected. I am not aware of it. If it is specifically brought to my notice, certainly I will look into it.

So far as diversification is concerned, it has been suggested to them. If they want to take it up, all the help that is given to small-scale industries in this country, including loans and machinery which is given on loan, will be made available to them. But to stick to these engines and to say, give facilities for selling an engine when there is no market for that, I have not understood. Wherefrom is that market to be created, whether the Central Government is pressed or whether the Maharashtra Government is pressed?

The big houses, like Kirloskars, have been named. Kirloskars themselves have stopped selling these engines. They are faced with the same problem. They were going to retrench their people but instead of retrenching them and in order to keep these people, they have come forward with an application before us

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saying that they should be allowed to produce road rollers. They are themselves going in for diversification. Even a large house is not standing this competition.

This is the call of time. On the one hand, this House says, electrify every village ; you cannot keep any village backward without electricity and, on the other hand, you say, keep the oil engine also running ; if necessary, pay for it—I do not understand this. Therefore I say, kindly advise them to diversify. Give them this advice ; tell them to modernise, to go with the time and with the demand of time. If that is done, we are prepared to give all help. That is why a team was sent. Advice was given to them. We cannot force the private industrialists to take to something which they do not want to take to. It is for them to take to a thing. But I want to know who asked for a certain help and that help was denied. But if an argument is made without any basis, I cannot answer it. I would say, if such an application has been made and has not been viewed with sympathy, I am certainly prepared, as the Minister in charge of the department, to look into it, examine it and give direction to my officers that such cases should be looked into with sympathy and if need be preference should be given to them. This is my answer to the whole question.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi) : The plight of the Kolhapur industry is very bad. Stocks have piled up in the last three or four years. There is absolutely no demand in spite of *taccavi* loans to agriculturists by the Maharashtra Government. Under the circumstances I entirely agree with the hon. Minister that diversification is the only way out. But Government must come forward, specially the development Commissioner for small scale industry, to find out what kind of diversification is possible.

As far as I know, actually one unit has manufactured a scooterette and it was on the road for trial also. They had asked for permission to manufacture scooters and scooterettes in Kolhapur. Secondly, the National Small Industries Corporation supplied several items, ancillaries and auxiliaries, to the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals. May I know from the hon. Minister whether any special committee will be appointed to find

out what parts can be manufactured in Kolhapur area and supplied to the public sector undertakings as well as the DGS&D and other Government agencies ? If that can be done, I think, the difficulty can be solved. There are two problems. One is to dispose of the piled up stocks and the second is to reduce the manufacture of oil engines. Therefore, reserve the entire manufacture of oil engines up to 15 horse power, as suggested by the hon. Minister, for the small-scale industry only. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the development commissioner for small-scale industry will appoint some committee and find out what diversification exactly can be undertaken in Kolhapur area ?

**SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOU-
DHURY :** I have already said in my reply that the Small-Scale Industries Directorate has already sent a team, has examined the problem and has given the list of items which could be made by these industries with their existing facilities or with a little more balancing equipment. If hon. Members want to have the list, I can supply the list to them. If the engineering association is ready to supply me a list of items which they are prepared to make in addition to oil engines, certainly we will explore the possibility with all the Government of India organisations if they have a market for them. But so far as oil engine is concerned, there is no market. If there is a market, certainly, we are always giving preference to small-scale industrialists. The small-scale industrialists are in difficulty, not alone in Kolhapur, but all over the country so far as oil engine is concerned. A preference cannot be announced for Kolhapur alone in preference to other small-scale industrialists. It will have to be for all small-scale industrialists who are producing oil engines. All will have to be given to the same preference. Only one area cannot be given a preference. That will be neither legal nor ethical.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana) : If you exclude Bombay and Poona the rest of Maharashtra is industrially backward and Kolhapur is like an oasis in an industrial desert. This item is indicative of laxity in our Industrial Policy.

The industry began suffering in the recession of 1968-69 and even now, after 2½ years, we are not able to find out ways and means of getting it out of the depression. I would like to ask some pointed questions in this matter.

The hon. Minister has said that a Committee was sent to find out method of diversification of industry with the help of some new balancing machines. My question is whether the hon. Minister has found out that the industry have got the new balancing machines and they have begun producing new items. Secondly, if there are export possibilities and if they have been investigated, I want to know whether these industries have begun exporting those things and, is not, what are the difficulties.

SHRI MOJINUL HAQUE CHOUHDURY : If they would have diversified, the question of closure would not have come. They are said to be closed because they are producing oil engines. Therefore, it is begging the same question. With regard to the export, as I have said, we tried to export oil engines. For that, the S.T.C. have been requested and they are exploring the possibilities. Wherever there is possibility, they will try to help them. So far as diversification is concerned, I have no doubt that some of them have begun. The hon. Members themselves say that—there are 400 or 500 such industries—and according to them even if 100 and odd are in difficulty, the others would have already taken to some other production.

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12.38 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORTS UNDER ARTICLE 151(1) OF CONSTITUTION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (THRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports under article 151(1) of the Constitution :—

- (1) Hindi version of the Audit Report (Commercial) 1970—Part VI—Comprehensive appraisal on the working of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited.
- (2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70—Union Government (Commercial)—Part VIII—Appraisal

of the working of the Indian Airlines. *Placed in Library. See No. LT—1739/72.*

REVIEW AND REPORT OF NATIONAL COAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., AND OF HINDU. TAN COPPER, LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1970-71,
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Coal Development Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1740/72.*]
- (2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Copper Limited for the year 1970-71.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Copper Limited, for the year 1970-71 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—1741/72.*]

NOTIFICATION UNDER PASSPORTS ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 70 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1972, under sub-section (3) of sec-

[Shri Surendra Pal Singh]

tion 24 of the Passports Act, 1967. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1742/72.*]

12.39 hrs.

UNTOUCHABILITY (OFFENCES)
AMENDMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS
PROVISION BILL*

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and further to amend the Representation of the people Act, 1951.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I introduce the Bill.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : May I make a submission, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Panigrahi, I have already allowed a Calling Attention motion on that. It all depends on your good luck, whether you come through the ballot or not.

12.40 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) M.P. CHIEF MINISTER'S REPORTED
STATEMENT ABOUT JAN SANG HAVING
RECEIVED MONEY FROM US CON-
SULATE DURING ELECTIONS

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I

want to draw your attention to a serious report that has appeared in the papers. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri P. C. Sethi, has made a serious allegation against Jana Sangh for having complicity with the USA Embassy and also for having received money from them for the purpose of elections. I quote what he has said in the House in reply to the debate there :

"...an officer of the American Consulate had visited this State during the elections and they had met some Jana Sangh candidates. In some places, they had tried to influence Muslim voters."

This is one of the extremely grave allegations, I should say, against a party which has been recognised by the Election Commissioner as a national party. For the security of the whole principle of our democracy and also the national solidarity, I would request the Central Government to have a CBI inquiry into this type of serious allegation. It would have been quite proper if this statement would have been made by a Central Minister on the floor of the House, I want to draw the attention of the Home Minister, He should come out with a statement on the basis of the allegations that have been made and whether any *prima facie* case was established by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. It is absolutely essential that the whole country should know whether there was complicity of the U.S. Consul, whether they tried to influence the election by offering money to a certain political party. Just a few days ago the CPM were accusing some political party of having complicity with KGB in West Bengal. These are the type of allegations made. If these charges are proved, I should say, they have no right to exist in this country as political parties—those who have foreign help, foreign connection and foreign money for the purpose of elections. I want to draw your attention to this because these allegations are of extremely grave nature. Therefore, the Minister concerned should come out with a statement whether a *prima facie* case has been built up against Jan Sangh and if so, what are the bases of the *prima facie* case. The whole country must know about it.

श्री अर० बी० बड़े (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो बातें जनसंघ के सम्बन्ध में कही

गई हैं, मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हमारे अटल बिहारी जी बाजपेयी यहाँ नहीं है। लेकिन यह स्टेटमेंट अभी आया है, इलैक्शन हुए इस घटना को दो-तीन महीने हो गये, अभी तक मुख्य मंत्री की जवान कभी नहीं खुली, लेकिन अब जब उनके खिलाफ एलीगेशन लगाये गये, तब उन्होंने ऐसा झूठा प्रचार कराया है। इस के बारे में वहाँ के जो मंत्री हैं, उनको जवाब देना चाहिये, क्या इस के बारे में उनके पास कोई एविडेंस है? हमारे यहाँ जब से प्रकाश चन्द जी सेठी आय हैं तब से जो उनके मन में आता है बकवाम करते जा रहे हैं, उन्होंने यह झूठी बकवाम की है। यह सब झूठी बात है।

(ii) ALLEGED ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS IN A VILLAGE IN PUNJAB

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : With your permission, I rise to refer to a very important issue, of atrocities against Harijan men and women in the village Koulemajra, 24 kilometres from Patiala in Punjab. In this village there is almost "darkness at noon." In broad daylight Harijan peasants are prevented from going to the fields. They are not getting green fodder. The women-folk in the Harijan families in the village lock themselves up in their houses during day time so that they might not be subject to inhuman atrocities at the hands of political opponents.

In this particular case, drunken men described as "Dare Devils" freely move about the village abusing and threatening the Harijans and their supporters. A few days back, these persons were led by the *Sarpanch* who used to carry fire-arms. In this connection I would like to quote an eye-witness report that has been actually given by the *Hindustan Times* Reporter in a very significant despatch on 6th April 1972. This despatch says :

"When I went to this village some of the women not only sobbed and cried while narrating the incidents but even trembled at mid-day. Fear was writ large on the faces of the entire Harijan population nearly 55 families. There woes are the result of their having voted for the Congress in the recent Assembly election.

The worst part is that most of the Police action is on paper in spite of the higher authorities. The aggressors have the capacity to beg and buy impunity and bash and bully the weak.

Finding that Harijans were favouring the Congress, the pro-Akali Jats led by the Sarpanch first struck on February 29. Armed with guns, they went to the house of Ram Saran to punish him by misbehaving with the womenfolk. The matter was reported to the Police but no effective steps were taken to check the repetition of these atrocities.

Koulemajra village and Julkan Police Station are the typical instances of the lot of the Harijans and the functioning of the Police Stations in the rural areas.

The peasant proprietors treat the Harijans as serfs. There are scores of villagers in the State where the Harijans have been pressurised to work on low wages. In places like Shaheedgarh the Harijans were boycotted for months because they demanded higher wages

As the wheat harvesting season is approaching, tension is building up between the Harijans who want higher wages and the farmers".

Sir, this is the plight of the Harijans in India of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar.

Let the Government make a categorical statement on all these atrocities that have been inflicted on the Harijans of this village in the Punjab. I am not at all concerned whether they are harassed because they have actually voted for the Congress. I have no sympathies for the policies of the Congress, but, even to Congressmen, I say : "We may disagree with what you say but we shall defend to the death your right to say it". This is the spirit of Voltaire that we would like every Party to adopt and in this spirit I have raised the issue. I would like the Government to make a categorical statement. Thanks to the *Hindustan Times*, they have brought out this story of agony.

Sir, let me end my reference by saying that there are many people in this country

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

who feel that if there is Hindu-Muslim tension, the entire nation is rocked to its feet, but, when there are atrocities on the lower classes like the Harijans and the Backward Classes and the Scheduled Tribes in this country, the nation remains only a silent spectator to these atrocities against the Harijans and the Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, I demand that the Government come forward with a categorical statement. Though there is no call attention motion on this subject and there is no obligation on the part of the Government to make a statement, on behalf of those who suffered these indignities, I categorically demand that at some stage let the Government make a statement on these atrocities that have been perpetrated by certain political sections in the Punjab.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : The Speaker has not allowed the Call Attention Motion.

12.49 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1972-73 —
Contd.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL
WELFARE AND DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURE—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we take up items 7 and 8. Time allotted was six hours. We have already taken 4 hours 10 minutes. The balance is 1 hour 50 minutes.

How much time would you like to take, Prof Nurul Hasan ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : I would like to take about 50 minutes, and another 10 minutes would be taken by my colleague, the Deputy Minister.

DR KAILAS (Bombay South) : There are 3 hours allotted for Science & Technology. These could be added, so 9 hours are available.

MR SPEAKER : That is a very good mathematical proposition. But actually, the total time was six hours.

So, almost one hour for the Members and one hour for the Government.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : If you like, I will reduce my speech, but I thought that members would like to have more information.

MR. SPEAKER : That does not depend on you. Members would be interested to have a reply. 50 minutes is not much for reply to the debate.

Now, we have ten minutes. You can start at 3.15 or 3 p m Mr. Barupal was on his legs.

Mr. Barupal.

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल (गंगानगर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कल शिक्षा और समाज-कल्याण की मांगों पर बोलने के लिये खड़ा हुआ था। मेरी यह राय है कि शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य किमी भी देश की बुनियाद होती है। ये दोनों विषय बहुत बड़े विषय हैं, इन दोनों विषयों के लिये 6 घण्टे का समय बहुत कम है, इस लिये 10 15 मिनट बोलने में तो भूमिका भी नहीं बनती है, इस लिये मैं क्या बोलूँ। तो मैं आपसे कह रहा था कि समाज कल्याण की परिभाषा क्या है? समाज कल्याण में हिन्दू समाज, ईमाई समाज, जैन समाज, यहूदी समाज और हरिजन समाज—पता नहीं कितने समाज हैं तो यह समाज कल्याण का विभाग किम समाज के लिए है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया। रिपोर्ट को पढ़ने से मालूम हुआ कि जिस उद्देश्य के लिए समाज कल्याण विभाग खोला गया था, पिछड़े हुए लोगों के लिए, गरीब और अशिक्षित लोगों के लिए या जिनको भी आवश्यकता थी उनके लिए खोला गया था उनको तो लाभ पहुँचा नहीं इसलिए इसका नाम समाज कल्याण से बदल करके यदि सवर्ण कल्याण कर दिया जाये तो अत्युक्ति नहीं होगी। ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज सिर्फ पांच-पांच मिनट मिलेगे इसलिए और बातों में वक्त जाया न कीजिए।

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में श्री बेरवा ने कल जो बताया उससे मैं काफी सहमत हूँ। समाज कल्याण के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि समाज कल्याण के द्वारा जिस वर्ग के लिए जो धन या जो कुछ भी दिया जाता है वह उन लोगों तक नहीं पहुँचता है, उसका दुरुपयोग बहुत होता है। इसके अन्दर अच्छाई बहुत है लेकिन अच्छाई के साथ-साथ, आप वहीँगे कि बारूपाल बुराई-बुराई ही बतलाना है। मैं उदाहरण के रूप में बतलाता हूँ कि पंचायत समितियों के द्वारा जो हरिजनों को ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज आप सही मूड में नहीं हैं, कुछ ढीले-ढीले है। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो रुपया दिया है उसका दुरुपयोग होता है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों के लिए पंचायत समितियों के द्वारा जो पैसा खर्च होता है वह दलीय आधार पर खर्च होता है बल्कि कभी-कभी उनको वह पैसा मिलता ही नहीं है और पंचायत का वह पैसा लैप्स हो जाता है।

इसी प्रकार से मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कानूनी सहायता के सम्बन्ध में, कि हरिजनों पर कोई जोर जुल्म या ज्यादती होती है, किसी प्रकार का कोई अन्याय या अत्याचार होता है या खेती सम्बन्धी कोई मामला होना है तो समाज कल्याण को और से उनको कानूनी सहायता दी जाती है लेकिन मैंने जो इसका अध्ययन किया है तीन साल में तो पाया कि उनको इसका कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता है। वह पैसा बीच में ही रह जाता है।

जहाँ तक हरिजनों की आवास की समस्या का संबंध है, जो असहाय है उनको पाँच सौ रुपया प्रति परिवार देने की व्यवस्था है, उनको एक हजार रुपया दिया जाये परन्तु खेद की बात यह है कि यह पैसा भी उनको प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है। हरिजनों के लिए समाज कल्याण केन्द्र खोले जाते हैं, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि बीकानेर

के अन्दर कितने रेडियो, ग्रामोफोन, हारमोनियम और मशीनों कहां-कहां किम के पाम चली गई उसका कोई पता नहीं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसकी जाँच कराये। हरिजनों के लिए समाज के लिए जो केन्द्र खोले जाते हैं उनमें ग्राम-सेविकायें रखी जाती हैं, वहाँ पर कुछ तकनीकी और इस तरह के उद्योग धंधे बनाये जाते हैं लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि खाली बोर्ड लगा हुआ है और जो ग्राम सेविकायें हैं वे या तो समाज कल्याण बोर्ड के अध्यक्ष के चुनाव कार्यों में काम कर रही हैं या उनके घर में काम कर रही हैं। इस तरह में वह मामला भी टप पड़ा हुआ है। तो इसकी जाँच के लिए भी मैं वह रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

हरिजनों के लिए राजस्थान में जो छात्रावास है, उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1950 में वह छात्रावास खुला था और आज उसको 22 वर्ष हो गए हैं परन्तु उस छात्रावास की बिल्डिंग अब भी नहीं बनी। मनमाने ढंग में किराया दिया जा रहा है। अब भी छात्रावास श्मशान भूमि में है। वहाँ पर गोदाम है किंगी चीज का इसलिए अच्छर वर्ग रहत रहते हैं। अब उस जगह पर बैठकर हरिजन क्या शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकते हैं ? हम सहमूँ करते हैं कि 25 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी आदिवासी और हरिजनों की समस्याएँ ज्यों की त्यों हैं। इस समस्या का समाधान क्यों नहीं होना ? समय-समय पर कई रिपोर्टें प्रकाशित होती हैं। कई आयोग भी बने, जहाँ ने पूरी कोशिश की लेकिन मामला ज्यों का त्यों है। मैं कहता हूँ कि 1947 में भारत विभाजन के बाद कितने ही शरणार्थी यहाँ पर आये केवल धोती और लंगोटी में लेकिन आज उनकी बड़ी-बड़ी दूकानें हैं और भगवान की दगा से वे अच्छा-अच्छा खाने पहनते हैं परन्तु हरिजनों की समस्या ज्यों की त्यों बनी हुई है। ... (व्यवधान) ...

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि बंगला देश की इतनी बड़ी प्रोब्लम थी, हमें प्रसन्नता है कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने और हमारे देशवासियों ने उस समस्या का समाधान किस तरीके से कर

[श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल]

दिया लेकिन हमारे यहां जो दस करोड़ हरिजन हैं वे आज भी दीन हीन हैं। मैं काफी बोलना चाहता था लेकिन जितनी बातें मैंने सुनीं उनका मेरे दिमाग पर असर है, मैं कहता हूँ :

हिन्दुओं में अगर बेरुखाई न होती तो भारत में आई तबाही न होती अगर प्यार दिल से अछूतों को करते तो प्यारे यहां कौम दबदबाई न होती न कटा करके चोटी न बनते बेधर्मी मस्जिद में सुरती लगाई न होती अगर पाठ गीता का इनको पढ़ाते तो कुरां वाइबिल की पढ़ाई न होती।

यह बातें जो मैं कह रहा हूँ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसके बाद तो अब खत्म करिए।

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि सब कुछ मिला करके हरिजनों की दुर्दशा ज्यों की त्यों गांवों में है। आज हरिजनों को पीने के लिए पानी की प्रोब्लम भी ज्यों की त्यों है।

संसार में फैला हुआ है विज्ञान से सुखड़ा, बस्ती में हरिजन की आज भी है पानी का दुखड़ा।

हरिजनों को आज भी पीने के लिए पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है। समाज कल्याण की ओर से जल कष्ट निवारण के लिए पैसा देते हैं लेकिन वह भी हमें पूरा प्राप्त नहीं होता है। मैं कहता हूँ कि इसके लिए कोई एक अच्छी सी छोटी कमेटी बना करके राजस्थान के बारे में जांच करा लें कि जो पैसा समाज कल्याण के द्वारा दिया जाता है वह कितना खर्च होता है, कितना उसका सदुपयोग होता है और कितना उसका दुरुपयोग होता है तो मुझे संतोष हो जायेगा। मैं ज्यादा कुछ और नहीं कहूंगा।

डा० गोविन्द बास (जवलपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक हमारी शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझना हूँ, स्वराज्य के बाद यह प्रश्न हमारे लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण और सबसे आवश्यक है। स्वतंत्रता के बाद हमारे देश में नवनिर्माण का युग आरम्भ हुआ है। यह नवनिर्माण दो प्रकार का हो रहा है—एक तो भौतिक वस्तुओं का निर्माण है और दूसरी नयी पीढ़ी का निर्माण है। जहां तक भौतिक वस्तुओं के निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है, हमने काफी दूर तक उसमें सफलता प्राप्त की है। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। आबादी बढ़ती जाती है, जमीन उतनी ही है लेकिन वैज्ञानिक साधनों के कारण हमने अपनी उपज को सुधारा, खाद की व्यवस्था की, जमीन को और अधिक कमाया, आवपाशी की भी व्यवस्था की इसलिए हमारा उत्पादन काफी बढ़ा है। यह उत्पादन अब इतना हो गया है कि हम बाहर से जो करोड़ों रुपए का अन्न मंगाते थे, अब हमको एक दाना भी नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा बल्कि यहां से बाहर हम अन्न भेज सकेंगे।

13 hrs.

इसी तरह भौतिक और दूसरी वस्तुओं का सम्बन्ध है जो जीवन के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। इस निर्माण में, जैसा मैंने आपसे अभी निवेदन किया हमें बहुत दूर तक सफलता हासिल हुई है।

लेकिन जहां तक नई पीढ़ी के निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां हमें ज़रा भी सफलता नहीं मिली है। नई पीढ़ी का निर्माण उसी स्थिति में है जिस स्थिति में स्वराज्य मिलने के पहले था। मैं दुनिया के करीब करीब सब देशों में घूमा हुआ व्यक्ति हूँ और शिक्षा के विषय से अनुराग रहने के कारण मैंने सभी देशों के शिक्षा प्रणालियों का थोड़ा बहुत अध्ययन किया है। कोई भी शिक्षा प्रणाली ऐसी नहीं है कि जो शिक्षा प्रणाली सर्वथा निर्दोष कही जा सके लेकिन हमारे देश की शिक्षा प्रणाली में सबसे अधिक दोष है इसमें भी कोई संदेह नहीं हो सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डा० साहब अपना भाषण लंच के बाद जारी रखें।

13.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock*

— — —

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch
at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1972-73 Contd

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL
WELFARE, AND DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURE—Contd.

डा० गोविन्द दाम उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब भोजन के लिये मदन की बैठक स्थगित हुई उम समय मैं यह रहा था कि स्वराज्य के बाद हमारे देश के नव-निर्माण का युग है और इस नव-निर्माण में दो प्रकार के निर्माण हो रहे हैं। एक तो भौतिक वस्तुओं का निर्माण और दूसरे नई पीढ़ी का निर्माण। पहले प्रकार के निर्माण में हम सफलता मिली है, लेकिन दूसरे प्रकार के निर्माण में हम अब तक कोई सफलता नहीं मिली, और उसका कारण है। इस निर्माण में हमारी दृष्टि केवल भौतिक दृष्टि हो गई है। हमारी पच-वर्षीय योजनाओं को आप लें। वे केवल भौतिक योजनाएँ हैं। मैं भौतिक उन्नति के विरुद्ध नहीं हूँ। जिस देश में लोगो को जीवन की जरूरियात को चीजे नहीं मिलती, खाने को नहीं मिलता, पहनने के लिये कपडा नहीं मिलता, दूसरी चीजे नहीं मिलती वहा भौतिक निर्माण होना चाहिये, लेकिन यदि केवल भौतिक निर्माण उद्देश्य हो जाये तो व्यक्ति और समाज अर्थात् पूरे समाज का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता।

इस दृष्टि के कारण हमने धर्म की नई पीढ़ी के निर्माण में सर्वथा बहिष्कार कर दिया है। यहा धर्म शब्द का उपयोग मैं मजहब या रिलीजन दृष्टि से नहीं कर रहा हूँ। हमारे यहा धर्म इतना व्यापक शब्द है कि उसमें व्यक्ति और समाज का समस्त जीवन आ जाता है। धर्म के लक्षणों के सम्बन्ध में अनेक बातें हमारे शास्त्रों में कही गई

हैं। सब से अच्छा लक्षण तो हमारी मनुस्मृति में बतलाया गया है। उसमें कहा गया है कि :

धृति क्षमा उदमोस्तेयं शौचमिन्द्रियनिग्रह ।
धी विद्या सत्यमक्रोधो दशक धर्मलक्षणम् ॥

यह दस लक्षण व्यापक रूप से धर्म के लक्षण हैं। धर्म का एक गलत मतलब लगा कर हमने अपने सब कामों में से धर्म का बहिष्कार दिया है और सेकुलर शब्द का उपयोग कर लिया है। अपने संविधान में सेकुलर शब्द का ही हम गलत अर्थ लगाते हैं। यह सेकुलर शब्द पश्चिम से आया हुआ है। पश्चिम में इस शब्द का उपयोग उस समय हुआ था जिस समय पोप और पादरियों का अत्याचार चल रहा था, और उनके उन अत्याचारों को एक्सेजिआसिटिव नाम दिया गया था और एक्सेजिआसिटिव के विरोध में सेकुलर शब्द आया। हमारे यहा ऐसी कोई परिस्थिति नहीं थी। लेकिन इसका नतीजा यह निकला है कि रूपया ईश्वर से भी बड़ा हो गया है। आज जो अनैतिकता है, घूसखोरी है, सामाजिक पाप है उन का मुख्य कारण यह है कि धन हमारे यहा ईश्वर से भी ऊँचे स्थान पर बैठाया गया है। ईश्वर के सम्बन्ध में हमारे यहा दो प्रकार के मत हैं। कुछ लोग आस्तिक हैं और कुछ लोग नास्तिक हैं, लेकिन रूपये के सम्बन्ध कोई भी नास्तिक नहीं है, सब आस्तिक हैं। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस परिस्थिति में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। जब तक यह परिवर्तन नहीं होगा तब तक हमारे देश में व्यक्ति और समाज का निर्माण होने वाला नहीं है।

जहा तक धर्म का सम्बन्ध है, धर्म दो प्रकार के है एक व्यापक धर्म है और दूसरा विशिष्ट धर्म है। व्यापक धर्म सब लोगों पर व्यक्तिगत रूप से और सामाजिक रूप से लागू होता है और जो विशिष्ट धर्म होता है वह विशिष्ट लोगों पर और विशिष्ट अवसर पर लागू होता है। मैंने अभी मनुस्मृति का श्लोक पढा जिसमें मैंने बतलाया कि व्यापक रूप से धर्म के क्या लक्षण हैं और यदि आप विशिष्ट रूप से देखें तो विशिष्ट धर्म का बड़ा अच्छा दिग्दर्शन श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता में किया

[डा० गोविन्द दाम]

गया है। भगवान श्री कृष्ण भगवद्गीता में कहते हैं :

श्रेयास्वधर्मो विगुणः परधर्मात्स्वनुष्ठितात्
स्वधर्मो निघ्न श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः ॥

वह आगे फिर कहते हैं :

सहजं कर्म कौन्तेय गदोपमपि न त्यजेत् ।
सर्वरिम्भाहि दावेण घूमेनाग्निरिवावृताः ॥

तो यदि हम धर्म का शिक्षा में कोई स्थान नहीं रहा तो हमारी नई पीढ़ी का निर्माण ठीक तरह से नहीं हो सकता ।

शिक्षा प्रणाली के दोषों को हमारे मनीषी जानते थे । स्वराज्य के पहले भी हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार हो इसके लिये एक कमिशन नियुक्त हुआ था हेटर कमिशन । स्वाधीनता के सन् 1948-49 में हमारे भूतपूर्व राष्ट्रपति डा० राधाकृष्णन की अध्यक्षता में आयोग नियुक्त हुआ, फिर सन् 1959-60 में श्री श्रीप्रकाश की अध्यक्षता में दूसरी कमेटी बनी ।

फिर सन् 1964-65 में कोठारी आयोग स्थापित हुआ । इन सब आयोगों ने तथा कमितियों ने इस बात का कहा है कि हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार होना चाहिये और उममें धर्म का प्रवेश होना चाहिये । बिना उसके हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली कभी नहीं सुधर सकती । इस सम्बन्ध में श्रीयुत श्रीप्रकाश जी की कमेटी ने जो कुछ कहा है उसे मैं पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ :

“जनता पर से धर्म का अंकुश हटने जाने के कारण शिक्षा जगत तथा समाज में बहुत से दोष आ गए हैं । भारतीय जीवन का आधार धर्म रहा है । आज यह मूल ढीला हो रहा है । अतः राष्ट्र का जीवन छिन्न भिन्न होने से रोकने के लिए धर्म का आधार पुनः तैयार करना होगा जिसमें नैतिक तथा आध्यात्मिक मूल्यों की शिक्षा दी जाए ।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद घुसिया (बस्ती) : भारतवर्ष धर्म निरपेक्ष देश है और इसको डिकलेयर भी किया गया है । माननीय सदस्य कैसे किसी धर्म की बात कर रहे हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

डा० गोविन्द दाम : भौतिक उन्नति का भवन आध्यात्मिक भवन पर खड़ा होना चाहिए । जब तक आध्यात्मिक भवन पर भौतिक उन्नति का भवन खड़ा नहीं होता तब तक हमारा कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है । बिना इसके व्यक्ति और समष्टि का कल्याण नहीं हो सकेगा ।

जहां तक समाजवाद और गरीबी हटाने का सवाल है, समाजवाद के धर्म विरुद्ध नहीं है, गरीबी हटाने के विरुद्ध नहीं है । हमारे ऋषियों, महापियों ने हजारों वर्ष पहले योज की थी और वह खोज यह थी कि समस्त सृष्टि एक तत्व है । जो आप है वही मैं हूँ और जो मैं हू वही आप है और जो आप और मैं है, वही साग विश्व है, एक तत्व है । इस पर कुछ मूल बने थे

अहं ब्रह्मा स्मि तन्वमसि सर्वं खन्विदं ब्रह्म
सर्वं भूतहिते रताः

दुगमें बड़ा समाजवाद क्या हो सकता है, मैं नहीं समझ पाया । मेरा निवेदन है कि जहां तक शिक्षा प्रणाली के दोषों का सम्बन्ध है, उसमें आध्यात्मिकता और धर्म का प्रवेश होना चाहिये ।

भाषा के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात कहता हूँ । अभी तक सरकारी नीति घोषित होते हुए भी विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर तक माध्यम हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषायें नहीं हुई हैं । मैंने आरम्भ में कहा था कि दुनिया के करीब-करीब सभी देशों में मैं घूमा हूँ । कोई भी ऐसा अभाग्य देश, बदकिस्मत देश दुनिया में नहीं जिस देश की शिक्षा प्रणाली एक विदेशी भाषा के आधार पर चलती हो । हमें इसमें परिवर्तन करना होगा ।

मातृभाषाओं को हमें स्थान देना पड़ेगा, विश्व-विद्यालयों में इनको स्थान देना पड़ेगा, तब हमारा काम चल सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI M. GODFREY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians) : I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Education.

I had pointed out last year the housing facilities that should be given to the school children. I would like to stress that point again that our school buildings are no place where children could stay for such long hours, and I request the Government once more to take note of this.

I will take up the Report for 1971-72. The Government of India has sanctioned a scheme for the appointment of 30,000 additional Primary Teachers and 240 Assistant Inspectors. I suggest that instead of these Assistant Inspectors, it is better that we have full-fledged Inspectors who will do a better job. These inspectors are paid very meagrely and I suppose they just do the amount of work they are paid for. So, if we could get a few more inspectors who really go about and see the work that is being done in each of our schools I am sure we will be on the line of progress. It has also been stated in the report that these inspectors should go round and see that in each of the schools not only the children are working but the teachers are also doing their duty towards the children in all respects.

In this report it has been pointed out that the government is providing midday meals to about 9 lakh school children. This, I think, is a very good project. But I would like to ask, and I would like the Minister to reply, what meals are being given to these children in the schools. Besides this, they also say that CARE-assisted school midday-meal programme is also operating and this covers about 11 lakhs and over. If CARE organisation is providing midday meals to the children, I do not know what is happening to the money that the government is spending for the midday meals. Because, I have gone round many schools in Andhra Pradesh and I have noticed that these little

children get two tiny biscuits as midday meal, or some kind of wheat flour made into something is given to them. When CARE is providing the midday meals for children, I do not know what is happening to the money that the government is spending for the midday meals. I do not think that the amount that government is giving for midday meals is being utilized for midday meals. I would like a check to be made on that also.

Besides, government have opened work centres for the youth. This is a very good project to train the youth for the future in whatever profession they would like instead of stereotyped school education which our children are getting. I must say that our teachers are also giving parrot-like education to our children with the result that when they come out they are pushed into some sort of job by their parents, who are eager that they should do something for themselves, something good. Most of our children prove to be misfits in whichever jobs they are pushed into. I would really like these work centres to be improved and their standards raised so that they could give some sort of certificates to the boys and girls who seek employment after doing a sort of course in these work centres.

Now that the government is spending huge amounts on these work centres, I would like to know what happens to the produce of these work centres, because they must be working on some machinery and must be producing something. These produce could be sold in the market and the proceeds used towards the recurring expenses of these centres instead of government meeting their recurring expenses. Suppose they teach carpentry or mechanical engineering. When the children are working they must be producing something. The proceeds of the sale of these produce could be used for meeting the recurring expenses of these centres.

One point struck me when I was reading the Report and that is this. Desh Gitanjali is an excellent idea for strengthening the sense of national identity among our school children. But I was surprised to read further on that some money has been sanctioned by the government for teachers who are teaching the singing of these national anthem and national songs. I do not think we should pay our teachers for teaching the national

[Shrimati M. Godfrey]

anthem to our children. Everyone must know the national anthem and the teaching of it should be done as a part of the routine work, and this amount of money could be saved and used for other purposes instead of paying for special teachers to do teaching of national anthem. I do not think it would be right that the teachers should take payment for teaching national anthem. Everyone of us must know the national anthem and we should all sing it with whatever voice we have got and the teachers should not be paid extra for inculcating this national spirit into our children. It should come naturally and every school teacher should teach the children this. I do not think there should be any special teachers for organising this Desh Gitanjali.

It is said that the Government is giving assistance to voluntary educational organisations in the field of school education in certain directions like science education and library facilities. It is quite a large amount that the Government is giving. The Fourth Plan allocation for the scheme is Rs. 45 lakhs. I would like to ask the Minister whether this sum of Rs. 45 lakhs is being distributed among the different States because, I know, when I was in Andhra Pradesh, I was requesting for over two years for just Rs. 1,000 for a library for a certain school and the Government said that they had no funds. That school, I know, is doing very good work. 4,000 boys were going to benefit by it and it was a necessity there. Yet, the Government did not give it while I was there, with the result that the boys had to suffer. When Rs. 45 lakhs are being given for voluntary educational organisations, I think, the distribution should be examined and we should see that those voluntary organisations, which are doing real good work, are assisted in some way or the other.

It is very clear that the Government is in a mood to help these voluntary organisations but I am very sorry to say that particularly in Andhra Pradesh and, I think, in Madhya Pradesh they do not even give recognition to schools which are teaching through other languages. For instance, it was very difficult for me to get a few schools recognised—I do not think they are yet recognised—because they were teaching through the medium of English. It is a fundamental right whereby minorities

are allowed to teach through their own mother tongue. If it is mother tongue of a minority of us, we will naturally teach through that mother tongue. I am sure, the Government must recognise this and should give recognition to these schools which are doing a lot of good.

I am told, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is checking on statistics and seeing the number of parents who are wanting their children to be educated through media other than Telugu. Last time also I stressed this and said that when a State teaches through the medium of its own regional language, we are putting these boys and girls in water-tight compartments when they find themselves stronger in their own country. Government is not able to provide them with jobs in Government service and they are not able to seek employment outside their State. What is happening to these young boys and girls, who come out of schools teaching in the regional language, whether Tamil, Telugu, Marathi or some other language, is that they cannot get jobs in other States; they do not fit into companies because companies only want people knowing English or Hindi and then these boys are roaming about. That is what is causing indiscipline in schools and colleges.

Besides, I think, in technology and science subjects our regional languages are not rich enough yet and the books produced in the regional language, are not able to educate students in the college standard. They are not getting enough material supplied to them. The books produced are not as interesting as they expect them to be. I am sure, this also is contributing to the unrest and indiscipline that we are finding in our schools and colleges because there is no regular standard. I would like the Centre to take this up and at least put some sort of a control on education in the States so that there will be one standard throughout India and our boys and girls will find that the whole of India belongs to them and they can move from place to place.

Finally, about the Sapru House Library, I was really surprised to hear that there is a proposal for breaking up the international library, which is really catering to the needs of so many foreign students and so many of our own students. Since we have got a monument of this kind in India, we should be proud about it. I hear that this is the third

in the world which is supplying books of all languages and on any topic. It is first in Asia and the building is so very good. I would really be sorry if it is shifted to some other place. I would request the Minister to look into this and give an answer to me in his reply.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we welcome most of the criticisms and suggestions made by hon. Members. But I cannot agree with Mr. Barupal who made a very sweeping remark that the money intended for social welfare is not spent for those people for whom it is intended. I emphatically deny it. We have got every check and counter-check to see that the money is properly spent.

The Department of Social Welfare is concerned with the amelioration of the conditions of various under-privileged sections in our society, the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, woman and children and the handicapped people. The country has made very rapid progress economically and in other spheres due to various developmental activities. The benefit has reached the common people but for the backward classes of people some special programme has to be implemented.

The framers of the Constitution had recognised this and they made some provisions to ensure that special treatment is given to the backward classes. Article 46 enjoins on the State to promote educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. Article 39(f) envisages protection of children and youth against exploitation. Article 41 speaks of the need for public assistance in cases of old-age, sickness and disablement and other such cases. Article 47 enjoins as a primary duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of the people.

The Department of Social Welfare is charged with the implementation of a large number of Directive Principles in the Constitution. It was said during the debate that much money has not been found for this Department. Somebody suggested that backwardness should be treated and fought out just as liberation of Bangladesh and that more money should be spent in this sphere.

We have been spending a lot of money. We are also giving more and more provision in the various Five Year Plans. In the First Five Year Plan, only Rs. 26 crores were allotted and till the end of 1971, a sum of Rs. 370 crores have been spent. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 142 crores has been provided under the Central sector and Rs. 185 crores under the non-Plan State sector. So, on the whole, we are spending Rs. 327 crores for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Fourth Five Year Plan which is equal to the amount spent in all the previous three Five Year Plans.

The most important thing that we are doing for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes people is in the field of education. The education programme has really made a great impact. In 1931, the literacy rate for the Scheduled Castes was 1.9 per cent as against the general literacy rate of 9.5 per cent. This rose to 10.27 per cent for Scheduled Castes in 1961 against the general literacy rate of about 24 per cent. Thus, while in the case of general population, the literacy rose about three times, in the case of Scheduled Castes, it rose to five times. As for the Scheduled Tribes, the literacy rate in 1931 was 0.7 per cent and, in 1961, it was 8.54 per cent. And this literacy percentage rose to 12 times. Thus in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the growth of literacy has been at a far greater pace than that of general population.

In the post-matric education also, the improvement has been considerable. In 1950-51 the number of scholarships awarded to Scheduled Caste students was 1,316. This number rose to 1,68,000 in 1971-72. In the case of Scheduled Tribes, the corresponding figures are 348 in 1950-51 and 32,000 in 1971-72. Thus the total number of scholarships in 1971-72 is 2,00,000 and is expected to go up to 2,25,000 in 1972-73. Thus there are at present about 130 times as many Scheduled Caste students undergoing higher education as there were in 1950-51, while in the case of Scheduled Tribes the number has gone up by about 90 times. There has been a great demand for increase in the quantum of scholarship with regard to post-matric education. This was considered at the highest level and it has been decided that, due to paucity of resources, instead of enlarging the quantum, it is better to stick on to the number of people ;

[Shri K. S. Ramaswamy]

otherwise, the number covered will be less and only a few people will be getting the benefit. At present scholarship is given to all Scheduled Tribe people without any means or merit test, but with regard to Scheduled Caste people only means test is prescribed, *i.e.*, if the monthly income of the parents is Rs 500 and above, the student is not eligible for this scholarship. To give encouragement to meritorious students who get about 60 per cent in the aggregate in the final examination, the maintenance allowance has been enhanced; they are eligible for $1\frac{1}{2}$ times of the maintenance scholarship. This year it has been decided to extend these educational benefits to neo-Buddhists—the Scheduled Caste people who are converted to Buddhism.

With regard to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls, the improvement in education is not so much as in the case of boys. To give them some fillip, in the Fourth Plan period we have set apart Rs. 2 crores for starting girls' hostels—for both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and this year, about Rs. 30 lakhs have been provided for that.

Some hon. members said that more Ashram schools should be started and the education should be based on some craft. There are at present 733 Ashram schools. We are spending more and more every year. In 1969-70, we spent about Rs. 50 lakhs; in 1970-71, we spent about Rs. 77 lakhs, and in 1971-72, about Rs. 113 lakhs. We are giving more and more aid to Ashram schools, and the education is meant for primary and middle class. We are teaching them some craft also—spinning weaving, embroidery and so on.

There was a general criticism that the progress with regard to allocation of houses is not good. Providing houses is the concern of the States and the Centre is giving aid to the States when they build houses for these people. But the Centre is directly giving grant to people engaged in unclean occupations for building houses. We give 65 per cent grant, and the 25 per cent has to be borne by them, by the beneficiaries, either by way of labour or by way of other materials. In 1969-70 we had built 3,068 houses and given 307 house sites; in 1970-71 1,249 houses and 475 house sites were given to these people.

Then there was a demand that more drinking water facilities should be given to these people. This is a very urgent necessity and it is being done by the States and I am sure they will look into this matter.

Then there was a criticism that the Children's Nutrition Programme is not being implemented, that the Minister made a commitment but it is not being done. In the case of children, though the comprehensive national policy resolution has not yet been placed before the House, we are implementing the programme in the case of the children. In this year, about Rs.30 lakhs have been set apart for providing relief to destitute children in the orphanages and we have launched upon a special nutrition programme intended for the children of 0-6 years of age. We have covered the whole country and this has made much progress, I can say. This is one of the programmes which have reached the target well in time. I will say, even in advance.

In 1970-71 against a target of Rs. 6,80,000 children, 6,55,000 children were provided supplementary nutrition in tribal areas and city slums. In view of the good response to the programme, in 1971-72 the programme has been extended to 450 Tribal Development Blocks and to more than 200 cities for the benefit of the slum dwellers. In this programme, during 1971-72 more than 20.53 lakh children have been extended the benefits in more than 17,200 Centres.

In the coming year we are going to extend this programme for 30 lakhs children and Rs. 20 crores have been set apart for this purpose. Not only we are going to extend this programme to drought-affected areas but to nutritionally deficient pockets in the rural areas as well.

I want to reply to one or two criticisms. The hon. Member from Bastar said that some atrocities were committed in Bastar on some women and jobs are not given in the public sector industries to these people. The Home Ministry is also concerned with this and we are also looking into this matter and we will try to do whatever is possible to avoid this harassment.

Much was said about untouchability and that we have not been able to abolish untouchability. Untouchability can be abolished

only by giving more and more education to the people and especially, to the Scheduled Castes people and raising their status. Unless that is done, untouchability will not go. The Education Minister has introduced a Bill, the Untouchabilities Offences Prevention Bill, which is providing stringent measures to eradicate untouchability either by practice or by preaching.

I must say something about sports. Mr. Chandrapan said that circus should be developed. We were prepared to give any amount of encouragement to circus. Only, the circus profession is not coming. We have written to them, but they have not approached us.

With regard to sports, we have done excellent work last year. We have sent many teams to foreign countries. Many foreign troupes were here to play several games. In Cricket Tennis and Table Tennis our people have done very well. In the coming year, which is the Silver Jubilee Year of our Independence, we are going to have a mass youth rally in the capital as well as in the capitals of the States, and our programme is to follow it up in the coming years.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore) : I want only one clarification from the Minister.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The senior Minister would reply.

Mr. B. S. Murthy.

Dr. Kailas.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants for Education and Social Welfare, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of State Prof. Narul Hasan, a devoted educationist of great eminence, Deputy Ministers, Shri Ramaswamy and Shri Yadav, to the concept of Education, as I see it.

I wish to make a few suggestions. But, I have no doubt that the interests of Education and Social Welfare and Culture are all safe in the hands of these three prominent social workers and devoted educationists.

What is our national policy on education? Are we taking our education policies on right lines? We were discussing in this House the other day the mid-term appraisal of the Fourth-Plan. We heard the speech of Mr. Subramaniam, the hon. Minister of Planning while initiating the discussion and also at the time of winding up of the debate. His speech and that of Mr. Mohan Dharja convinced us that the implementation of the Fourth Plan during the coming years will be quite successful and that the Fifth Plan to follow will be a revolutionary one, so as to fulfil the aspirations of our people. In the same way, Dr. K. L. Rao has given us some revolutionary concepts and determination while he replied to the discussion relating to the Demands for Grants of his Ministry.

But, Sir, I do not understand what revolutionary measures are being undertaken by Education Department. When I read the whole report, I read some stereotyped thing which is coming again and again and no changes have been suggested. We talk of national integration. We talk of secularism. We talk of socialism. But, until and unless these things come into practice nothing can be done. We need men for implementing our plans. And, as has been very rightly said by Seth Govind Das, we are perhaps materialistically going up, but our character is not going up.

For this, I wish to suggest that if four zonal universities are started in four corners of our country, at Srinagar, at Kanyakumari, at Bhavnagar and at Gauhati, with common medium of instruction, common syllabus, common curriculum, etc. perhaps they will be able to have the necessary impact on the minds of our people.

For the last so many years Ministers after Ministers of the Central Government have been saying that there should be an All-India Educational Service. But the States are not replying to their letters or even those who have replied, have turned down this idea.

We have the University of Delhi, the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Banaras Hindu University and Visva-Bharati, and if these universities are linked together, we may be able to implement our ideas of democracy, socialism, national integration and secularism among the young people of our country.

[Dr. Kailas]

We talk about discipline in the country. Unless and until the Minister himself frames the Fifth Five-year Plan and attaches importance to the few suggestions which I have made here, and try to develop the sports, there will be no improvement. I read in the report that we have got Central Schools all over the country. They are 132 in number. In the Fifth Plan, I feel that 1,000 Central Schools should be established. There will be the same medium of instruction, the same syllabus and curriculum and thus, we will be able to have integration national coming about in our own time.

Before I sit down, I wish to ask a few questions.

First, how much grant has been given to the Central Sports Council during the year 1970-71? How much grant has been given to the State Sports Councils during the same year? When are you going to create or formulate a Central Sports Council? How much money have you sanctioned to Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Orissa and Tamilnadu to establish Rural Sports Centres for young non-students? Why is the Education Minister not pressing on the State Governments to establish rural centres as suggested in the Plan? When is the Central Ministry going to construct at Rajghat, Delhi, an indoor stadium according to international specifications with a cycle track, for which Rs. 2.5 crores has already been included? When is the project, 'Our India Project', going to materialise? Rs. 50 lakhs has been earmarked under this for inter-state students—Teacher camps. I would suggest that one or two such camps may be held in October-November, 1972-73 and 1973-74.

I feel that if Central schools are located all over the country and four Central universities plus those universities which I have mentioned earlier are established, the concept of "oneness" in the country, secularism and socialism will come into existence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Prof. Madhu Dandavate. He has only 3 minutes left over. What can he say in these three minutes?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : You may please apply Einstein's theory of relativity to time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He can have five minutes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This debate provides us an opportunity to review the performance of our educational system and policies and also examine whether a revision of our educational perspectives and orientation is called for.

Education has always been a process that touches individual as well as social planes. At the individual level, the educational process has been an agency to mould the attitude of mind and character, and at the social plane, it has always been the most effective agency and medium to bring about social transformation with the democratic consent of the people. With the growing pace of growing industrialisation and its complex problems, the system of education has also been contributing to the process of national development. The study of humanities must always help in cultivating the temper of the alumni, widen the horizons of human action and thought, and on the other hand, the scientific subjects and science in general must help the alumni in building up a scientific temper and a frame of mind in which all the inhibitions and prejudices of a tradition-bound society get completely dissolved.

The problem today is how these aims which appear to be rather abstract are to be brought down to concrete realities by reformulation of certain policies and programmes in the field of education. No doubt, the educational policies are framed and implemented at various levels, but there must be some common motivation which must permeate all these layers so that uniformity of attitudes can be built up.

Primary education forms one of the most important planks of our educational policy. There was a time when education was the exclusive preserve of privileged classes. With the new winds of change, we find that growing number of alumni drawn from the lower classes and strata of society are having the aspirations to get education. If we just look at the stupendous figures of those who are participating in the experiment of primary education, we find that in 1950-51 the number of students at primary level was 191.5 lakhs, while in 1955-56 it was 251.7 lakhs, in 1960-61, it was 349.9 lakhs, in 1965-66, it was 497.2 lakhs, in 1968-69 it was 541.6 lakhs, and the 1973-74 targets indicate 682.6 lakhs. The very dimensions of

the primary education reveal that the local authorities and local bodies will not be able to cope up with the growing problems of primary education. Therefore, it is necessary that in some form and at some stage, the Central Government steps into the picture. Of course, I am not suggesting centralisation, because I believe in decentralisation, and I do not want the powers of the local authorities to be taken over. If there is some trouble somewhere we are told that there must be centralisation or nationalisation. That seems to be the general penance for all the economic ills of society. If there is mismanagement of industry, there is a clamour that industry must be nationalised. Similarly, if there is student indiscipline and student unrest in my institution, I hope the protagonists of nationalisation would not say, "let us nationalise student indiscipline and student unrest." At the same time, I would plead that there should be a more effective intervention by the Centre in primary education with more grants and more allocation of funds without disrupting the authority of the local bodies in the States.

A word about the fall in academic standards and disparities in standards and facilities in schools conducted by different agencies. We have in our country a certain aristocratic schools with enviable standards and facilities. Unfortunately, in some of these aristocratic schools a new class is emerging which has no concern for what is happening in the field of social change. They have an aristocratic aloofness in society and they are building up a psychological and mental hostility to all forces of social change in the country. This will have to be eliminated and some sort of equality and uniformity established in the educational standards and facilities that are made available in different schools.

Our present system of education is intrinsically based on a "single-point entry" into educational institutions. I think this will have to be transformed so that we are able to have multiple-point entry system under which at any point in their lives those who have missed the opportunity to join educational institutions at an earlier stage can join part-time courses. Thus the gateways of education will have been thrown open to all at all ages.

There is disparity in education among boys and girls. The Education Minister had said that in the 6-11 age group only 60 per

cent of the girls come to school whereas in the case of boys it is 95 per cent. This must be rectified.

Examination reforms are urgently called for. As a teacher, I can say without any fear of contradiction that our examination system today is nothing else but a memorisation test. It is just a gamble or a lottery. If the Finance Minister has imposed a new levy on lotteries I think today's examination system deserves such an impost more than any other.

The semester system must be introduced on a wider scale. More weightage must be given to work put in by the students in the course of the academic year. Radical reforms must be introduced in the syllabi. Methods of teaching in the field of history must be completely changed. Today history is being taught with pride, passion and prejudice. There should be neither 'Hinduisation' of history nor 'Muslimisation' of it. There must be 'Indian' touch to the teaching of Indian history. This is greatly needed today. But this cannot be brought about if the teachers are actuated by communal or caste prejudices. In the existing curricula, more scope should be given to the motivations of history, economic and social.

I do not want to touch elaborately the problem of the medium of instruction. Though the Minister of Education is in favour of the regional language as medium at the university level, I would suggest that in order to ensure inter-university mobility and communication, which is a great need in this age of expertisation, as far as possible Hindi should be made the uniform medium of instruction. In those States where there is hostility to Hindi, we might permit English or the regional language as medium of instruction as an exception. In modern subjects in science and technology, language transforms itself into a non-language, through the medium of symbols and equations and therefore, it should not be difficult at all to implement this language policy.

I will conclude by saying that we should overhaul our machinery and build our educational system by absorbing the best in experiments in education in different parts of the world without losing moorings in our soil. In this, I think, we should be guided by what Mahatma Gandhi always used to say: 'I want the winds of all cultures to blow freely,

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

about my house but not to be swept off my feet by any."

श्री हरि सिंह (खुर्जा) . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण विभाग की रिपोर्ट को गौर से पढ़ा। शिक्षा विभाग के प्रयत्नों के लिए मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। शिक्षा के स्तर को सारे देश में ऊँचा करने के लिए और देश के कान-कानों में शिक्षा पहुँचाने के लिए उनके प्रयत्न बधाई के पात्र हैं। लेकिन मैं साथ-साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो हमारे विश्वविद्यालय और कॉलेज में विद्यार्थी-गण शिक्षा पा रहे हैं उससे बजाये उनके क्रि वे बेहतर और अच्छे इन्मान बने, समाज में अच्छे नागरिक बने, देखने में यह आ रहा है कि वे अनुशासनहीन और अहिंसा पर उन्माह होकर आते हैं, बगवान का मन लिए हुए उप समाज में आते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि विद्यार्थी मैं जो आज अनुशासनहीनता हैं, उनकी अहिंसा की ओर जो प्रवृत्ति है, अपराधमूलक जो उग्रता मन बन गया है इसके लिए और दूसरे कारण हों सकते हैं लेकिन शिक्षा के माध्यम में भी इन्मान इन्मान बनता है, उनकी कुप्रवृत्तियाँ दबती हैं। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज भारत सरकार के द्वारा जो शिक्षा दी जा रही है, हमारे देश में जो प्रचार किया जा रहा है उसके माध्यम से क्या इन सारी कुप्रवृत्तियों पर हमारे विश्वविद्यालय के स्तर तक कोई रोक लगा सकते हैं, क्या उनके मन को मोड़ने के लिए, उनके अच्छे विचार बनाने के लिए, उनको अच्छा नागरिक बनाने के लिए शिक्षा के माध्यम से कुछ किया जा सकता है? मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा यदि हम चाहते हैं कि भविष्य में भारतवर्ष अच्छा हो, हिन्दुस्तान एक खुशहाल मुल्क हो तो आवश्यक है कि जो आज का विद्यार्थी कल का शामक, हुकूमत करने वाला होगा, कल को इंजीनियर और साहित्यकार होगा उसके मन में अच्छे विचार पैदा करने के लिए हमको शिक्षा प्रणाली में कुछ न कुछ परिवर्तन करना होगा। यदि यह नहीं हुआ तो मुझ को सन्देह है कि हमारे सारे प्रयत्न बेकार जायेंगे। आप जानते हैं कि हमारा

देश महान है—55 करोड़ का यह देश दूर-दूर तक फैला हुआ है लेकिन देखने में आ रहा है कि आज तमिलनाडु में, केरल में, पंजाब में, राजस्थान में भिन्न-भिन्न आधार पर शिक्षा दी जा रही है। कोई एक यूनिफार्म शिक्षा नहीं है। सारे देश में बेगिक स्तर पर एक शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए। उसमें नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन भी होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शीतलूर में जो नेशनल इंटिग्रेशन कॉमिटी हुई थी उसमें हम बात पर जोर दिया गया था कि अगर हम चाहते हैं कि भारत एक मजबूत देश हो तो बहुत आवश्यक है कि हमारे देश में बेसिक स्तर एक समान होना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि आज भ्रष्टाचार हमारे समाज में घेर कर गया है और शिक्षा विभाग भी उसमें दूर नहीं है। शिक्षा में जो दूसरे भ्रष्टाचार है उनकी तरफ मैं कोई इंगारा नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन एक नया भ्रष्टाचार हमारे कॉलेज में और हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूलों में घुसा है और वह यह कि हर प्रिंसिपल या कार्डिनल कोई अध्यापक एक अखबार, चाहे दैनिक हो, चाहे साप्ताहिक हो या मंथली हो, निकालना शुरू कर देता है। आप जानते हैं कि प्रेम की बड़ी शक्ति होती है। नैपोलियन जो बड़ा बहादुर था, बड़ा बलवान था, जिम्मे बहुत से देशों को भी जीता था वह भी अखबार वालों से डरता था। तो जो भ्रष्टाचारी प्रिंसिपल है या अध्यापक है वे किसी अखबार के करेस्पॉन्डेंट बन जाते हैं या कोई साप्ताहिक अथवा मंथली अखबार निकालने लगते हैं। जब उनके पास अखबार होता है तो इम्पेक्टर आफ स्कूल्स, मैनेजर और दूसरे अफसरान उनसे डरते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ और खाम तोर पर मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह मेरी माँग है कि किसी भी एड्ड स्कूल के प्रिंसिपल, कोई अध्यापक को, क्लर्क को या लाइब्रेरियन को इजाजत न दी जाये कि वे किसी पेपर के करेस्पॉन्डेंट बन सकें या कोई अखबार निकाल सकें या कोई मँगचीन शायी कर सकें वरना उनके भ्रष्टाचारों को छिपावे के लिए अखबार बड़े सबल हो जाते हैं।

में वे सारे सदन को सुना दिया है और भ्रष्टाचार का रूप मैं ने मंत्री महोदय के समक्ष विशेष रूप से रखा है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि वे इस पर अवश्य ध्यान देने।

आप जानते हैं कि सेकेन्ड्री स्टेज तक, इन्टर-मीडिएट तक जो तनख्वाह पाने वाले अध्यापक होते हैं, देखने में आया है कि दिल्ली में जो अध्यापकगण हैं उनकी तनख्वाहें और वेतनमान बहुत ऊंचे हैं लेकिन साथ में गाजियाबाद में, जहां से उत्तर प्रदेश शुरू हो जाता है, वहां के अध्यापक जो एक समान काम करते हैं उनकी पे में और वेतनमान में जमीन आसमान का फर्क है। तो मैं कहना हूँ कि एक श्रेणी के जो अध्यापक हैं वे चाहे केरल के रहने वाले हों, चाहे पंजाब के रहने वाले हों, चाहे दिल्ली या उत्तर प्रदेश के रहने वाले हों, उनकी तनख्वाह में बहुत ज्यादा फर्क नहीं होना चाहिए। आप जानते हैं अध्यापक जब देखेगा कि पड़ोस में दूसरे अध्यापक ऊंची तनख्वाह पा रहे हैं, वह जब देखेगा कि पड़ोस के निवासी कलकत्ता दफ्तर में जाकर ज्यादा तनख्वाह पा रहे हैं तो उसकी आत्मा विद्रोह कर उठेगी और फिर वह स्वस्थ समाज का निर्माण नहीं कर पायेगा। दिल्ली में हायर सेकेन्ड्री स्कूलों के अध्यापकों का पे-रिवीज़न हुआ। उसमें माना गया था कि जो लाइब्रेरियन हायर सेकेन्ड्री स्कूल में काम करते हैं वह भी एट पार होंगे लेकिन जब पेज का रिवीज़न हुआ, माडिफिकेशन हुआ तब लाइब्रेरियन की तनख्वाह में कोई बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं की गई। मैं मन्त्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर भी खींचना चाहता हूँ।

15 hrs.

एक बात मुझे भारत की सभ्यता और कल्चर के बारे में भी कहनी है। फतेहपुर सीकरी हमारे इतिहास का एक जीता जागता रूप है, लेकिन मुझे यह देखकर बड़ा अफसोस हुआ है कि फतेहपुर सीकरी का ओ मीन्यूमेंट है, उसकी दीवार से लगाकर एक कारखाना बनना शुरू हो गया है जिससे धुआ

उठकर उसकी शोभा खराब की जा रही है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस प्रकार के जो भी हमारे ऐतिहासिक स्मारक हैं उनको फंक्शरियों के धुंये से बरबाद न होने दिया जाए क्योंकि जिन हाथों ने उनको बनाया था वह हाथ, वह कला अब लौटकर इस संसार में आने वाली नहीं है किमी भी पूंजीपति के द्वारा इस प्रकार अनोखे और अनुपम स्मारक जो हमारे इतिहास की मन्ची कहानी कहने वाले हैं, उनको न मिटाया जाए। साथ ही साथ कलकत्ता मैमोरियल की क्या हालत है। मैंने बड़े गौर से देखा है, जब मैं विद्यार्थी था तब भी देखा और आज भी देखा है कि वह मैमोरियल मिर्फ अंग्रेजों की हमारे ऊपर दामता दिखाता है। वहां पर अजायबघर है, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अजायबघर को बलेंस करें कि एर तरफ हिन्दुस्तान की कहानी जो सच्ची है उसकी तस्वीर भी हो और दूसरी तरफ अंग्रेजों का जो दिखाना चाहते हैं, वह भी उसमें दिखाई पड़ना रहे। लेकिन आज यह होता है कि वहां पर सारी अंग्रेजों की गुलामी की छाया अभी भी दिखाई पड़ती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह के मैमोरियल को हमारे देश में धोपे रखना हमारे देश के लिए कलंक है।

मैं अब आपका ध्यान हरिजन समाज की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ। हरिजन समाज बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है और हरिजन समाज में भी, सबसे निचले वर्ग के लोगों में भी इतिहास की बात है कि शैडूल्ड कास्ट या अनुमूचित जाति के लोगों में जो लोग सत्ता पा गये हैं उन्हीं के परिवार वालों को फायदा हो रहा है। जो पीसा सरकार दे रही है, जो तरक्की, जो सहायता जुटा रही है उसमें भी कुछ ही परिवारों का एकाधिकार हो गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों की आबादी को स्वच्छ करने के लिए, उनकी बस्तियों को अच्छा बनाने के लिए बार फूटिंग पर काम करना चाहिए। आज उनकी छोटी-छोटी, टूटी-फूटी जो झोपड़ियां हैं वह गई गुजरी हैं। उनका शीघ्र सुधार किया जाना चाहिए। इन अल्पाङ्क के साथ, उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister will reply at 3 15 p.m. We have hardly 12 minutes left but I have a long list. I shall go strictly according to the order in which the whips have sent in their names to me.

श्री रामसुगत प्रसाद (बामगांव) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री द्वारा प्रस्तुत 1972-73 के बजट का मैं समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

इसमें मन्देश नहीं कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विकास हुआ है। प्रादमरी, जूनियर, हाई स्कूल, इंजीनियरिंग कालेज, मेडिकल कालेज, विश्वविद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन उनमें गुणात्मक जो परिवर्तन होने चाहिए वह जिस क्रम से होने चाहिए, वह जिस गति से होने चाहिए वह नहीं हुए हैं।

हमको इस बात की प्रमत्नता है कि नेशनल पालिसी आन एजुकेशन 1968 में स्वीकार की गई है, अगर उमका टीक ढग से कार्यान्वित किया जाए और दिलचस्पी लेकर किया जाय तो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काफी सुधार हो सकता है।

श्रीमन्, प्राइमरी स्कूलों की संख्या देश के अन्दर बहुत ज्यादा है और वहीं से छोटे बच्चों की बुनियाद बनती है जो आगे चलकर अच्छे नागरिक बनते हैं। लेकिन जो वहाँ की शिक्षा की व्यवस्था है, जिस प्रकार वहाँ की शिक्षा दी जाती है, जिस प्रकार वहाँ के अध्यापकों की स्थिति है, थोड़ी तनख़ाह में, फटे पुराने कपड़े पहनकर वह बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं टूटे फूटे स्कूलों के अन्दर पढ़ाई होनी है, इन परिस्थितियों में जो स्तर हम देश में बनाना चाहते हैं उन छात्रों का शिक्षा के माध्यम से, वह सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन जो सर्वप्रमुख बात है नेशनल पालिसी आन एजुकेशन, उसमें यह भी है। इसको सही ढंग से लागू किया जाए और समय-समय पर उसमें परिवर्तन भी किया जाए अपने देश की परिस्थिति के अनुकूल, तो मैं ममज्ञता हूँ कि इसमें सुधार बाँधित होगा और देश का कल्याण जल्दी हो पायेगा।

श्रीमन्, थोड़ा सा समाज कल्याण की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि इतना रुपया समुक्त-अमुक्त कार्यों के लिए खर्च किया जाता है। मैं मानता हूँ रुपया सरकार व्यय कर रही है लेकिन देखना यह है कि जिन परिस्थितियों में यह रुपया दिया जा रहा है उसका वास्तविक लाभ जिन लोगों के लिए दिया जा रहा है उनको पहुँचता नहीं। मैं ममज्ञता हूँ कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो सरकार व्यय करती है उसका आंशिक लाभ होता है। अनुसूचित जाति या अनुसूचित जन जाति के छात्र शिक्षा प्राप्त करके विकलते हैं, सरकारी सहायता के माध्यम से, उनको नौकरी समय में नहीं मिल पाती है। परिणाम यह होता है कि फिर वे अपने परिवार में जो गरीब लोग हैं, जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है, जिनकी सामाजिक स्थिति खराब है, उन्हीं वानावरण में जा करके बेकार पड़े रहते हैं और नौकरी के अभाव में उनकी स्थिति भी खराब होनी जाती है और सरकार ने जो योग्यता का मापदण्ड लगा रखा है, योग्य लोग मिलेंगे तभी उनका नौकरी मिलेगी, उमका सही उदाहरण वहा प्रस्तुत हो जाता है जब वह पढ़ाई लिखाई के बाद नौकरी न मिलने के कारण जो योग्यता प्राप्त हुई रहती है, वह भी समाप्त हो जाती है। इसलिए इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दे। सरकार के पास उपलब्ध आकड़े आसानी से मिल सकते हैं कि कितने अनुसूचित जाति के छात्र विश्वविद्यालयों से, डिग्री कालेजों से या उत्तर माध्यमिक विद्यालयों से निकलते हैं और उनकी सूची बनाकर जो कुछ भी सरकार के लिए नौकरियों के स्थान की उपलब्ध होने चाहिए उनके प्रतिष्ठत के आधार पर उनको नौकरी तत्काल देने की व्यवस्था की जाए। अगर वह योग्य नहीं है, सरकार के ऊँचे अधिकारियों का जो मापदण्ड है उमके अनुसार योग्य नहीं है तो उनको विशेष रूप से प्रशिक्षण दे कर योग्य बनाने की भी व्यवस्था है, ऐसा करके उनको नौकरी दी जाए। तभी इस वर्ग का कल्याण हो सकता है। नहीं तो सरकार करोड़ों रुपया निरर्धति करती रहेगी

और अनुसूचित जाति के लोग, या अनुसूचित जन जाति के लोग शिक्षा प्राप्त करके अपने परिवार वालों में चले जायेंगे और उनकी योग्यता नष्ट होती जाएगी, इस तरह उनका कल्याण नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान इधर आकृष्ट करूंगा कि जो कुछ सरकार प्रदेशों के माध्यम से रूपया व्यय करती है, अनुसूचित जातियों के कल्याण के लिए उम पर नियंत्रण भी रखे कि सही माने में रूपया खर्च होता है या नहीं। जो सरकारी अधिकारी उन प्रदेशों में हैं, जो कुछ पैसा सरकार की ओर से निचली जाति के कल्याण के लिए जाता है, उसमें पहले ही कमीशन तय कर लेते हैं, उसके बाद जो कुछ बच जाता है वह खर्च होता है और अनुसूचित जाति के जो वे-पढ़े लिखे लोग है वह कोई लाभ नहीं उठा पाते हैं, सरकारी अधिकारियों का कल्याण होता है। इसलिए मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूंगा कि प्रदेश सरकारों पर अंकुश रखे और समाज कल्याण विभाग जो भी प्रदेशों में है उनका खर्च ठीक ढंग से होना चाहिए।

अनुसूचित जाति की छात्राओं की पढ़ाई की ओर माननीय उप मंत्री जी ने ध्यान दिया है और कहा है कि उनके छात्रावास बनाने के लिए इतना रूपया खर्च किया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जाति की छात्राओं की शिक्षा में सुधार छात्रावास बनाकर नहीं कर सकते हैं। जो भी अनुसूचित जाति के लोग है वह अपनी लड़कियों, अपनी छात्राओं को अपने घर पर ही रखकर पढ़ाते हैं, छात्रावासों के लिए जो पैसा आप देते है वह पैसा उनको छात्रवृत्ति रूप में, आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में दिया जाय ताकि अधिक से अधिक छात्राओं पढ़ लिख सकें और उनको नौकरी देने के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था की जाए, तभी उनका कल्याण हो पायेगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : I am taking this opportunity to thank Education Ministry and more especially the Prime Minister who has taken a bold decision

to grant educational facilities to the new converts to Buddhism. I hope during the next academic year when the colleges reopen, the students belonging to the Buddhist religion will get the educational facilities.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : They are getting even this year.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Then I must thank you doubly.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : What about the services ?

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : As suggested by Mr. Busumatari, I hope the Government will take an early decision to grant reservations to them in the Government services too.

So far as the scholarship amount given to the students is concerned, I think the amount was fixed some time in the last century. In spite of the fact that the prices have gone up and the standard of living of the people have increased, the students are paid the same scholarship amount of Rs 27 and those who are in the hostels are given Rs 40 more. I think the government must come forward to serve the down-trodden by increasing the amount of scholarship granted to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and now Buddhists too.

श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी (हमीरपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि समाज-कल्याण विभाग बिल्कुल अलग रहे। यह विभाग तो उसी तरह से है जैसे पुजारी लोग ठाकुर जी की पूजा करते हैं और खाना खुद खा जाते हैं और सब कुछ खत्म कर देते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि हरिजन कल्याण-विभाग अलग रहे। हरिजन कल्याण-विभाग के अलग होने के साथ-साथ जो धार्मिक ग्रंथ हरिजनों के खिलाफ भेद-भाव पैदा करते हैं उनको भी खत्म करना चाहिये। जब तक आत्मरत् सर्वभूतेषु अर्थात् सारे प्राणी एक हैं इस तरह के ग्रंथ शिक्षा में नहीं पढ़ाये जायेंगे तब तक हमारा कोई भी कल्याण नहीं हो सकता। हर नेता बोलता है कि शिक्षा में परिवर्तन करना है, लेकिन परिवर्तन होता नहीं है। कौन करे ? क्या भगवान करे, कोई देवता करे ?

[श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्दजी]

यहा पर कोई भी परिवर्तन नहीं होता। साल में बराबर नाम एक बार टिबेट हो जाता है, उन्होंने बोल दिया, इन्होंने बोल दिया और मामला खत्म हो जाता है। बेचारे हरिजन जहा के तहा ही है। उनकी कृती हालत है।

आज हम देखते हैं कि हरिजन गरीब ही है, लेकिन हम गृही पर जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं वह इन्ही हरिजनों से बल पर बैठे हैं। हरिजन हमें मदद देना मना है, लेकिन समाज उनके खिलाफ जाता है। उन हरिजनों के लिये कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। हरिजनों के नाम जमीन का पट्टा कराया जाता है लेकिन वह स्टे हो जाता है। अगर जमीन निकालते हैं तो वह हरिजनों को मिलती नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों की शिक्षा का और विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। जाति-पाति का नाम मिटा देना चाहिये और जिन पुस्तकों में जाति पाति का भेदभाव डाला गया है, स्त्रियों के खिलाफ कहा गया है, शूद्रों के खिलाफ कहा गया है उनको समाप्त कर देना चाहिये। शूद्र वह समझा जाता है जो काम करता है और जो बेईमान है, बैठे बैठे खाना है वह बड़ा आदमी है? जो बेचारा परिश्रम करता है क्या वह शूद्र है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि हम शिक्षा से परिवर्तन हो और हरिजन कल्याण विभाग का जितना अपना है उसका ठीक रूप से उपयोग हो।

मुझे बतलाया गया कि हरिजन कल्याण विभाग में कोई भी हरिजन अधिकारी नहीं है। क्या हरिजन आदमी पढ़ा लिखा नहीं है, योग्य नहीं है? आने बाबू जगजोवन राम को देखा है? उन्होंने गिनना बड़ा काम किया है हरिजनों के लिये। इसी तरह से बाबा साहब अम्बेदकर पैदा हुए जिनके दिल में हरिजनों के प्रति बड़ी हमदर्दी थी, महात्मा गांधी से भी ज्यादा। महात्मा गांधी ने तो राजनीतिक दृष्टि से काम किया क्योंकि उसके वगैर अंग्रेज बाबू में नहीं आते, लेकिन डा० अम्बेदकर ने दिल से काम किया है, जैसे एक मजदूर काम करता है व घर का आदमी काम करता

है। इसीलिए हरिजनो में योग्य से योग्य आदमी को यह विभाग सौंपा जाय। लेकिन आज बड़ा भेदभाव चल रहा है। यहा पर हर साल टिबेट होता है। कभी इस विभाग को गृह मंत्रालय से जोड़ दिया जाता है और कभी गृह मन्त्रालय के बजाय इम बेचारे को शिक्षा विभाग में जोड़ दिया जाता है। यह एक तरह का पुछल्ला बन गया है कि इसको चलाइये।

जहा तक मन्त्रियों का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने सीधी बात बतला दी कि उनका समर्थन तो हमें करना ही है। जो कांग्रेस पार्टी वाले हैं उनको तो अन्धों की तरह से आख बन्द करके सरकार का समर्थन करना ही है और वह करेंगे भी। लेकिन आखिर कोई हथियार हुआ करता है काम करने के लिये। कानून बग नहीं होता है, लेकिन उसके प्रयोग का सवाल है। एक चाकू से चाहे आप फोड़े का आपरेशन कर दें या गरदन काट दें। समाज-कल्याण विभाग अच्छा है, लेकिन वह ऐसे आदमियों के हाथ में है जो उनको खाए जाते हैं। यह विभाग में आदमियों के हाथ में देना चाहिये जो उनका ठीक से मचालन करें।

मैं बहुत अधिक बोलने का आदि नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो धार्मिक ग्रंथ जहर बोते हैं उनको तो शिक्षा का काम से निकाल ही देना चाहिये। दिल्ली में एक चौपाई पढाई जाती है

डोल गैंगार शूद्र पशु नारी,
ये सब ताडन के अधिकारी।

यदि इन चौपाइयों को नहीं निकालेंगे और हम तरह के धार्मिक ग्रंथों को प्रोत्साहन देंगे तो आप किस तरह से आगम में ममानता लायेंगे?

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों के नाम पर कि हमको 90 फीसदी हरिजनों ने बोट दिये हैं, पहली पार्लियामेंट भी हरिजनों के नाम पर बनी थी, लेकिन हरिजनों की हालत जहा की तहा है। इसकी ओर ठीक से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन माँगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all I should like to express my very deep sense of gratitude to many hon. Members who have made kind references to me personally. All that I can say is that all of us shall do our best to do something in the field of education, which will satisfy hon. Members.

I will not deal in detail with points raised in connection with the Department of Social Welfare since most of these have already been discussed by my colleague, Shri Ramaswamy. I would, however, like to make this statement that I am myself extremely unhappy at the fact that even 25 years after independence the position of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is far from satisfactory. I am convinced that we have to devise some new strategy to deal with the situation. What has been done has yielded fruitful results and it should be continued, but we should not become complacent and continue only with the same approach which we have done in the past.

I will deal only with some of the points that have been raised by hon. Members. I am sorry, it will not be possible for me to deal with all the points in the short time at my disposal, but I shall be writing to hon. Members on those points which I cannot deal with but which have a bearing on any specific incident.

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa referred to the condition of schools in Rajasthan which have no building or equipment; Shri Jagannath Mishra referred to the position of education in Bihar; Shri Bhattacharyya complained that some teachers in West Bengal were harassed on the ground that they were sympathetic to his party. Incidentally, in regard to the last point I made inquiries from the State Government and I was told that only two incidents had come to the notice of the State Government, one of which was that some unruly elements forced the headmaster of a school to resign and the other was that some rowdy students were harassing the staff and students of Raja Ram Mohan Roy

College. Both these incidents are being inquired into by the State Government.

I would only submit that I cannot possibly deal here with these observations about the specific problems of individual States because they relate to State Governments but so far as the general problems are concerned I will certainly draw the attention of the State Governments to matters of policy.

The question of the revision of pay scales of Delhi teachers has been raised. As soon as this honourable House approves the Demands of my Ministry and of the Home Ministry, the Delhi Administration will be instructed to go ahead with the payment of the new pay scales.

The question of confirmation of teachers working in Delhi schools has been raised. The Government of India have already sent instructions that all temporary teaching posts in Government schools, colleges and teachers training institutions where enrolment has stabilised should be converted into permanent ones provided that the temporary posts have been in existence for a period of at least three years and are required for work of a permanent nature. I shall try to see that this policy is implemented as expeditiously as possible.

Several hon. Members have referred to the question of the division of Sapru House Library. In this connection, I should like to clarify a point. Apparently, the information that has been conveyed to hon. Members is not quite accurate in certain respects. As far as the records of Education Ministry go, Prof. V K R.V. Rao did not give any specific assurance that the Library would not be divided, nor was any official communication conveying this decision sent to the authorities of the erstwhile Indian School of International Studies. Similarly, the memorandum which was submitted by 125 Members of Parliament in April, 1969, does not contain any reference to this Library. So, in these respects, the information given was not quite accurate. I may be permitted to point out that some hon. Members were kind to see me on March, 27 and had handed over to me a representation in which it was suggested that ways and means be found to ensure the compact character of Sapru House Library. I explained to them that this question had to

[Prof. Nurul Hasan]

be settled by mutual discussion between the Indian Council of World Affairs and the Jawaharlal Nehru University. I assured the Members of Parliament that Government would consider favourably any proposal for assistance to implement an agreed decision of these two organisations. I also assured the Members that Government will favourably consider proposals to provide assistance for strengthening facilities in Sapru House Library in case the University decides to shift this collection to the new campus.

Then, Shri Chandrappan made a mention about decentralisation of the National Fitness Corps and the transfer of National Discipline Scheme instructors to the States. We have already requested the State Governments to take over the administration as well as the services of instructors in the States' service. It is my understanding that the majority of the instructors will receive higher pay scales than they are at present drawing under the Central Government. In any case, we have assured that no one will get less pay and allowances than they are drawing now. I would also like to assure hon. Members that those who cannot be absorbed by the State Government for reasons other than the refusal of the instructors themselves to join the State Government service will be found alternative employment elsewhere and such personnel will not face any retrenchment.

The hon. Member from Tamil Nadu was good enough to make a careful study of the Budget and point out that there have been several shortfalls in expenditure. I am very glad that he has taken this trouble and it will be a matter of satisfaction to all of us in the Ministry of Education to keep on ensuring that in case we cannot increase the allocations, we should at least spend what is given to us. But last year, the hon. Members will recall, was rather an extra-ordinary year and all Ministries were required to reduce their expenditure and there was a general target of 5 per cent reduction. We had agreed to reduce expenditure by Rs. 2.35 crores, and also to make an attempt to spend less in so far as the balance was concerned. There was, in all, a short-fall of Rs. 2.87 crores in the expenditure of the Ministry. In addition to this, there was a saving of Rs. 1.51 crores under the scheme for educated unemployed which was taken up in the latter

part of the year. In fact, formal sanctions could be sent to the State Governments only in October. Shri Anthony Reddy referred to this and asked why the provision for the appointment of 30,000 teachers was not utilised. I am happy to say that formal sanction letters for more than 30,000 teachers have been sent to the State Governments and I understand that most of these have since been appointed. The State Governments took a little time to make these appointments and, therefore, the full allocation was not utilised.

In regard to the savings under the National Council of Educational Research and Training, it was due partly to the economy measures which every organisation was called upon to effect; it was also because certain capital outlay had to be postponed for reasons I have discussed. Then the receipts of the National Council of Educational Research and Training had increased under the head 'Sale of Books'. The grant required from Government was consequently reduced in the last year.

Shri Afzalpurkar pointed out that only 37 per cent of the outlay on elementary education had been spent in the first three years and wondered how the remaining Rs. 147 crores would be spent in the remaining two years. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I entirely share the anxiety of the hon. Member. My only submission is that the State Governments, I hope, will now take more energetic steps to ensure that there is no further shortfall in expenditure on primary education. This is almost entirely a shortfall in the State sector.

Shri Ulaganambi also made a reference to the 12 million dollar loan from U.S. AID which was not fully utilised. What was actually utilised was 7.3 million dollars. The main reasons for not utilising the entire amount were two-fold. Firstly, there was a delay between the two Governments in finalising the terms and conditions of the loan, and during this period several institutions were getting their equipment from other sources. Secondly, the U.S. Government did not agree to give waiver for special types of proprietary items of equipment which were asked for by our universities and institutions because such a waiver was against their normal policy of purchase through open-bid tenders. On this point, I am sure, my friends from University Departments would

bear me out that, when very sophisticated equipment is needed, any Head of Department or any scientist would wish to have the specific equipment that he needs acquired. That specific equipment usually bears a proprietary name if it is produced in the United States and this caused a great deal of difficulty. Therefore, many of their useful items of equipment could not be acquired under this scheme. The terminal dates laid down by the U.S. for the disbursement of the loan were very rigid, and that was also one of the factors

Another specific point raised was about the teaching of regional languages in the Central Schools located in Tamil Nadu. The policy of the Central Government is to give encouragement for the teaching of the various regional languages. It has been decided that where there are twenty or more children demanding of a particular language, *i.e.* the regional language of the State in which the school is situated, then such a teacher would be provided entirely at the expense of the Central Government itself. We would not demand any share in the expenditure.

SHRI M RAMGOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : There are so many schools in the States. Can't they go and get instructions there ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : According to the information available, out of 8 schools in Tamil Nadu, 6 schools are already teaching Tamil language.

In regard to the International Institute of Tamil Studies, I had myself had a discussion with the Education Minister of Tamil Nadu and I had stated this, that out of a sum of Rs. 1 crore which has been made available to Tamil Nadu for writing of books in Tamil, if a proposal were to be sent to me for the utilisation of a portion of this amount for financing development programmes of this Institute, we would be able to consider this.

There have been several other points, but, I think there is very little time. So, I will pass over some of the points and write to the Members or speak to them at some other time.

Shri Sulaiman Sait referred to the Aligarh Muslim University Bill. As the hon. Members

are aware, in the list of business drawn up for the current session, the Aligarh Muslim University Bill has already been included. I would like to state that the Government have no intension of changing the existing character of the Aligarh Muslim University.

In regard to the question of Patna University to which Shri Ram Avtar Shastri made a pointed reference, I would like to say that the question of taking over of the Patna University is linked to the general question which has been discussed, about the establishment of Central Universities in every State or, as the hon. Member, Dr. Kailas wanted, four universities at the four corners of the country. This matter was discussed by the Central Advisory Board of Education which had recommended that there should be a Central University in every State. No decision has yet been taken and the proposal is really still under consideration, if I may say so...

DR. KAILAS : Please say sympathetic consideration.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : The hon. Member knows my personal views but I should not express my personal views on this occasion at least.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : पटना विश्वविद्यालय की हालत को देखते हुए कम से कम उसको तो ले लिया जाये। दूसरी प्रोपोजल पर आप विचार करते रहें।

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन : इस वक्त मुझ से और ज्यादा न कहलायें, तो बेहतर है। मैं इतना ज़रूर कहूँगा कि मुझे खुद बड़ी परेशानी है। मैं पटना यूनिवर्सिटी को अच्छी तरह जानता हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह हमारे देश की सबसे अच्छी यूनिवर्सिटियों में से है और उस की मुश्किलों को देख कर मुझे बहुत दुख होता है।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : पटना यूनिवर्सिटी को देख कर ही, या दूसरी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को देख कर भी ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Shri Jagannath Mishra referred to the question of establishing another University in Bihar with head-quarters at Dhubanga and some other hon. Members also referred to the Mithila University. Now, this matter is under the consideration of the University Grants Commission which has appointed a Committee which has submitted its report. When the Commission has made up its mind, it will advise the State Governments and after that further action will be taken.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : And then the State Government will make up its mind...

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : It has to be a State Government decision.

Some hon. Members made a plea for the expansion of the Library Movement. I endorse that plea. I am happy to inform the House that one of the important activities which we have decided to organise is the Raja Ram Mohan Ray Library Foundation. I hope that this particular Foundation would be the first beginnings of a very widespread National Library Movement. I think that the National Committee for celebrating the bicentenary of Raja Ram Mohan Ray has taken a very important decision, as this is one of the best ways of celebrating the bicentenary of a person who always fought for enlightenment and for the spread of knowledge.

A specific question was raised regarding Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kotah. Just to put the record straight, it is not 70 per cent who are children of non-Central Government employees, but 50 per cent. It is half and half.

Regarding the other points, I shall deal with them separately. But, I would like to crave your indulgence to say something about the question of unemployment among the Petroleum engineers of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, because, several Hon. Members have made a reference to it, and it is a very important question.

The degree course in Petroleum Engineering at the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, was started in 1957. Till the year 1970, the School produced 201 graduates in the subject, out of which ONGC employed 146, that is, about 73 per cent and the other employees are,

Oil India Ltd., Indian Oil Company, etc. Some graduates have also gone abroad for higher studies. In September, 1971, this school produced 18 graduates. Since then we have been making every effort with the ONGC and other organisations to find some gainful employment for these Petroleum engineers.

The ONGC has informed us that as soon as its new proposals for the expansion of drilling operations are sanctioned, suitable employment will be provided to as many of these new graduates as possible.

A special committee under the chairmanship of Shri K. D. Malaviya is preparing a long-term perspective plan for ONGC. We are awaiting the report of this committee to be able to fix up these new graduates in suitable positions.

The Minister of State for Planning Shri Mohan Dharia has made a categorical statement that within 2 years all technically qualified persons will be provided with employment. We have also taken up this question with the Union Public Service Commission. We have recommended that Petroleum Engineering Degree may be regarded as an approved qualification for the Combined Engineering Services, for recruitment to the course of Assistant Drilling Engineers in the Geological Survey of India.

There is certain degree of misunderstanding regarding the nature of this course. After this point was raised in the House, I have again had the syllabus of this course carefully examined. It is a specialised course in petroleum drilling and petroleum reservoir engineering, and therefore, for those posts where a basic knowledge of electrical and mechanical engineering or of chemical engineering is required, these persons are not found to be entirely suitable. We are examining the question whether these graduates could also be useful for other types of engineering work for which their training is adequate. In connection with a calling-attention-notice on the same subject in the other House, I have already given an assurance, which I would like to repeat, that I shall do all that lies in my power to ensure that these very well qualified persons are provided with suitable employment as soon as possible.

A reference was made to harmful textbooks by several hon. Members. The Natio-

nal Council for Educational Research and Training undertook a review of school textbooks. So far, 100 books have been reviewed and reports of 10 States have been sent, and I am glad to say, they have been implemented by the States concerned. It is a very big undertaking and it could not have been taken up by NCERT without the full co-operation of the States. Three independent reviews of each book were obtained and placed before committees which assessed the reviews and then made their recommendations. I wish to express on this occasion my thanks to all those who have taken the trouble of serving on these committees and for the excellent work that they have done, and I would also like to express my appreciation of the co-operation given by the State Governments. This is a continuing scheme, and I hope that we shall be ensuring that the type of literature which creates hatred among different sections of our people is eliminated from the textbooks.

Regarding capitation fee, the policy of the All India Council of Technical Education and of the UGC is very clear. Such institutions are not entitled to receive any grants either from the All India Council of Technical Education or from the UGC. I am, however, unable to accept a suggestion that such institutions be taken over. The reason is that all those who want to create difficulties will set up an institution, charge capitation fee and then immediately there would be a demand that such institutions be taken over. This would mean a totally unplanned development of technical education. I am all in favour of a more planned approach to this.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Telli-cherry) : I think the hon. Minister had in mind the medical college at Alleppey when he was referring to that point. The students are in no way responsible for the charging of the capitation fee. Somehow, the college came into being. The students were not responsible for it. Now, the students are being punished for somebody else's fault. I hope Government will have a more sympathetic consideration in the matter of solving the problem of the students, whether by take-over or by some other means.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I have always sympathies for students, But the

point I was trying to make may please be kept in view by hon. members.

The need for the promotion of Sanskrit and other classical languages has been rightly emphasised by hon. members. Many hon. members might have had occasion to attend the International Sanskrit Conference held recently here. I am very glad that at least this evening I see in front of me Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao whose brain child it was but who unfortunately did not find it possible to attend the conference. I am also glad to inform the House that we are actively engaged in drawing up a scheme of teaching of Sanskrit at school and university level through new methods of teaching languages, through the language laboratory techniques.

SHIRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI (Movclikara) : What about the Alleppey Medical College ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : When the hon. member raised this question, he knew that the Education Ministry did not have anything to do with medical colleges, and therefore I could not give a specific reply to the difficulty he pointed out. When the Demands of the Health Ministry are taken up, he is welcome to raise it and get an answer from my colleague, the Minister of Health.

I would draw attention to the national policy on education which gives importance to the teaching of Sanskrit.

SHR! R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : The question asked about the Medical college was whether Government would be prepared to take over an institution whose affairs are being mismanaged.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I have explained it. I do not want a situation to be created whereby any one decides to establish an institution where none need be established, mismanage it and then claim that Government should take it over, because if planned development is to take place, Government must decide where a new institution is to be opened and at which point of time, what should be the intake in that particular institution and so on.

The idea that studies in Sanskrit, Prakrit and Pali should be jointly promoted is valuable and I will be glad to explore it.

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Very important points of a general nature were raised and I am grateful to hon. members for having raised them : One is the need for having a uniform structure and system of education throughout the whole country. The national policy resolution has emphasised it. I hope it will be possible to take this point up.

The need to reduce illiteracy and to provide free and universal primary education has been stressed by several members. I hope they will use all their influence with State Governments in implementing a policy which the Union Government is going to draw up very soon for expanding primary education and for removing illiteracy.

I am avoiding any reference to higher education because the various proposals which we have worked out will have to be first considered by the University Grants Commission and by the Inter-University Board. This exercise has not taken place and therefore it is best that I do not speak it at this stage. Some is the case with the reform of the examination system I entirely agree—and have said so earlier in the House—that the present system of examination is most unsatisfactory and I would like it to be modified and changed drastically.

The hon. Members were rightly critical of the fact that so many important committees and commissions have given reports on the system of education, but many of them have not been implemented. We would like to implement as many of those recommendations as we can, within the framework of our constitutional powers.

Sir, I would like to say a few words about our broad thinking on the question of education. As hon. Members are aware, the Prime Minister has been emphasising the need for a reorganisation of our educational system. Even during the period of crisis last year and even during her foreign tours, she did not forget the urgency of the task of educational reconstruction. She has further emphasised the fact that education should help society to achieve the basic objectives that the Indian people have placed before themselves. The particular point needs careful consideration.

First of all, there are two articles in the Directive Principles of State Policy which have to be implemented. I am referring to article 45 which refers to the provision of educational facilities for children up to the age of 14 years, and to the provision of opportunities for higher and technical education being made available to those sections of society including those which are backward ; this is article 41.

Secondly, education must contribute, as hon. Members have rightly pointed out, to the development of the student's personality and equipment to face the challenge of fast-changing world by developing the intellectual apparatus and by inculcating in him the values of self-reliance and social commitment. It should promote secularism, national integration, a humane and rational outlook in accordance with our national culture and ethos, it should lead to the development of a scientific temper. Education should be relevant to the needs of development and should materially contribute to it. This means that education should be looked upon as a total process and not merely confined to those who happen to be in schools or colleges at a given moment. An integrated approach is necessary. This involves changing the primary school pattern as well as the secondary and higher secondary school pattern, so that the school is simultaneously the centre of youth activities of those who are not technically whole-time students, that it provides opportunities for out-of-school part-time education for self-study ; that it is a centre of culture and of science ; it is a centre of national service and of social service and it provides opportunities for physical development, rural sports and also entertainment for the people. These various ideas have been stressed by experts in our own country and in different parts of the world. But we have not yet taken up seriously the question of making the school the centre of the community or of all the various youth activities.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Would it not be better for your Ministry to undertake two or three pilot projects of this nature somewhere as an experiment and see how your philosophy can be translated ?

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : Pilot projects are needed only where the dimensions of any activity which is sought to be undertaken are not known. Our thinking is that if model schools are to be set up in the

country in different parts, then the whole idea will reach the different parts of the country and it would be an evolving process whereby education would be taken nearer to the life of the community and would not lead to increasing class distinctions but would take our young people towards the objectives which we have accepted...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Member is perhaps not aware of the fact that none of the ideas I have stated are entirely new and it is not pilot projects that we need. We shall be having a number of model schools where these will be implemented so that these could grow fairly soon and in a short time could cover the whole country.

The question of simultaneous facilities being provided to those who are already in schools and those who are out of schools was referred to by Shri Dandavate. I agree with him that education should not be confined only to those who happen to reach a school at a given age and that even those who have not had the opportunity of proper schooling should be enabled at a subsequent day to imbibe and acquire education...*(Interruptions)* I hope it will be possible for us to deal with this question. It is a question of catering to the needs of a large number of people wanting higher education and also maintaining the high standards of education and changing the content of education, raising the standard and improving the curriculum and making it more relevant to the existing needs as well as bringing them in line with international development. This means that new techniques of education have to be employed along with new forms and I hope that very soon it will be possible for us to put forward before the House and the country certain proposals which if accepted by the Central Advisory Board of education and the University Grants Commission will make some difference to the reconstruction of education.

16 hrs.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI : Yesterday I pointed out that the amount allotted to culture is not fully utilised, and I suggested that the amount might be given to the State Governments for the purpose of looking after ancient monuments, archaeological sites and remains etc. He has not replied to that.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN : I gave one specific example showing how on several occasions my hon. friends try to convert

every issue into a Centre versus State issue. On many occasions his own party and his own leadership have gone against technical expert of his own State. It is not a question of reliance of the Centre versus the States. Certain proposals have to be considered by experts, by specialists, and therefore, it is no use saying that if we hand over everything to the State Government, it will be all right. I wish, knowing how certain subjects have progressed in his State, he would feel the need for change and improvement rather than saying that everything should be handed over to the State and then things will be solved.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : All sections of the House have raised the issue of maintaining the integrity of the Sapru House Library. The former Minister of Education, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao had also expressed himself in favour of maintaining the integrity of the Library. Let him say something

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He cannot meet every point.

I put Cut Motions Nos. 5 to 8 and 11 to 22 to the House.

Cut Motions Nos. 5 and 8 and 11 to 22 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I put all the other Cut Motions to the House,

All the other Cut Motions were also put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 6 to 8 and 106 relating to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding

[MR. Deputy Speaker]

of the order paper be granted to the President *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 93 and 94 relating to the Department of Culture."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 6 : DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,37,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Education.' "

DEMAND NO. 7 : EDUCATION.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,04,62,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Education.' "

DEMAND NO. 8 : DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,28,15,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Social Welfare.' "

DEMAND NO 106 : CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 87,29,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment

during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare'."

DEMAND NO. 93 : DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,75,25,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of Department of Culture'."

DEMAND NO. 94 : ARCHAEOLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,52,000, be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973 in respect of 'Archaeology'."

16.05 hrs.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 96 to 98 relating to the Department of Science and Technology for which 3 hours have been allotted.

Shri C. K. Chandrappan has tabled cut motions to the Demands for Grants. I would like to know if he is present in the House and desires o move his cut motions.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Telli-cherry) : Yes.

DEMAND NO 96 : DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,95,25,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Department of Science and Technology'."

DEMAND NO 97 : SURVEY OF INDIA.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,42,45,000 be granted to the President *to complete*

the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 98 : GRANTS TO COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20.61,08,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research'."

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Science and Technology be reduced to Re.1."

[Meager efforts in promoting science and technology (1)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Science and Technology be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to give adequate importance to industrial research (2)]

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Science and Technology be reduced by Rs. 1.0."

[Need to conduct a high level Inquiry into the working of the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani (3)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Science and Technology be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Need to investigate the reasons for surrendering about 42 lakhs of rupees by the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani, when a large number of projects in the Insti-

tute need financial assistance for completion (4)].

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Science and Technology be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide congenial atmosphere in the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani, so that the able and competent scientists working there may be able to continue to do their research work and may not leave the Institute for want of encouragement (5)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI S. P. BIHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia) : Sir, speaking on the Department of Science and Technology I should say that I have visited some of the research institutions and I have seen that the workers are working seriously. They are happy that they can do something for the development of our country in the field of research work.

16.08 hrs.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARY** in the Chair]

Particularly in the field of agriculture research in the matter of new seeds, dwarfed varieties of paddy and wheat have been evolved to have higher production. They want the country to be benefited by this research. But unfortunately, only 10 per cent of the people can get the benefit of the research work. The condition of our country is such and the social relations in our country are such that 90 per cent of the people cannot get the benefit of it. The position is getting worse after the green revolution. The rich are getting richer and poor poorer and the disparity is increasing. This must be appreciated by the Ministry and remedial measures taken.

Coming to the Geological Survey of India at present it is under the control of the Department of Mines and Metals. It is only proper that that organisation should also come under this Department of Science and Technology so that the entire research in all the fields can be coordinated

At a time when our technologists are remaining idle there are some instances where

[Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya]

foreign collaboration is permitted under which foreign experts are coming to our country and doing things which we can do ourselves. If it is possible to do something in our country we should never permit any foreign collaboration. In fact, there are some cases where we are getting second-hand machines under collaboration agreements. This should also stop. We cannot afford to remain backward when we have to compete with other countries in the field of export. We should know that the imperialists still continue to follow their neo-colonial policies so that we cannot come up and compete with them in the foreign markets. That is why they are giving us either second-hand or out-dated machinery. When we are thinking of self-sufficiency we should be careful about these things.

There is a national instruments factory in Calcutta. This is a good concern established during the period of the British rule. Now it is not functioning well. It used to manufacture thermometers but suddenly it stopped production of thermometers, for reasons known only to it. Since it is a government concern our authorities should see to it that it develops such things and ensures that all the loopholes are closed.

Finally, I should say that with our natural resources and manpower, including technical manpower, we can do away with our present poverty and unemployment. We can do this if science and technology are properly applied and if we do away with the hurdles created by foreign imperialist interests, monopoly interests and big landholding interests. It will not require much time but it requires the guts, the capacity and the strength of the Government to do it. I want to see whether this Government is bold enough to do this or not and solve our problems.

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary) : Mr. Chairman, Sir I am very glad that at long last this country has now a department and a ministry that will be wholly devoting itself to the growth of science and technology in this country and to the full utilisation of science and technology for both the economic and the social and intellectual development of this country. I think, the step which has been taken is a step in the right direction and I should like to congratulate the Government on starting this new department and new ministry.

By the very nature of things it is not possible to talk of what the department has been doing. As has been pointed out in the report which has been circulated to Members of Parliament, the department itself is still in a state of infancy and I understand that it has not yet been able to find a permanent habitation for itself nor has it been able to recruit all the staff which it requires and which is necessary for its functioning. Therefore, it would not be appropriate on my part to comment on the functioning of the department excepting to say that even within this very limited time for which it has been in existence, from the report that I read this morning I find that there is sufficient—I would even say evidence of the fact that there is dynamism behind this ministry. Of course, I do not like the appointment of so many committees. I must say that quite frankly, I find, there are 21 committees and each committee has got more committees of committees, sub-committees and so on. But that apart, I find that already eight groups were specifically asked by the Minister, in connection with the defence emergency which came last year, to look into the problems where they could make effective use of science and technology and the report contains their activities. This does give one the confidence that the active involvement of science and technology, not a theoretical or just an ideological involvement but the active involvement of science and technology, in concrete problems does stimulate their thinking and will in due course lead to solving some of the various problems with which the economy is faced.

Having said that, I should like to say something about two major organisations for which the department furnishes the secretariat and through which the department proposes to function. This is something quite new. I do not think there is a parallel to it in any other ministry of this Government, where the ministry does not function merely through its own officials nor does it propose to have, I hope, a large number of officials who are whole-time officers in the Ministry. The Ministry is going to service two important bodies. One is the National Committee on Science and Technology and the other is the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination, which is really environment and ecology. I think, it is a good thing because these Committees are constituted almost wholly of non-officials and men of expertise in their own respective fields. They

have been fairly and squarely charged with the task of identifying the problems that need attention and of suggesting concrete methods for the purpose of bringing about coordination and integrated attack on the problems that fall within their purview. They have been promised ministerial and Government support for any projects that they want to undertake.

I do not expect results tomorrow. I think, the Committee on Environment will take a long time indeed because that is a very difficult subject which has not yet been tackled in any adequate measure even in most developed countries. I think, it is a good thing that we have started doing it that way. Coming to the National Committee on Science and Technology, there again, I am not so sure when I look at all the committees and sub-committees that have been constituted and I do not know how soon they will be able to really make an impact. I hope that they will be able to make an impact by the time of the Fifth Plan. I do not know whether they will make an immediate impact. But I have no doubt that these are two essential infra-structures that the country require in order to give full steam to the infra-structure which has already been created in this country by way of science laboratories, national institutions of higher education in science and technology.

I would like to say a word more before I go on to make what, I hope are constructive suggestions and that is that I want to point that we have already in this country, in our institutions of higher education, an integration of science and technology. We have got five higher institutes of technology. The first began as an institute of engineering and, gradually, they said, that we must have science for the purpose of seeing that the engineers are taught science in the engineering colleges. Now, in a number of those institutions, science departments have developed to an extent that they command international respect in their own right.

Here, I may refer to the oldest institution in this country, the Indian Institute of Science and Technology, Bangalore, on which Parliament is represented—I think, I am not being parochial—the Members of Parliament sit on the Council of the Indian Institute of Science and Technology which is sought to bring to-

gether science and technology. What I would like to ask the hon. Minister is to find out how these institutions are really bringing together science and technology. Is there anything like an inter-disciplinary approach to problems in these institutions where both technologists and engineers make their contributions? Or do they function as water-tight compartments, each eminent in its own right, in its own expertise, and so on, but not really coming together, not really pooling talents for the purpose of having what I may call an integrated approach in science and technology to solve the developmental problems facing the country?

This is one question which I should like to ask the hon. Minister. Of course, he may turn round and ask—thank God, you are in the chair—“What did you do when you were the Minister of Education?” I think, I do not have to answer that question since I am sure, my hon. friend will not put that question to me. I have no doubt in my mind, with whatever little experience I have in the field of education, that science and technology go together. You cannot separate them and keep them in two water-tight compartments. It is not enough to have an integrated course where you have some little science and some little technology and you produce a B.Sc. in science and technology. The solution is to see that there are problems in which both scientists and technologists are equally involved and they function together and follow what is known as an inter-disciplinary approach to these problems.

I would like to find out what is being done in this matter. I would go to the length of suggesting to the hon. Minister that it may be worth while having some kind of a small seminar—not a huge seminar, inaugurations, photographs in Vigyan Bhavan and all that—a kind of working seminar without any fanfare or publicity where you can get together both scientists and technologists, actually, in the same institution. For example, the University of Bombay has a Department of Science and a Department of Technology. Several other universities have got departments of science and departments of technology. The Banaras Hindu University has got a Department of Science and a Department of Technology. Similarly, the Aligarh Muslim University has got a Department of Science and a Department of Technology and so on. I think, it will be better to take institutions where there

[Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao]

are both science and technology and get these people together and ask them, 'Are you working together ; if not, what are your problems ? I think, the hon Minister will find, if he conducts such an enquiry, that they say, 'Nobody has given us problems ; we have got no problem : unless we are given problems we cannot come together 'The best way for an inter-disciplinary work is to work with concrete problems and not merely hold seminars or have discussions how science is important for technology and how technology is important for science. This is, therefore, one concrete suggestion that I want to place before the hon. Minister for his consideration.

Then the second thing that I want to suggest is this. This really follows from what I have said so far. Much more thinking needs to be done—I do not say that a committee or a sub committee should be appointed, but much more thinking needs to be done on the apparatus, the technique, the methodology, for bringing science and technology together. The creation of a department by itself does not help, though it does emphasize the country's interest in bringing them together. But what is the technique, what is the methodology how do we have teams of scientists and technologists coming together what are the kinds of fields where they can come together ? There are certain fields in science where there will be no question of associated technology. Similarly, there are certain fields in technology where there is no association of science ; and such cases are less here than in the former. But what is the methodology of bringing science and technology together ? Some kind of white paper or blue paper or whatever is the colour of the paper, some kind of a paper indicating expert thinking of the Government on the methodology of bringing science and technology in operational terms should be made available. Perhaps some of us who are interested in the subject would like to discuss it with the Minister if such a paper becomes available.

I now come to the question of personnel policy. I am very glad, I am delighted, that in several places in the Report, frequent reference are made to the personnel policy for scientists. I think, it is very important. One of the greatest mistakes that we have made, if I may say so, in our government personnel policy is largely to apply the same

kinds of principles for technical personnel for scientific personnel, for expert personnel as we apply to the administrative personnel. I am not merely talking of the question of UPSC recruitment or non-UPSC recruitment. That problem is always there. But that is not the only problem. The problem is how do you keep a scientist uptodate, how do you keep a technologist uptodate, how do you keep him in a position to have dialogue with other people who are uptodate. If you appoint an Assistant Technological officer or a scientific officer or educational officer, then he becomes a deputy or joint and finally ends up with it. During a period of 20 or 25 years, he had merely remained as a frog in the well with hardly any inflow or outflow, in a stagnant pool. I think, this is something which, if not rectified will not make the policy the hon. Minister has in mind, the Government has in mind, effective at all. I would like him to consider this very seriously and not merely the question recruitment through UPSC or Expert Selection Committee. It is much more important to consider the question : should we not have an inflow of talent from outside talent from the universities, talent from the laboratories, talents from science institutions, not on a permanent basis, but coming for a period of time and then going back to their own research activities and similarly those working as technical persons in the Ministry or its organisations going to the universities and coming back. I think, this inflow and outflow is the only method that I can think of by which it would be possible to keep science and technology uptodate and effective instead of making it a part of Government. I would also like to point out regarding the question of personnel policy that we should not bureaucratise them. Do not bring them under the umbrella of Ministry, even if you call them committees and all that. Do not make everybody feel that he is obliged to Government, he is a part of Government in some remote kind of way. Government is a very good thing. But I think, it is also important to see that people can remain in their Universities, can remain in their research institutions and still feel that they have got the facilities to update their knowledge and be in touch with scientists abroad. I have suggested and I would like to suggest again for the Minister's consideration some system by which a few people, eminent people, in different Universities or research institutions or Institutes of Technology, can be named and they could be told, 'Go and spend a year abroad' not for this particular Conference or

particular seminar, but 'Go and spend a year abroad, meet your compeers, talk to them, come back and report to us all what you have seen'. Don't only rely on the Scientific Attaches or Engineering Attaches or Cultural Attaches. They are all good men. I am not against them. From the very nature of the case, they will not be delivered by your eminent men. If they are given one month or two months every year for the purpose of going abroad, they can select their own country, they can select the people they want to meet. The only condition that you may impose on them is that when they come back, they should submit reports to the Government as to what they have seen and what they would like to happen in this country.

I won't take more time now. I was a little touched when I read about the National Plan for Science & Technology as to what does it mean? You have a National Plan for Science, and Technology that is different from the Five Year Plan. Can we have a plan for Science and Technology by itself? I think, this is a subject if I may say so to the hon. Minister on which there has not been sufficient public elucidation. The Ministry itself is very articulate. I think I should suggest to him that he should take some opportunity either in this House or elsewhere, to spell out what precisely is meant by the National Plan for Science & Technology.

One thing I found in this report was the expression "to intensify the inputs of scientific and technological knowledge and expertise in socio-economic planning." That means something. That is something which reduces my apprehension a bit. But, I would like to say that essentially the Plan is intended to meet certain requirements of the community, the scientists and the technologists come in in order to say: Can these requirements be met at lower costs? Can these requirements be met without importing foreign commodities? Can these requirements be met by increasing the exports of this country? Can these requirements be met by planting them in backward regions through appropriate scientific and technological application of expertise? In other words, if I may say so, without any reflection on the eminence of the profession to which in a very very remote way I also sometimes claim to belong that I am a social scientist, I would say that it is important that these scientists in the whole field of scientific research should be linked to the concrete problems. When we say 'Plan', don't

make it a separate plan. I know and in all these Committees, I am told, there is somebody from the Planning Commission sitting on it. Who is sitting on the Committees? May be some junior officer, because there are so many committees. The Planning Commission has got, I think, about four or five Members one of whom is the Minister. Therefore, it is very important that before the National Committee there has to be a plan. Will they have a framework of what the Minister wants or the Planning Commission wants, rather ideas of what he wants in what backward regions you want to locate the industry, what are the commodities and crops where you want to increase the production, what are the import substitutes that you want, what are the exports that you want you want to promote? Concrete questions - 8, 9, 10 or 11. If the Planning Commission asks, then the National Committee on Science & Technology can draw up a plan for Science and Technology which is intended to answer these questions and deal with these problems, rather than start it *ab initio*. We shall try to formulate a plan on science and technology like that.

I think, I have spoken at much greater length than I should have. I would like to welcome the proposed formation of a Science and Research Council for starting basic science research because in all this, in our concern with the economic development and practical work and so on and so forth, sometimes, we forget that at the root of all practical work lies the theory and basic research needs supplementing.

I would also like to congratulate the Ministry and the Government of India for accepting the recommendations of the Second Part of the Sarkar Committee which has made very good alterations in the structure of the GSIR. I am glad for the first time neither the Prime Minister nor the Cabinet Minister in charge is put in the kind of position in which they were put in the previous years. The Director-General is now made the statutory Chairman of the Board, much more domestic government has now been given to the CSIR than it was before. I have no doubt in my mind that it is bound to produce results before long.

I would like to conclude, Mr. Chairman, by expressing my hope that this new Department that has been established and the kind

[Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja Rao]

of new ideas that are being thrown about in the wind, will produce results. I, Sir, have been a student for quite a long time and I hope I continue to be a student, nothing distresses me more than the problem of how to solve the problem of our poverty. No amount of mere social change, institutional change, taxation, etc. is going to help it. It is only science and technology that can solve the problem of Indian poverty. Of course, many other things are required. But, unless science and technology is actively, emotionally, and dedicatedly involved in the matter, you are not going to solve the problem of poverty.

I hope and trust that the new department which is being started under the dynamic leadership of the Planning Minister will fulfil the hopes and aspirations which many of us entertain about what science and technology can do, to solve the practical problems of economic distress and poverty in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Indrajit Gupta.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : Can you speak tomorrow ? I have to go to reply to the Planning Debate in the other House. I would like to hear when you speak. Three hours were allotted; two hours only will be over today. It will be carried over tomorrow also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If you permit me to speak first tomorrow that will be better because I have to go away ..

SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM : You can be the first speaker. Only if you don't mind otherwise, I will read your speech; but that won't be effective.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I have only 6 or 7 minutes time to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is one danger, that is, that it may collapse today, because there are very few speakers.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : All right.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is a fear—although I don't think so—that it may collapse.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : My friend Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao towards the end of his speech, made some observations about what he considered to be the Science and Technology Plan of the Government but I think his remarks—if I may say so—to be a bit premature, because, the Report which we have been given, itself carries the heading "Towards a Science and Technology Plan."

So the Government itself does not claim that it has the Plan as yet. It is only moving towards a Science and Technology Plan. How it proposes to move is what it has tried to explain in this report.

That is why I would like to begin by saying that it is really quite a sad commentary on the state of our scientific and technological development in terms of planning, that only after four general Five-year Plans, we are really trying to come to grips with the question of having an integrated plan for Science and Technology also

Sir, now of course, everybody swears by the slogan of self-reliance because it has become a very pressing and acute problem indeed for national survival. But the fact remains that all these years whatever scientific institutions and national laboratories we have in the country—there are quite a good number of them—have been allowed to function more or less, if I may say so, outside the general overall planning process. So, this is the real trouble—not that we have not got good laboratories or competent and dedicated scientists. We have. But the real trouble has been that this Scientific Research has remained isolated from the overall planning process. The result is that these laboratories, institutes and the directors of these institutions have more or less been left to go on their own way according to their own plans, if I may say so, and this has led to frustration among many scientists especially the younger ones who did not feel that they are working for any clear-cut objective which is in the national interest and has also created a somewhat unhealthy atmosphere in many of these laboratories, based not on considerations of the national requirements, but on other subjective considerations and partly this has also been responsible for what we popularly call the "brain drain" with many of these scientists not having the enthusiasm to work fierce and looking for pastures abroad. It is certainly overdue but

nevertheless now welcome that a separate department has been set up and an attempt made. We cannot assess it at this stage, perhaps another year will have to pass before we can assess what exactly they are doing in this field. An attempt has been made to make up for this lack or deficiency which has been there all along and for which we have paid very dearly. I may point out that all these questions which cannot be gone into in details here have been discussed in the second part of the Sarkar Committee's report, the committee of inquiry which went into the CSIR matters, of which I had also the privilege of being a member. I am really surprised, I suppose it may be due to oversight, but I do not find in this report even an acknowledgment anywhere, even a formal acknowledgment of the work done by the Sarkar Committee. I am not aware of whether all the recommendations have been accepted or not. I was surprised to hear Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao saying that he was very happy that the recommendations had been accepted. Perhaps, he has more inside knowledge than I have. But at least we have not been formally told about it yet, and we are very anxious to know ; when the hon. Minister replies to the debate I hope he will tell us what the position is, because specific recommendations have been made by the Sarkar Committee precisely in an attempt to tackle these problems and maladies which have been besetting our scientific research work. Of course, I do not share the view that just by developing science and technology we can get out of the present crisis in our industry and economy, because that is something which is connected, I am afraid, with the whole economic and industrial structure, and if I may say so, I feel that the present economic and industrial structure of this country is hostile to the development of self-reliance in the proper sense of the term.

Most of the industrial capacity in this country as also industrial activity is still largely foreign-oriented in its technology and equipment. There is a craze not only among Indian private entrepreneurs and Indian businessmen, but if I may say so, there is also a craze among the people who run our public sector for what is known as foreign know-how and foreign technology. As a corollary to this, Indian science and Indian technology have remained backward and barren, not because they lack in competent people or lack in very good laboratories and institutions. The import

of finished goods, which sentiment in this country may resent has been stopped or cut down to a very great extent, but it has been replaced by the import of foreign technology, components, equipment and expertise, of which, I am afraid, the public at large knows very little because what is going on is not revealed to them. Thus, we find an Indian businessman saying that because of the gap between levels of foreign technology and domestic technology, he has no other alternative but to go in for foreign collaboration, if he has to survive...

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Government say that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is what has led in a vicious circle to the present state of affairs. Therefore, I do not think that simply by framing a science and technology plan, we shall be able to break out of this deadlock and really make some accelerated advance on the path of self-reliance, unless the entire attitude, psychology and outlook which dominates our present economic and industrial policy is also changed.

I am very glad that the National Committee on Science and Technology has been set up with commendable speed, because I think that this was the principal recommendation of the Sarkar Committee ; in so many words at least, a bare acknowledgment should have been there ; it is not that I am claiming that the Sarkar Committee alone had thought of this idea. Many other people had thought of it or something like this, namely of having an apex body, and had suggested it to our committee when appearing before us. But the fact remains that it has emanated from the committee as positive specific major recommendation which was supposed to get top priority and which has been accepted by Government, about which I am very glad.

How is this plan going to be integrated with the other plans for licensing, import, production and so on ? It cannot work in isolation from those plans. This is what is worrying me a lot because the attitude to foreign knowhow which must be changed if indigenous knowhow is to be properly encouraged, is persisting in other fields dealing with foreign trade, industry, import policy and so on, and is not changing at all. If these are going to be mutually contradictory, I am

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

afraid science and technology will again find themselves frustrated.

While we were working in the Committee, we were told by innumerable witnesses surprising things. Nobody was able to give us a complete list even of the items imported into the country from abroad; they said it is impossible, such a list cannot be prepared. Then how are you going to bring about import substitution? Many processes have been developed in our laboratories which nobody is willing to take up for commercial production. Yet we find that those very same components, things which have been produced, are being imported and are being used even in public sector undertakings, on the basis of a licence.

Such contradictions are rampant in the whole structure. Therefore, this plan will have no meaning unless Government as a whole, all the departments and Ministries as a whole, get together, collaborate and make a determined bid to maximise the use of domestic technology to replace foreign technology wherever it is not absolutely essential.

The recommendations made by the Sarkar Committee on this point are very clear. These are extremely modest recommendations. I cannot read them in full. But I will quote a few.

"The licensing machinery of the Government should be used as an effective instrument for promotion utilisation of indigenous research".

What is going to be done about this?

"Foreign collaboration should, as far as possible, be restricted to outright purchase of knowhow without any obligation to purchase the related design engineering or the entire plant from abroad if available in India".

What is going to be done about this?

"Industry should be permitted to import knowhow only if it agrees to invest sufficient funds either in its own R & D units or in research laboratories in the country".

What is going to be done about all these things?

Normally, we find that the utilisation of processes developed in the CSIR laboratories is also very unsatisfactory. In the latest report given to us, the abridged report of the CSIR, even they say: reviewing the work of the year; 1971:

"99 processes were released to industry during the year bringing the total number of processes/products released for commercial utilisation to 491. Out of these, 229 processes are reported to be utilised".

Even from out of the 491 processes released by the CSIR from the very beginning for commercial utilisation, only 229 are being utilised.

Actually, what is the machinery, structure or institution which is going to bring together research in the laboratory and the actual production line in the factory? There is a gap here. We could not answer this question. We do not know whether the NRDC can fulfil this role adequately. Some link has to be forged; otherwise, much of this research will remain academic and barren.

There is one other thing. During a crisis, certain interesting things come to light. The present Director General of the CSIR, Dr. Nayudama has written an article in *Yojana* of 20 February in which he says:

"During this crisis"—(that is the emergency of last year when people were pressed to do certain things)—"it was found that in an exercise carried out under pressure of emergency, a listing of some 132 items was done of which the imports exceed Rs. 10 lakhs each".

"It was found that in 97 per cent of these cases the capability to produce either existed in India or could easily be developed on the basis of available equipment and personnel in the CSIR laboratories or in collaboration with industrial firms."

132 items whose imports exceed Rs. 10 lakhs each can be produced in this country. This is discovered at the time of national emergency. But after the discovery, I do not know what is going to be done actually to follow it up. Dr. Nayudamma says:

"In a further exercise, the laboratories have indicated that at many as 637 items

in which either indigenous substitutes are available or are under investigation or in part have been developed. A critical examination of these is in progress. It is obvious that a vast potential for import substitution exists and can make a major impact by way of saving of foreign exchange on imported materials and equipment."

So, these are some of the things which show that there is an utter lack of co-ordination between the Ministry of Foreign Trade which is responsible for import policy, the Ministry of Industrial Development which is responsible for the licensing policy, the Ministry of Finance, the D.G.D. - Director-General of Technical Development - and the CSIR and all the other scientific and technical institutions. They are all functioning separately, isolated from each other; one does not know what the other is doing. Therefore, the Plan will have no meaning unless this is tackled first and foremost.

16.46 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARI *in the Chair*]

Here, I find in this report a rather pathetic plea being made by the Department. It says:—

"In order to fulfil this responsibility the Department, in consultation with the NCST, has to interact closely with the two bodies in the Ministry of Industrial Development in which these proposals are deliberated upon, namely, the Foreign Investment Board and the Licensing Committee."

Quite correct.

"The Department has already approached Industrial Development Ministry to accord it representation on these bodies."

This department is a supplicant, appearing before the mighty empire of the Ministry of Industrial Development, asking them mercifully to allow it to have a seat on this great Licensing Committee and the Foreign Investment Board, so that science and technology can at least get a seat there, and try to see whether some co-ordination can be brought about. Is this the way top level planning is going to be done?

On the same page in this report—page 10—I see something else which is also a contradiction, and shows what kind of co-ordination or lack of co-ordination is there. Talking of NRDC, it says:

"...the NRDC is considering participation in risk capital of enterprise based on domestically developed technology. It is considering such participation in bigger projects like the tractor project in Punjab, based on design and knowhow developed at the Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur."

I am very happy, because at least on three or four occasions in this House, I have asked questions and raised discussion about this tractor which was developed at CEMERI at Durgapur, asking whether it will be exploited and brought into commercial production, and every time, I have been told in the House by the Minister of Industrial Development that the prototype of the Durgapur tractor was found to be unsound; that the trials that were held proved that it was not feasible; it was not viable; it does not work; and therefore, they were going in again for foreign collaboration to manufacture tractors from Czechoslovakia or somewhere else. I was continually asking what has happened to the Durgapur tractor, and they said, "Oh, it does not work; experts have tried it out and found it was not viable." Now, after all this time, I found here that the NRDC is going to participate in the Durgapur project based on the same design which the Ministry of Industrial Development thinks is useless. They prefer to go in for foreign knowhow. There is utter chaos prevailing now: things could be done in this country for which import licences are freely issued; processes are worked out in this country for which foreign collaboration is entered into.

Therefore, all I wish to say now is—because I have no time—that we must understand what we are supposed to planning for. All these years, this science and technology has been kept waiting outside like a step-child and not been integrated into the planning process at all. And in the planning process itself, the present industrial policy and economic policy is such that it is hostile to the development of self reliance. That must also be changed. You must give up this servile attitude towards foreign technology and foreign knowhow. Only then you can

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

inspire and enthuse our own scientists in those laboratories and institutions. I particularly have in mind hundreds of young scientists who appeared before us in the Sarkar Committee. It was gloomy and despondent to listen to them and their story of frustration. They were trying to do something but were prevented from doing so. We also were told how merit was not recognised and how other things which were supposed to be the monopoly of politicians had entered and invaded even the scientific world and had become a feature of the laboratories.

I am happy that this new attempt has begun under the Planning Minister who could exercise some overall supervision over the general planning of the economy. He is therefore, I hope, in a position to ensure that science and technology do not function in isolation but are given their logical place and that import policy, licensing policy and industrial development are all geared to a proper plan of self-reliance which can receive tremendous impetus from the scientists and technologists in this country. I hope he will tell us what recommendations of the Sarkar Committee have been accepted by the Government and how they propose to dovetail them into a plan, so that next year we shall be in a better position to judge their performance. I think now it is too early because we have begun too late.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira): Sir, I want to divide it into two parts base technology and frontiers of technology. Base technology has more or less passed into the text books and to that extent it should not be difficult for the country to adapt that technology into our daily manufacturing and other requirements. The differences in the standard of living among various countries have now been considered to be the equivalent of the gaps in the technology of the respective countries. The natural resources that exist in the world today are such that the cost of transport or exchange is not a major factor.

The illustrations for the above statement are ; Switzerland, West Germany and Japan. Those countries do not have the natural resources which countries like India have. All the same they are having a strong currency and enjoying a standard of living which is almost equal to, if not stronger than, even the mighty

dollar. India had an advantage over Japan or Switzerland or West Germany to this extent that today it is possible for us to engage at far lower costs 100 or 200 engineers or scientists in Centres where experiments should be conducted in manufacturing processes.

There are certain complaints of isolated operations of various Government departments. May I give you the concrete example of our Atomic Energy Department. I had the privilege of being the Chairman of the Development Council for Heavy, Electrical Industries for several years. We in industries were interested in helping generation in larger capacities and transmission at higher voltages. We wanted to know the activities of the heavy electrical industry and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power could be co-ordinated with the Atomic Energy Commission. But that department was working like a water tight compartment, in strict secrecy. The result was that we were never sure as to what they had in mind and when they wanted something, they had to import things and at times on a turn key basis, as in case of Tarapore, though such things were not inevitable. If the Government of India sets about taking advance designs of various plants and equipments and standardised them for the time being, say for the next two or three years, then, only the process know-how would be the limiting factor for the utilisation of the equipments that could be manufactured with the help of drawings that would be made from the advanced designs of the international manufacturers. The patent laws and other things even in advanced countries are bypassed in modified designs to a certain extent, and thus the overall cost to this economy is considerably lowered.

During the last three or four years that I have worked on the body which gives awards for invention promotion and import substitution, I have found that the entries which we received are so limited that we have been giving awards even where the drawings have been substantially duplicated but, put to effective use based on designs that exist in the international world.

The important aspect of technology gap is this, that in this country today we have thousands of engineers without jobs, hundreds of workshops without work and a large number of consumers going without goods.

The prices are going up, the standards of living are low and we are finding that we are living in poverty among plenty.

Regarding the other part, the frontiers of technology, I regret to say that the country is far behind. Today in the United States and other countries, they have tried out trains with 300 and 400 miles speed, which is almost something verging on the speed of the earlier aeroplanes. We find that certain retrograde situations have arisen in India today. The train today between Bombay and Ahmedabad takes longer than 20 years back. The same situation is experienced in several other fields. For example, in power transmission, when all is said and done, our voltages since twenty years have been no more than 220 KV, whereas the world has moved to 1000 KV.

Today even where the plant and machinery and the capacity of the Indian people exist, there are certain departments which have a conservative approach to the standards and other things. Till this is changed, we will have difficulty. For example, in the railways and the posts and telegraphs we are still operating on fairly old standards. Unless and until the railway rolling stock weight is reduced, how is it possible for us, to have economy of transport or the speed with which you want to move with the given horse power? These difficulties can be solved if there is a co-ordinated approach for which this Ministry is new striving.

Going through the list of people who have been appointed on this Technology Committee, I felt very much saddened because most of them are theoreticians, and it is easy for them to write a book detailing the mechanics of doing things, but to do things is entirely a different matter. Therefore, upto 50 per cent the practical engineers who have produced goods, who have created wealth and who can instal and operate the equipment, and who have wide experience of application of technology, should be associated and form an integral part of this body. The present position in the country is that if we want to raise the standard of living, if we want to make our *garibi hatao* programme real, then there are no limitations regarding natural resources. Fortunately for us, the cost of operation of research or application is far

too low than in the, United States or West Germany. For example, in the medical world, looking through the research centres in Germany, I find they have to give one D. Mark for a banana to feed a rabbit whereas the same rabbit can be fed at much lesser cost in this country. We can keep thousands of rabbits and do experiments of injections and other things in both homoeopathy and allopathy at a cheaper cost. In fact, it is very easy for us to export technology instead of importing technology. Of course, I do not say that we should have a closed mind on this. As stated by Mahatma Gandhi, and earlier by our Vedas, let knowledge flow from all sources and let the country improve. We do not want to shut ourselves out for parochial or other considerations, for this would unnecessarily put us in a difficult situation. The only limit should be that we should not import repetitive know-how and we should not import know-how which is already not part of the patents or trade marks. In fact trade marks are not very important but where patents are involved we have to obtain this know-how. Then it is possible for us to reduce the present day cost and make things ourselves with the help of advanced technology.

17 hrs.

Finally, let me thank you for giving me an opportunity to make a few remarks which would be of some help in the present discussion.

* SHRI J M GOWDER (Nilgiris) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to pay my humble tributes on the constitution of a separate Department for Science and Technology and that it has been entrusted to the care of my hon. friend, Shri C. Subramaniam, under whose dynamic leadership this Department will play its due role in the development of science and technology. From the Ministry of Education, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the National Research and Development Council have been transferred to this Department. I would like to know why the Atomic Research as also the Space Research should be kept away from this Department. You will, Sir, no doubt agree with me if I say that, if these two Research Departments are with the Department of Science and Technology, the scientific research

* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri J. M. Gowder]

and technological research in our country will get the much-needed fillip. I can only surmise that, just because these two Departments of Research are under the Prime Minister, there is hesitation in putting these two under the control of the Department of Science and Technology. The Prime Minister is already burdened with myriads of problems and she has to attend to her party work, the problems in different States etc. I doubt very much whether she will find and time to pay attention to *Atomic Research and Space Research*. I need not say that in consequence these two Departments of Research will not be able to function effectively. I would suggest the transfer of Atomic Research and Space Research Departments to the Department of Science and Technology.

Taking for granted that the present arrangement of having these two Departments under the Prime Minister is not likely to be disturbed, I am surprised why Agricultural Research should be continued under the Department of Agriculture. All of us day in and day out talk about conducting agriculture on modern scientific lines. You will appreciate the fact that for this purpose it is not necessary and in fact it should not be that agricultural research is necessarily to be under the control of the Agricultural Department. In the interest of over all planning and execution of agricultural research programmes, it is imperative that agricultural research should be brought over to the Department of Science and Technology, the Minister in charge of which also happens to be the Planning Minister. When Botanical Survey and Zoological Survey have been handed over to this Department, I do not understand why agricultural research should not be given to this Department. I would urge upon the Government that Agricultural Research should also be transferred to the Department of Science and Technology.

Sir, it is reported that during 1970-71 we have spent on scientific research 0.48% of the value of the Gross National Product. It is not even 0.5%. If such a negligible sum is to be spent on scientific research, why should we talk so much about the importance of scientific research in national development? Is there even any remote change of concrete development in scientific research with less than 0.5% expenditure for that purpose?

The Central Government have proudly announced that in 1973-74 the investment on scientific research will be increased. Do you know how much, Sir? From 0.48% of G.N.P. it is going to be increased to the magnificent figure of 0.6%. Are we going to achieve the much-bragged about self-reliance with this increased? It is surprising that the Minister of Planning who is in charge of Scientific Research has planned for this increase. If the Government do not find it possible to invest greater percentage of G.N.P. on scientific research, why should the high dignitaries of the Government talk so much about the vital role of scientific research?

After 25 years of our Independence, we have set up the National Committee on Science and Technology. It has been left to the good fortune of the Minister hailing from South to do this and I am sure this Department will be nurtured by him with sufficient care and attention.

It is also mentioned in one of the Report nearly 70,000 scientists are working in Scientific Research. This is the figure for the year 1970-71. It has also been stated by the Minister of Planning that nearly 70,000 scientists in our country are unemployed, I make bold to say that, if the investment of 0.48% of our G.N.P. of scientific research is increased to 2% of the G.N.P., then all these 70000 scientists will get employment opportunities. Sir, in the developed western countries, 5% to 10% of their G.N.P. is spent on scientific research. It might be argued that with our slender financial resources it will not be possible to invest so much money on research. But, if endeavour to control and curb the wasteful expenditure in other Departments of the Government; the Government will definitely find more than enough resources to invest in scientific research.

On 31.3.1971, in the Scientists' Pool of C.S.I.R. there were as many 344 scientists awaiting employment. Our Minister for Science and Technology has himself stated in public that during 1970-71 we had imported transport machinery and components to the tune of Rs. 400 crores. I would like to stress the point that if we had invested more money on research and development of transport machinery and components, then naturally we could have substantially reduced the import figure of Rs. 400 crores, the huge drain on

our foreign exchange resource and also we would have been able to create greater employment opportunities for the unemployed scientists.

I would like to bring to your notice another contradiction in conducting our research programmes. In 1971-72 a sum of Rs. 2,39,59,000 was provided for research in the Budget. But the revised estimate gives a figure of only Rs. 2,22,86,000. I would like to know the reasons for not spending nearly Rs. 17 lakhs on research programmes. It might be explained away by saying that due to the economy drive initiated by the Government this saving has come about. Should such an economy drive be made applicable to research programmes, the importance of which has been fully realised by all sides of this House. This economy can be effected elsewhere, but definitely not in scientific research programmes. Is this the importance that we attach to the development of scientific research in our country? Our laudable objective of self-reliance should not be made the victim of the economy drive of the Government.

The Public Accounts Committee of this House has in its report referred to the working of C.S.I.R. as follows :

"Results of the research work done by the C.S.I.R. are not commensurate with the expenditure on the organisation."

It is also stated that the C.S.I.R.'s researches are just not found feasible for implementation in industries and that is why the industries themselves are having their own researches. It is believed that the C.S.I.R. work is just a duplication of what is being done in the industries. When we talk so much about import substitution by indigenous research, it is really understandable that researches and inventions done through foreign collaboration get much more royalty than indigenous researches. If the National Research and Development Council is not able to improve the standard of indigenous research so that it can measure up to the standard of foreign collaboration research, why should we continue to spend unnecessarily money on this organisation? Every effort should be made to get rid of our dependence on foreign collaboration research on which huge royalties are to be paid. We can achieve this only when the standard

of indigenous research comes up to the level of foreign researches.

I would also like to know what action has been taken on the recommendations of the Sarkar Committee which went in great detail about the working of C.S.I.R. How many recommendations of the Committee have been accepted and implemented so far?

In June 1971, we signed an agreement with the U.S.S.R. for conducting agricultural research and animal husbandry research programmes. I would like to know whether the annual work plan has been prepared in this regard.

In conclusion, I would emphatically say that unless we spend more money on scientific research and technological Development, the goal of self-reliance will continue to be as elusive as it has been so far. I would also suggest that all the Research Organisations and Departments including that of Atomic Research and Space Research should be brought under the umbrella of the Department of Science and Technology so that there can be an integrated approach to the Development of science and technology in our country. If this is done, then it will also be possible to allocate more money for research Development.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI P ANTONY REDDI (Anantapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government deserves to be congratulated for having started a Department of Science and Technology attached to the Ministry of Planning. It is true even in the A.I.C.C. session in 1969, at Bombay, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao moved a resolution in the plenary session mentioning that the Government should recognise and lay emphasis on the development of science and technology in this country and also suggested that the Government should have short-term and long-term plans with fixed targets in future five year Plans. He said that unless such plans are made, our progress in industrial development with the help of science and technology will not be appreciable. It is true that the Government has established the C.S.I.R. laboratories in various parts of the country to help research for industrial development; the I.C.A.R. for improvement of agriculture and separate research organisation for defence

[Shri P. Antony Reddi]

needs. For the last many years the only organisation that has produced very tangible and appreciable results is the ICAR (*Interruptions*). The CSIR laboratories have not been so successful. They teach some laboratory research. They do not have any definite plans of their own. They have been doing some sort of random research. In the process a few inventions are but they are only accidental. They found out certain knowhow which are useful for the industrial development. But, unfortunately, the industries in our country were indifferent to take up the knowhow of the CSIR laboratories. They have always expressed that they do not have enough faith in the knowhow of CSIR laboratories. I myself along with some other friends on the Sitcar Committee, have made enquiries. Industrialists used to express the view that they feel that the knowhow of the CSIR laboratories would not be profitable if they are taken up by them.

CSIR laboratories are also not being utilised by the industries. They do not give to the CSIR, their problems for solution except in stray cases. As the industries are rather indifferent to do research of their own and as they always prefer to get knowhow from foreign countries, it is high time that the Government thinks of compelling industrialists even by law, that a certain percentage of their income should be utilised for doing research of their own or by using the CSIR laboratories. The AICC, in the same Resolution, has said that Government should spend at least one per cent of the gross national income for the development of science and technology. USA is spending 27 billion dollars on research, on science and technology alone. England and Russia also spend huge amounts for development of research in science and technology. In a developing country like ours, where the industrial development is very important, where we are draining our foreign exchange for buying foreign knowhow, the new Ministry should keep the AICC Resolution before them and spend the minimum of one per cent of the gross national income for development of science and technology. Unless this is done, all our plans will be only wishful thinking and pious intentions.

It is said that there is a bottleneck in the matter of implementation of the knowhow locally. Our CSIR laboratories have, no doubt,

certain really very useful knowhow for industrial development. But the DGTD very often gives licences to industries for getting foreign knowhow in spite of the fact that we have the knowhow locally. There seems to be lack of liaison between the CSIR laboratories and the DGTD. This aspect should be rectified by Government and it should be sent that, when there is Indian knowhow, no industry is given a licence to import foreign knowhow. Unless this is done, our knowhow will be a waste, the CSIR laboratories would not be useful to us.

We often talk of industrial monopolists. Unfortunately, in the field of science also, there are monopolists. We have a number of scientists who have monopolised their service field and they do not allow the younger scientists to come forward. Very often they exploit the junior scientists; when a knowhow is found out, the Senior Scientists it is adopted in their name and the juniors are deprived of the benefits. In some cases the juniors work is not even acknowledged. This is one of the main reasons, as some people say, for brain drain from our country. These junior scientists get frustrated and discouraged. When they find opportunity to go elsewhere where their research scholarship would be recognised and rewarded, they leave India. But I would like to sound a word of caution. We are often enamoured of sophisticated devices, that are being invented throughout the world and are being used in various advanced countries of the world. In America so many labour-saving devices are being used that every family member has to labour harder in order to maintain them. We should not bring our country to that stage. Our country has huge population, a lot of unemployed persons. If we bring in all these labour-saving devices, especially the sophisticated type, then our unemployment problem will increase and it will create other social problems too for us to tackle. Therefore, I suggest that whatever inventions we make they should be only for industrial development and not for labour-saving devices which reduce employment opportunities and, create our social problems. Therefore, I only pray to the Government that in view of all these things, knowing the huge population that we have, it is the duty of the Government to see that along with the population growth, there should be industrial growth, there should be increased agricultural production and only science and technology can do it.

Now, the Government has started a new Department of Science and Technology. If the existing opportunities are used properly, I am sure our country will not lag behind in the world and our problems will be easily solved hereafter.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खरगोन) : समापति महोदय, साइन्स एण्ड टेक्नोलोजी की इस ग्रान्ट के बारे में यह जो आपकी पुस्तिका है, यह हमें कल तक नहीं मिली थी। इसलिये मैंने साइन्स एण्ड टेक्नोलोजी प्लान को देखा। इसमें लिखा है—

'Accepting the recommendations of the 3rd National Conference of Scientists, Technologists, and Educationists held in November 1970, the Government reconstituted the Committee of Science and Technology (COST) as the "National Committee on Science and Technology" (NCST).'

इस डिपार्टमेंट के बारे में बोलते हुए मैं विशेष रूप से मांग सं० 98 सी० एम० आइ० आर० के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूँ, जिसके अन्तर्गत 24 करोड़ 73 लाख 20 हजार रुपये की मांग की गई है। इस डिपार्टमेंट पर जितना रुपया खर्च हुआ है, उसमें सी० एम० आइ० आर० पर हुआ खर्च भी शामिल था। यदि आप पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की तीनों रिपोर्टों को देखें तो आप को मालूम होगा कि शासन ने पैसा तो खर्च किया है, लेकिन उसमें ब्यूरोक्रेट्स और पोलिटिक्स के घुसने से कुछ काम नहीं हुआ। पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि 60 परसेंट खर्च फोर्य-क्लास पर और बाकी साइन्टिस्ट्स पर खर्च होता है। और जब यह देखा गया कि काम नहीं हुआ है तो नेशनल रिसर्च डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन कायम की गई। जब उससे भी काम नहीं हुआ तो उन्होंने 'गेट-गुगेदर' सोसायटी कायम की। जब उससे भी काम नहीं हुआ तो फिर नेशनल कमेटी आफ सायन्सेज एण्ड टेक्नालोजी कायम की गई। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप कमीशन पर कमीशन, कारपोरेशन पर कारपोरेशन कायम करते जायें, लेकिन फिर भी काम क्यों नहीं होता है। हेण्ड एण्ड हैड, वैन एण्ड टूल एक जगह क्यों नहीं आ रहे हैं? इसका क्या कारण

है? इसके लिये पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी ने लिखा है—

"The Committee are of the view that CSIR which was set up with a chain of laboratories to serve as the premier centre for applied industrial research in the country has failed to establish adequate rapport with industry. The expenditure on this organisation since the beginning of the Plan has amounted to Rs. 146.76 crores. But the return on this investment has meagre."

तो इस प्रकार जो रिपोर्ट हुई है उसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण भी लिखा है कि हर एक इंडस्ट्री के साथ मे साइंटिस्ट्स की रिसर्च शाखा खोली गई या नहीं, प्रोसेसिंग के लिए उनको काम दिया गया या नहीं? इनका ही नहीं, उन्होंने कहा है कि जितनी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं उनको प्रोसेसिंग दिया है लेकिन उन्होंने नामंजूर किया। फारेन कोलाबोरेशन से अपना काम कर लिया। विटामिन सी के प्रोडक्शन का प्रोसेसिंग दिया है लेकिन फारेन कोलाबोरेशन लेकर काम किया है। जब उसका कारण पूछा गया तो कहा एक प्रोसेसिंग बिज मिल निकाली है लेकिन आज जब एलेक्ट्रिक पम्प मीजुड है तो बिज मिल्स की क्या जरूरत थी। उसकी कीमत साढ़े तीन हजार रुपए है। जब किमी ने किया नहीं तो पंचायतों को मुफ्त में दिया। दूसरे उन्होंने सोलर चूल्हे निकाले, सूरज की गर्मी से जो चालू हो सकते हैं लेकिन उसमें भी कोई सक्सेस नहीं मिली। तो रिसर्च कौन सी होनी चाहिए उसका कोई सब्जेक्ट उनको दिया नहीं गया। दूसरी तरफ ब्यूरोक्रेसी की हालत यह है कि जो हाइड्रस्ट आफिसर्स थे वह अपने नाम पर रिसर्च करके देते थे और साइंटिस्ट्स को डिसकरेज करते थे और कहते थे कि तुम्हारी अभी ज्यादा सर्बिस नहीं हुई है तुम को प्रोमोशन नहीं मिलेगा। तो जो नेशनल कमेटी है उसको इस विषय की ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। यदि वहां पर हार्टबर्निंग और प्रिजुडिसेज चलती है तो उसका परिणाम साइंटिस्ट्स पर बुरा होता है। यदि वहां पर ये बातें नहीं तो सी० एम० आइ० आर० का काम ज्यादा अच्छा हो सकता है। किसी ने

[श्री आर० वी० बडे]

मी० एम० आर० आर० को कौमिल फार दि सप्रेगन आफ इंडिपेण्डेंट रिमर्च का नाम दिया है। वहा पर जो इंडिपेण्डेंट रिमर्च होनी है उनको कौसे सप्रेग किया गया है उमका थोडा मा इतिहास आपरो पब्लिक एग्राउन्टम कमेटी की तीन रिपोर्टम में मिलेगा। लेकिन उमसे भी अगर आखे नही खुशी तो नेशनल कमेटी में कोई फायदा नही होगा।

सी० एम० आर० आर० के अन्डर में 18मीर से लेकर हैदराबाद तक 30 लैबोरेट्रीज है लेकिन उनसे रिजल्ट क्या मिलेला ? मारा पैमा खत्म हो गया और बोर्ड टैजिनिल, ठोम, रिजल्ट नही मिलेला। जो इंडस्ट्रीज है यदि उनसे माम में ही या उनसे ही लैबोरेट्रीज खोली जाये तो उगने रिजल्ट अच्छे रहेंगे लेकिन उगरी तरफ कोई ध्यान नही दिया गया। सरकार कमेटी ने ठीक कहा था कि रिमर्चेंज रिम प्रसार म एउस्ट्रीज पर सलाई होगी यह ध्यान में रखना च हिये योफिन उम पर किमी ने ध्यान नही दिया। (व्यवधान) बंबई में कल्याणी में इन्होंने का किया ? वहा पर इन्होंने जमीन ले ली और दो स्टोरी बिल्डिंग बनाली लेकिन फिर उमके बाद हमरी जगह ले ली। उस पर जो 1 लाख 28 हजार का खर्चा हुआ वह बेस्ट गया। इसी तरह हैदराबाद में भी किया। मैं समझता हू यदि आप पब्लिक एकाउन्टम कमेटी की तरफ देखेंगे तो आपरो मालूम होगा कि कौन सी गलतिया हैं जिनके कारण सी० एम० आर० आर० फेररोर हुई। तो नेशनल या इंटरनेशनल नाम देने से कोई फायदा नही होगा।

इसी प्रकार से इन्होंने जम्मू में इंडियन इन्स्टीट्यूट फार बायोकेमिकल मेडिसिन के लिए एक फार्म बनाने का भी विचार किया। वहा पर भी 18 70 लाख का नुकसान हुआ। वहा पर एक बागीचा लिया और बनस्पनिषो से मेडिसिन निकालने की कोशिश की लेकिन उमपर भी नुकसान हुआ - वह भी रिपोर्ट से दिया हुआ है। शासन ने इस पर कोई ध्यान नही दिया। इसका कारण यह है कि शासन इस ओर ध्यान

नही देता है। इसलिए वहा जो रिसेर्च होनी है, वह विटामिन तैयार करने की हो या अटामिक इनर्जी की हो, वह भी इसी मिनिस्ट्री के अन्डर रहनी चाहिए। एटम बम तो आप बना रही रहे हैं, इसलिए उम इनर्जी से आप दुर्गार के बडे-बडे कारखान चला सकते है उम इनर्जी को आप पीमफुल परपज के लिए, शांति के लिए इमस्तेमाल कर सकते है। इस वाग्ने टेकनालाजी, का अन्वेषण करने के लिए एक ही मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत कार्य होना चाहिए। आज उन साइंटिस्टो के पास साधन नही, तो उनको दीप देना ठीक नही है। अब नई मिनिस्ट्री तायम की गई है वह देखे कि क्या बात है। सरकार कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को देखे और फिर उम वाग्ने में सही योजना बनाने कार्य करे। जनता की गादी फार्म ता पैमा जो है उमका बेस्ट नही होना चाहिए। इतना ही कहकर मैं आपको बत देना है कि अब एक नई कमेटी फार्म हो गई है और अगले साल मालूम पड़ेगा कि इस कमेटी ने क्या किया है। फिर उमके बाद ही रिमर्च का लाभ हमें मिले गयेगा। सभापति महोदय, मैंने रेखा है कि 44। पारामिग और रिमर्च हई उनमें म एत भी नाम नही आई। सिर्फ विटामिन सी वी ही रिमर्च बाम आई। नमै ही और भी रिमर्चेंज की है। लेकिन उनमें अच्छी योग रिमर्च कोई नही हई है जैसा कि रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है। जनसभ वाग्ने भी चाहते है कि हमारी उन्नति हो उगलिए मैंने आपके सामने ये बातें रखी है। अत मैं शासन से निवेदन करूंगा कि जितनी भी डिफिकल्टीज हैं सी० एम० आर० आर की उनको दूर किया जाय।

SHIRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay—North-East) The establishment of a full fledged Department of Science and Technology under the Ministry of Planning has been a very appropriate step in the development of our socio economic change. This is the beginning of a national policy which brings together economic and social plans in close link with the development of science and technology. It also brings about a new accelerated pace for both the development of science itself as well as for the development of the agricultural and industrial economy in our country.

I am not going into the microscopic distinction between science and technology. They have been brought together under the supervision of one Department. It is not necessary also to go into this just as in the field of ideology, it is needless to go into the distinction between principle and policy. We are in the midst of an act of transformation which stage is not suitable to go into these distinction between Science and Technology. We are not immediately concerned whether science is pure, abstract theory and technology an applied science. We are not concerned with these differences. This Department has been created to solve the problems arising in about 21 areas of the socio-economic field, with the application of scientific inventions and technological advances. We are facing difficult problems in the plans and activities of family welfare, health, housing, urbanisation water and power supply and industrial and agricultural production. These are the problems for the solution of which the application of science and technology is required. Therefore, in one sense, this is a step which has brought science from the realms of academicians and theoreticians to the practical tasks facing of the people in the fulfilment of their needs. This is a very bold step the Government have taken.

I remember the discussions that were going on before this department was created. The point was discussed whether Government should take control and there should be a co-ordinated and integrated approach towards development of science and technology. Many scientists, technicians and educationists who attended the conference said: 'You are bringing too much politics into it by creating such a department'. This was not so. The whole development of the last 20 years of science and technology in our country was in a state of stagnation. We had no doubt a number of infra-structures and agencies. We are doing work aided by grants from the UGC which was encouraging a number of departments in various universities for higher education and helping to establish various technological institutes. These were all created. Higher education was given to the youths. They were educated and trained. Then came the phenomenon of their talents being left unutilised. Our country faced the problem of brain drain. Educated youths could not get themselves absorbed in the country, they had to go abroad and stay there. We had spent lots of money in establishing these institutes of technology and more in training these youths in the vari-

ous branches of science and the technology.

People could not understand the significance of the development of science and technology. The research that was being carried on in various national laboratories had no meaning for them. They could not see the close link between research in the laboratory and its application to the problems of their practical life *i.e.*, the socio-economic problems.

It is this department which has to accelerate research and development for solving our social and economic problems. Therefore, science and technology today has become an instrument of national economic growth. There is now no danger of science and technology becoming a handmaid of the capitalists. This danger was there during the last 20 years when capitalists used to take advantage of technological advances in automation, for example, for increasing their profits. A problem was created in the country and the question arose to what extent Government and society should bring about social control and regulation in the development of science and technology, for example the introduction of automation in industry or the computer. We had the problem of the computer. A committee has been working on it. We would like the Committee to lay down a policy in regard to automation in industry and the computer in office work. There is necessity for a national policy in this regard. Though we are backward, though there is an abundance of human labour and there is the problem of unemployment, yet, people will support the development of technology and science as an instrument of national economic development, but not as a handmaid of the capitalist forces in the country.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I rise to make a few suggestions, because the time is too short. The Geological Survey of India is now under the Department of Mines and Metals. Now, there is a suggestion that the groundwater survey section should be brought under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture. I feel that that ought not to be done. The Geological Survey should be left as a body of scientists as they are now, and it should be brought under the CSIR under the broad campus of the Planning Commission. That

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

is my suggestion I hope the hon Minister will consider it

I want to ask from the hon Minister—I hope he will give me the answer when he replies—what they are going to do about tackling this problem of brain drain and also attracting our Indian scientists who are working with great success abroad. Unfortunately, in this country, the bureaucrats still dominate over the scientific institutions, and science and technology has been forced to remain within the four walls of its academic campus

Imagine this diesel fuel saving device of Suri who had to obtain a patent in West Germany, it could not be developed in this country, neither could it be utilised. If you want to make use of that Suri's device in this country, you have to pay a royalty to the German producer. That is a matter of regret

Similarly, with regard to the invention of streptomycin by the famous, late Dr Subba Rao of the Lederle laboratory. It could not find an outlet, and he had to go to America to find a market, and the Lederle laboratory's products are being bought by us at hundred times more than the cost of production. That is again a matter of regret

When Suri's devices are patented in India, we are paying the American consultant, for the development of diesel engine and its production in Banaras,—a royalty to the consultant—to an extent of not less than Rs 6 crores in foreign exchange. That is the unfortunate position

It is not chaos, as my hon friend comrade Indrajit Gupta had said, but it is because of a severe domination by foreign monopoly interests in the field of science and technology in the country

Jute, for example, jute, Jute could be processed and bleached into an item which would be much more precious than what it is today. You are giving a big sum as royalty to the laboratory in America, namely, Debbam Textile Laboratory. You obtained the result that jute could be used for making garments for human beings. It could be made into a much more precious thing. Today, you

sell them at the rate of Rs 50 to Rs 70 a maund. If it is processed and bleached, you could get perhaps Rs 700, or Rs 800 or Rs 1,000 a maund. In all cases we are losing billions of rupees through import as well as incomplete export. I do not want to say anything more on this.

About technical education, I want to make a small point. I feel it should come under the Education Ministry. When we have devoted more time and energy for the production of graduate engineers, in certain cases we are falling short of artisans. What are you going to do about that? About establishing more polytechnics and giving more scope for artisans, what are you going to do?

That is all I want to say

SHRI B R SHUKLA (Bahraich) Mr Chairman, Sir, I welcome the separation of the Department of Science from the Ministry of Education and its being placed under the Ministry of Planning.

The poverty of a country cannot be removed unless the scientists and technologists make their full contribution to the progress of the country, and the Planning Department and the Department of Science and Technology have to work hand in-hand, hand in glove, with each other in order to bring the desired good to the country.

The extent of neglect to this subject is indicated by the strength of the Members in this House as well as by the press in the press gallery.

AN HON MEMBER What about Ministers?

SHRI B R SHUKLA This subject of science and technology has been relegated to the background. The uppermost thing in our mind has been the rule of politicians or the role of the bureaucrats.

This department has been created with a view to integrate the functioning of different agencies engaged in research and investigation work in the field of science and technology. For example, there are scientists engaged in agricultural research, medical and health research or engineering investigations. These departments are working in isolation, not in

co-operation. Sometimes one does not know what progress has been made in another department. Now-a-days we cannot say as to research in one subject would have what bearing on another subject. Take for instance medical research. Physics was supposed to have nothing to do with medicine but today it plays an important role in the detection of diseases affecting the heart, besides playing a significant role in the detection of cancer. New Sciences like bio-physics and bio-chemistry have developed. They interact against each other.

Similarly, there is mathematics. Mathematics could not bring in quick results because research by its very nature is a series of trial and error based continuous experiment. Therefore to judge the success or failure of the department of science and technology in terms of commercial value would not be proper.

The task before this department is two-fold—firstly, to promote fundamental research in pure science because pure science would pave the way for applying the results in the field of economic and industrial growth. Therefore we should not grudge allocation of money for fundamental research in pure physics, biology or botany.

Then there is the field of technology. Knowledge for knowledge sake has been the objective or dream of scientists, philosophers and thinkers from the earliest times in recorded history. But knowledge which remains divorced from realities, without any application to the betterment of human life would be useless and fruitless in the context of the developing economy of our country. We are a poor people; we go without medicine, without clothes, without adequate houses. There are challenges on all these fronts and a team of devoted scientists and technologists could make a significant contribution. We have to obtain quick results in these fields. How is it to be done? We have to encourage the scientists. Scientists by their very nature are very shy persons and are not trained in the art of manipulating things in order to get a job here or there. Therefore, they do not get that much recognition at the hands of the society or at the hands of the administrators. We have to encourage and create a climate in this country where the devoted talents of scientists and technologists would find sufficient scope for the display of their merits,

thereby serving the country. There are very few scientists in this country. Very few have attained that eminence, and it is an unfortunate state of affairs that we have not been able to utilise all the talents of this microscopic minority of the scientists and technologists.

In this connection, I recollect the case of the late J.B.S. Haldane. He was an eminent botanist of international repute. He adopted this country as his own motherland. He wanted to conduct research in this country, but under the restrictions and conditions imposed by our bureaucracy which was controlling even the activities of the scientists, he could not carry on smoothly, without fear or favour, his researches in the realm of botany.

I welcome this brochure which has been circulated on behalf of this Department. It says that it is not an account of performances, but only a prospectus of things to be done. It has enumerated quite significant things like research in oceanography. There is a vast realm of unexplored phenomena in the sea bed. We can raise food material from the creatures which live beneath the water. We can also successfully plan our naval strategy by exploring the sea bed. Similarly, this booklet has also mentioned programmes for the Geological Survey of India, the Botanical Survey and the Zoological Survey. These are topics for the scientists, but as a layman I only wish to submit to the Ministry that a climate should be created in this country where the scientific talents can be mobilised. An environment should be created in which they should be free to think, free to act and free to integrate the fruits of their researches, so that they may bring about a coherent scheme of things in which planning can be quickened, in which social justice will be possible, in which the war against poverty, disease and squalor can be successfully fought.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I am extremely happy that this Department has been formed and that it has been separated from the Education Ministry. I must say that this was the dream of the late lamented Pandit Nehru who wanted a separate Department for scientific advancement. Had he been alive, he would have been the happiest man today. Many other hon.

[Shri S M. Banerjee]

Members have referred to the utility and futility of the various scientific organisations in our country CSIR had also been criticised. I am sure that with the present Chairman of the CSIR and the scientists around him things are bound to improve. This criticism is getting on our nerves and I think the politicians are mainly responsible for such criticism. It affects not only the scientists but every person in this country. I can also say with confidence that if politicians keep their hands off these things the position will improve.

The Sarkar Commission Report is before the government and I am sure they will take note of it and make the best use of this report to see that this particular institution, which was the envy of foreign dignitaries who came to this country right from the scientist to the technologist, maintains its old reputation. The foreign visitors had a very high opinion about CSIR and the national physical laboratories.

Two things which attracted people, whether from the socialist countries or non-socialist countries were the national physical laboratories and the national fitness corps. The national fitness corps has ended in a fiasco. I do not know what is going to happen to the national physical laboratory.

During the emergency we have seen that the CSIR functioned well. But we want more coordination between the CSIR and the defence science laboratories. I think many things could be produced by them because India is moving towards self-sufficiency. If we are to take the self reliance slogan seriously and if we have to improve our position in this country then the CSIR can give the lead. In that context, I would request the CSIR to have better coordination with the defence science laboratories so that we can possibly have many things made here, especially in the defence field because defence of the country is the need of the hour.

Secondly, whenever we go to foreign countries, whether socialist or non-socialist we find many talented young Indians working there. They want to come here and work

but they are unable to get any employment. We were told that they are going to stop the brain drain but I do not know what has happened to that. Even those Indians who come back to India to serve the country go back frustrated and disgusted to the country where they were working earlier because they could not get any employment here. Even though they are hated by the people of the countries they work, like America and Canada, they go there because they want food and also a better job. I want to know from the Minister that with our new slogan of self-reliance whether we are going to allow our scientists to go abroad for want of job here. Should we not ask them not to depend on more dollars or whatever facilities they get abroad but work here for the sake of their motherland?

Lastly, I come to the Survey of India, which is also under this Ministry. The Director of Map Publications have done a very good job. The hon. Minister knows that the union, of which I am the President, has given the maximum co-operation during the wars in 1962, 1965 and the fourteen-day war of 1971. So, it is high time that recognition is given to this union, whose member has been elected to the national council. The hon. Minister should consider this question sympathetically and give recognition to this union.

With these words, I would like to assure all our co-operation to see that this Ministry prospers. I am sure that with the present officials, some of whom have come from England, with the Additional Secretary and some other officers of eminence, with their co-operation and support this Ministry is going to prosper. With these words, I would again request the Minister to say some words about the Survey of India in his reply because the employees of the Survey of India have worked to the entire satisfaction of the people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri B. V. Naik.
Absent.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 14, 1972|Chaltra 25, 1894 (Saka).