Thursday, April 27, 1972
Vaisakha 7, 1894 (Saka)

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CONTENTS

No. 33—Thursday, April 27, 1972/Vaisakha 7, 1894 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 581, 583 to 585, 587 and 589 to 591	1—32
Written Answers to Questions:	
Starred Questions Nos. 582, 586, 588 and 592 to 600	32—42
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4155, 4157 to 4226, 4228 to 4241, 4243, 4244 and 4247 to 4252	42—117
Re. Calling Attention Notices (*Query*)	118
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported leakage of coal-tar fumes from Rourkela Steel Plant making old Rourkela town citizens sick	118—124
Re. Police firing at Ambarnath	125—127
Papers laid on the Table	127
Committee on Public Undertakings—	
Thirteenth and Eighteenth to Twentieth Reports and Minutes	127—128
Estimates Committee—	
Seventeenth Report and Minutes	128
Public Accounts Committee—	
Thirty-ninth and Forty-fourth Reports	128—129
Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House—	
Fifth Report	129

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Statement *re.* Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings—

Shri F. A. Ahmed ... ... 129—132

Re. Declaration of 'May Day' as holiday ... ... 132—137

Demands for Grants, 1972-73 .. .. 137—278

Ministry of Industrial Development ... ... 137—197

Shri A. K. M. Ishaque ... ... 137—142

Shri Rajdeo Singh ... . 142—147

Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan ... . 147—151

Shri Mulki Raj Saini ... ... 151—155

Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar ... ... 156—158

Shri Nageshwar Dwivedi ... . 158—162

Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai ... ... 162—164

Shri Vasant Sathe ... ... 164—166

Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan ... ... 166—168

Shri S. M. Banerjee 169

Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury ... ... 170—196

Ministry of Defence ... ... 198—278

Shri E. R. Krishnan ... ... 199—206

Shri Frank Anthony ... ... 213—221

Shri B.V. Naik ... ... 221—226

Shri K. Gopal ... ... 226—228

Shri Syed Ahmed Aga ... ... 229—233

Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy ... ... 233—238

	COLUMNS
Shri Darbara Singh	238—245
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	245—252
Shrimati Sahodrabai Rai	252—255
Shri Chandulal Chandrakar ...	255—260
Shri Shivnath Singh	260—267
Shri Narendra Singh Bisht	268—273
Shri Ram Chandra Vikal	274—277
Shri Chhotey Lal	277—278

LOK SABHA

—

Thursday, April 27, 1972/*Vaisakha* 7 1894 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Foreign Tour of the Minister of External Affairs

581 SHRI P GANGADEB
SHRI S C SAMANTA

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether he visited Afghanistan and U S S R recently,

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held with the leaders of those countries, and

(c) whether there is a proposal for a peace treaty between India, Pakistan and Afghanistan ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The visit to Afghanistan was to attend the Second Indo-Afghan Joint Commission Meeting for Indo-Afghan Economic cooperation and also to exchange views with Afghan leaders on matters of common interest. A statement showing the main results of the visit is placed on the Table of the House

Talks with Soviet leaders further strengthened Soviet-Indian relationship and widened cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, scientific and technical fields

(c) No Sir

STATEMENT

At the invitation of H E Mr. Moussa Shafiq, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan, our Foreign Minister paid an official visit to Afghanistan from the 31st March to 3rd April, 1972 He led the Indian Delegation to the Indo Afghan Joint Commission meeting held in Kabul between March 28 and April 3 1972. The Afghan delegation was led by the Afghan Foreign Minister

2 During his visit, our Foreign Minister was received in audience by the King of Afghanistan He also met and held discussions with the Afghan Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding based on mutual respect and spirit of cooperation and covered a wide range of bilateral matters affecting the two countries and peace and economic cooperation in the region

3. The Commission reviewed projects already completed and also those under implementation. The 100-bed hospital in Kabul had started functioning

4. As a result of discussions, India made the following important commitments :—

(a) India would provide equipment for doubling the capacity of an hydro-electric scheme at Chardeh-Ghorband.

(b) India would supply over 50 experts and technicians in the fields of planning, design and construction of dams, health and health services, industrial joint ventures, school teachers, and agricultural research.

(c) The completion of a small scale industries estate in Kabul.

(d) A gift of isotopes for medical and agricultural purposes.

(e) Continued assistance in restoration of the Buddhist antiquities at Bamiyan.

(f) The provision of about 10 more scholarships in India in technical fields.

5. In addition to the above, an implementation and planning committee was established which would meet frequently in order to stimulate the progress of work.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : Sir, the statement of the hon. Minister says that the talks with Afghanistan have covered a wide range of matters affecting the two countries and peace and economic co-operation in the region. In view of the fact that Pakistan has responded to India's initiative for a summit level talk, may I know whether, on this new approach of Mr. Bhutto, the Covernment is also going to have such talks with other countries in the sub-continent to bring together a type of security system in this region to achieve conditions of lasting peace and co-operation in the region ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We are in favour of ensuring a lasting and enduring peace in this region, and our efforts in the course of the current talks at the Minister level would be to secure that objective. It is too premature to suggest any collective security system in which India, Pakistan and Afghanistan can be parties. We have still to restore normal relations with Pakistan before we can consider any such proposal.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : It is said towards the end of the statement:

> "... an implementation and planning committee was established which would meet frequently in order to stimulate the progress of work."

What is the composition of that committee and what sort of help will it render ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have mentioned in paragraph 4 of the statement, a copy of which I have placed on the Table of the House, the various fields in which India would be able to afford assistance, and paragraph 5, to which the hon. Member has made a reference, shows that there will be an implementation and planning committee which would keep track of the items mentioned in paragraph 4.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will this committee consist of representatives from Afghanistan also ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Yes, Sir. This committee would have representatives of both India as well as Afghanistan.

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA . Is there any proposal to extend invitation to the Crown Prince of Afghanistan ? Will it not lead to better goodwill between the two countries ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We will greatly welcome the visit of His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Afghanistan. It depends on his convenience. We have not extended a formal invitation. But if it is convenient for the Crown Prince to visit India, we would welcome such a visit.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: A part of Kashmir is still occupied by Pakistan. Are we going to put forward any proposals before this Joint Commission to get back that part of Kashmir which is occupied by Pakistan?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: This question does not relate to Pakistan. It relates to a peace treaty between India and Afghanistan.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा: अध्यक्ष जी, मन्त्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट रखा है उसके पैराग्राफ 4 (ए) में कहा है:

'India would provide equipment for doubling the capacity of an hydro electric scheme at Chardeh-Ghor band.'

मैं जानना चाहता हूं इस पर कितना रुपया खर्च होगा?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: I have not got the figure.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: While agreeing with the hon. Minister that it is premature to suggest any such defence pact for common security with Pakistan, I think the Minister will agree that it is not premature in the case of Afghanistan though the hon. Minister has said 'No' to part (c) of the question. Was there any talk with the Afghanistan Government on this question when the Minister was there?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH: No, Sir. There was no talk on this issue.

मजदूर संघों के प्रतिनिधि स्वरूप को निश्चित करने के लिए गुप्त मतदान

*583. श्री मूलचन्द डागा: क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार किसी मजदूर संघ के प्रतिनिधि स्वरूप का पता लगाने के लिए गुप्त मतदान प्रणाली का समर्थन करेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार एक उद्योग में केवल एक संघ को मान्यता देने की नीति का भी समर्थन करेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b) The Central Trade Union Organisations have recently made some suggestions on these two issues which will be discussed at a meeting of the Working Party of Employers and Workers on May 6, 1972. A final view on these questions will be taken in the light of these and earlier discussions on the subjects.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रश्न कि किसी मजदूर संघ के प्रतिनिधि स्वरूप का पता लगाने के लिए गुप्त मतदान प्रणाली का सरकार कब समर्थन करेगी और मौजूदा प्रणाली कब तक चलेगी यह प्रश्न पिछले पांच साल से हम लोगों के दिमाग को एजिटेट करता रहा है और हकीकत यह है कि वेरिफिकेशन बाई बैलट और रैकग्नीशन आफ ट्रेड यूनियंस सम्बन्धी मामला का अभी तक हल नहीं निकला है तो मंत्री महोदय क्या इस बारे में कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: These matters such as verification on ballot, for recognition of trade unions, etc. are no doubt eluding solutions. All efforts are directed to bring about some understanding. Hon. Members know at the present moment we are pursuing a course of action, in certain States verification is

done under the code of discipline; where there is statutory provision there also we follow the same method. If We want to change it we can change it by bringing about a settlement and understanding between the various central trade union organisations. That settlement is not forthcoming as yet.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आज मजदूर लोगों की जब राजनैतिक पार्टियां है और मजदूर अपनी उन राजनीतिक पार्टियों से गाइड होते है तो जाहिर है कि जब तक उनमे सुलह नही होगी तब तक मजदूर लोग भी एक साथ नही आएंगे। जबकि सारे मजदूर राजनीतिक पार्टियो मे बटे हुए है तो इसका तो मतलब यह हुआ कि जब तक उन पोलिटिकल पार्टियो में कोई पोलिटिकल सैटिलमेंट नही होगा तब तक मजदूरों की यूनियंस में भी सैटिलमेंट नही होगा।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is not correct to say that all these trade unions are divided completely on party lines. No doubt there is political affiliation on ideological basis, sometimes; therefore it would not be proper to take a pessimistic view and say that they will not come together. I have realised from several meetings with them that they are equally eager to come to a settlement, keeping in view the larger interests of the working class in the country.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि 6 मई को जो बैठक होने वाली है उसमें किन किन दलों को बुलाया गया है, किन किन मजदूर संगठनों को बुलाया गया है ? यह प्रश्न कि किसी मजदूर संघ के प्रतिनिधि स्वरूप का पता लगाने के लिए गुप्त मतदान प्रणाली का सरकार द्वारा समर्थन किया जाय और यह कि सरकार द्वारा एक उद्योग में केवल एक संघ को मान्यता दी जाय इस मामले को सरकार स्वयं काफी समय से उलझाये रख रही है और सरकार यह नहीं चाहती है कि वह निबटे। अभी जो मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियनें हैं वह मजदूरों का चन्दे का पैसा उनकी तनख्वाह में ही सीधे कटवा देती है। लेकिन जो अनरेकगनाइज्ड यूनियंस हैं उन्हें फ़ैक्टरीज में चन्दा भी नहीं लेने दिया जाता तो क्या सरकार इस प्रथा को समाप्त करेगी कि उनकी तनख्वाह में से वह सीधे चन्दा न काट लिया जाया करे और जो अनरजिस्टर्ड यूनियन है उनको इस बात का अधिकार मिले कि वह जाकर वहां चन्दा इकट्ठा कर सकें।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : At these conferences from the trade union side three central organisatios are invited—INTUC, AITUC and HMS. Regarding the second question, to my knowledge, this practice does not prevail in the industry nor is it being encouraged by any trade union. In some place perhaps some trade union leadership might be following this practice.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नही आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न का उत्तर तो कभी भी नही आयेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जानबूझकर वह नहीं बतलाना चाहते है। आखिर बी० एम० एस० के मजदूरों के संगठन को चन्दा क्यों नहीं दिलवाया · · · ·

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। मंत्री महोदय को जो उत्तर देना था दे चुके बाकी माननीय सदस्य के मंशा, माफिक उत्तर दिलवाना मेरे लिए बड़ा मुश्किल है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I want the hon. Minister to give a positive answer to the question. Actually what is the policy ? I want to know how the Government proceeds regarding the selection of representative character of the unions. Will it only depend on certain decisions by certain unions or they will take a reasonable view so that they may have some automatic acceptance of the working class as a whole in India ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The first effort is to bring about some understanding on these issues . . . (*Interruptions*) According to the 1968 verification we have established the credentials of three national trade union organisations.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उनमे बहुत सी बोगस संस्थाएं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It does not mean that the new unions or organisations which have come up recently—their membership will not be verified. That process will start soon. At the appropriate time, if they satisfied the standards, they will get recognition. In case there is failure, I have assured this House that I am not going to wait indefinitely. We shall have to make up our mind and say : this is the solution and these are the criteria to be applied.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : The Minister had given six months' time to all the trade unions. Is that time over and has any final agreed proposal come to the ministry.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : That time will be over by the end of the month because I had extended the six-month period. The hon. member is a member of one of the central organisations and I am sure he knows that there is a limited accord already reached. From the newspapers, it appears that perhaps full accord is in sight.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : May I know which are the unions that are opposed to secret ballot for determining the representative character and what are the reasons for their opposition ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : The secret ballot method is basically not acceptable to the INTUC, HMS and AITUC were agreed that instead of verification, the ballot method may have to be adopted. But after the National Labour Commissions report, it has been made very clear that the method of verification brings greater stability to the trade union movement. It does not encourage a mere agitational approach. At the same time, in certain circumstances, all the three unions have agreed now to accept verification and in certain marginal cases where there is doubt, they have proposed that we should adopt the ballot method.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या इस बात को देखते हुए कि 6 महीने हो गये जो कि टाइम आपने फिक्स किया था कि उस अवधि के भीतर हमे सेंट्रल ट्रेड यूनियंस को किसी एग्रीड फारमूले पर ला देंगे चूंकि अब वह समय व्यतीत होने जा रहा है तो यह सीक्रेट बैलट के "सिस्टम" को "फाइनेलाइज" करने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत पड़ रही है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : There is no difficulty in finalisation, but we wanted to give greater time. My view is they have come closer. Gaps are narrowed and bridges of understanding have been built. I am quite certain that during the next few weeks we shall come forward with a concrete proposal.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब इस बात को मानते हैं कि एक उद्योग में एक ही यूनियन होनी चाहिए । अब अब

सब लोग तैयार हैं कि एक इंडस्ट्री में एक ही यूनियन होनी चाहिए तो आखिर कौन सी कठिनाई इस चीज को अमल में लाने के लिए हो रही है और अगर कोई कठिनाई हो भी तो सरकार उस कठिनाई को दूर करने की दिशा में कौन से कदम बढा रही है ?

क्या यह बात सच है कि बहुत से संस्थानों में जाली यूनियनों को मान्यता देने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र के अधिकारी पहल ले रहे है जैसे कि खुद यहां प्राविडेंट फंड का जो सेंट्रल दफ्तर है वहां एक जाली यूनियन को मान्यता दी गई है ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : All the trade union leaders say publicly that they would accept this principle, but because of trade union rivalry, they do not accept it in practice. I may mention here for the benefit of the hon. member that they sometimes practise poaching in order to disturb a rival union.

Financial Assistance to Rajasthan for rehabilitation of Refugees from West Pakistan

*584. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by the Central Government to the Government of Rajasthan for the refugees who have recently come over to India from West Pakistan in the recent Ino-Pak War ;

(b) whether some Hindu refugees have expressed their desire to settle in India ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) The Government of Rajasthan have been authorised to incur expenditure for giving relief to the needy refugees and the reimbursement of such expenditure will be made by the Central Government. Relief sanctioned covers free rations, clothing and a little cash for purchasing day-to-day necessities and it is admissible in camps.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) They should return to Pakistan as soon as Indo-Pak relations are normalised.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : From the statement given by the minister it is not clear how much the Central Government has given for the refugees who have come to Rajasthan. I want to know how many refugees have come to India so far and settled down not only in Rajasthan but in othe border States also.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : The Government has put 4.82 lakhs at the disposal of Rajasthan Government. Regarding the number of refugees, 34,000 had come over to India from India-held territory, of which 10,000 have gone back. There are about 4000 people who have crossed over to India from Pakistan itself.

SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : May I know whether some Hindu refugees have expressed their desire to settle down in India ? If the answer is yes, may I know if they are not staying in the camps but they have already spread throughout the country and doing their own business ? If so, what are the properties they have left and what action has Government taken about their settlement ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Out of the total number of refugees, near about 8,000 people are staying in camps and the others are staying with their relations. Out of these 8,000, the number of refugees who have come from occupied

Pakistan territory and who are in the camps is 6,000. It is not true to say that they are spread all over the country and following their own avocations. They are living there in Rajasthan only.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : बहुत से शरणार्थियों ने इच्छा जाहिर की है कि वह वापिस पाकिस्तान नहीं जाना चाहते और हिन्दुस्तान में ही सैटल होना चाहते है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उनको बाध्य करेगी कि वह पाकिस्तान जायें।

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : They are Pakistani nationals and they have been registered as foreigners. The question of their staying here does not arise. They are here only till the relations are normalised

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : The Minister is aware that Rajasthan is not the only border State on the western side Gujarat is also there. I want to know the number of refugees who have come to Gujarat and how much financial assistance has been given to Gujarat Government or is going to be given ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : 1861 persons have come over to Gujarat from India-held territory of Pakistan and 441 persons have come from Pakistan to Gujarat. The amount which we have sanctioned to Gujarat Government is Rs. 1 44 lakhs for this puropse.

Raising Issue of Indian Territory Occupied by China in U.N.O.

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*585. SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK : SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in 1962 War with China, India lost about 30,000 square miles of territory to China; and

(b) if so, whether Government would like to raise this issue in the U. N. O. regarding the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Indian territory as China has also become a member of the U. N. O. now ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) . (a) During the Chinese invasion of India in 1962, China further occupied approximately 2,500 sq. miles of Indian territory in Ladakh in addition to about 12,000 sq. miles already occupied by her.

(b) The Government of India favours solution of bilateral issue, bilaterally.

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK . May I know from the hon. Minister what step are being taken for the bilateral talks ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : We would favour bilateral talks although, at the present moment, the relationship between our two countries is such that bilateral talks are not likely to yield any useful result.

SHRI BANAMALI PATANAIK : What steps are being taken to normalise the relations ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I made a statement only yesterday in the course of the debate.

SHRI H N. MUKERJEE : If in the case of Pakistan with which country also our relations are not particularly pleasant and we can have a sense of statesmanship to offer a settlement over the Kashmir issue even at the cost of a certain re-adjustment of boundaries on which we can legitimately have our claim, may I know what is there to prevent our country from trying to have bilateral discussion with China on a basis which is likely to be conducive to a settlement of the issues between us because Sino-Indian and Sino-Soviet relationship is very important for strengthening the world peace.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I agree with the hon. Member because the talk between India and China is in the mutual interest of both India and China and also will be conducive to strengthening world peace. At the present moment; I think, the present relationship is such that even if bilateral talks are started to settle this issue, the result is not likely to be of such nature which could satisfy us. As a matter of fact, we have first to improve relations before we can think of starting bilateral talks.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : 1962 में इस सदन मे सारे सदस्यो ने खड़े होकर प्रतिज्ञा की थी कि चीन के कब्जे मे जो भूमि है उसका एक एक इंच वापस करायेंगे। प्रधान मन्त्री नेहरू जी उस समय मौजूद थे। उनके सामने प्रस्ताव लाया गया था। इस समय 1972 चल रहा है। मै मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दस सालों में कौन-कौन से प्रयत्न किये गए हैं कि चीन के अधिकृत हमारी भूमि वापस ली जाये ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The Resolution that was adopted is the Resolution of Parliament to which all of us are a party. This matter can be resolved only by bilateral talks.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मै जानना चाहता हूँ कि दस वर्षों मे कौन-कौन से उपाय किये गए चीन अधिकृत भूमि को वापस लेने के लिए ? हमने प्रतिज्ञा की थी इस सदन में कि हम उसको वापस लेंगे। उस को वापस लेने के लिए कौन-कौन से कठोर कदम सरकार द्वारा उठाये गए हैं ? क्या अब तक आप सोते ही रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या करते हैं ? यह कोई पब्लिक प्लेटफार्म नहीं है।

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I think the hon. Member sleeps quite well these days. (*Interruption*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : I would also like to have an answer to the question asked by Mr. Kachwai as to what steps the Government have taken in the last few years after the passing of the Resolution, to honour the contents of the Resolution. It is a perfectly valid question. If the Minister does not want to reply, that it is against the national interest, let him do so. But let him not evade the question.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have already said that this can be resolved only by bilateral talks. Some initial effort was made to probe as to whether the possibility of talks is there or not. But I must be frank in saying that no progress has been made. No other steps have been taken.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN . In view of the fact that 10 years have elapsed and, since then, no steps have been taken to regain the lost territory, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government at present holds the opinion as it was expressed by the late Prime Minister that in the occupied territory not a blade of grass grows.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : That statement has nothing to do with the present question. That was a descriptive statement about which proper clarification was given even at that time. So far as the present question is concerned, I have said that so much territory is under Chinese occupation and it is our determination to resolve this matter bilaterally by peaceful means.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Samar Guha.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी प्रार्थना सुनलें। सरकार जानबूझ कर इस बात को टालना चाहती

है। जब वह प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था, मैं इसी सदन में था...

MR. SPEAKER : He is speaking without my permission. Nothing will go on record.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :*

MR. SPEAKER : Do not make this something of a public platform. Question Hour is going on.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप इस तरह से करेंगे तो मुझे कहना होगा कि आप बाहर चले जायं...... (व्यवधान) ...... पार्लियामेंट को फिश मार्केट बनाना चाहते हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. You cannot force the Minister.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I cannot set any time limit.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसे चुनाव की मीटिंग हो रही है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :*

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will be allowed to go on record.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :*

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is disturbing the proceedings of the House. It is his habit. He is wasting the time of the House.

Mr. Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know from the Minister whether in the Indian territory of 14,000 sq. miles occupied by the Chinese any civil administration has been set up by China or whether any military fortification has also been set up there and what is the condition of the Indian citizens there ? In view of the unanimous resolution passed by this House ten years ago that the Chinese aggression will be got vacated, I would like to know what attempts have been made by the Government to retrieve our territory. I also want to know if the bilateral talks fail, whether the Government is considering to adopt any other measure to vacate the Chinese aggression from our territory.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The Chinese are present militarily in that region But I cannot give the details of any fixed military installations that might have been established there.

We have very little information about the condition of the people, if any, who are living in that region.

About the resolution of the House that was adopted, we stand by that, and I have already tried to state our position that it will be our effort to resolve this matter bilaterally.

About the third question, I would not like to answer in any hypothetical manner. We would continue to deal with this problem bilaterally. If it fails, what we will do—we will consider that at that time. I do not want to commit the country at this stage.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : One important question has remained unanswered—about the condition of Indian citizens there.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I have already said that I have no information.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Our Indian nationals are in that occupied territory. What is their condition ?

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : You expect a reply and that is possible only if you sit down.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Are there any Indian nationals ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : As I have already said, I have no information about their condition.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Since it requires the willingness of both the parties to have bilateral talks, lest it may be misunderstood outside that only a few Members remember the resolution of the Parliament and are eager to take back our territory from the Chinese, may I know from the Government whether the Government agrees that any bilateral talks must proceed with a proper understanding and realising our position and with dignity, or will the Government, on the advice of the hon. Members, go one-sided for these talks ?

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : Our attitude in this respect has been clarified earlier also and the Prime Minister also made a statement on this issue.

The main question is, rather the main approach is that we are prepared to enter into bilateral talks and are prepared to settle this matter also provided the settlement is consistent with our dignity and also consistent with self-respect

SHRI PILOO MODY : From what the hon Minister has said by way of reply about bilateral talks etc. I think certainly it goes against the spirit of the resolution that was passed by this House. The Resolution was a Resolution which put no conditions on how that territory was to be regained. I distinctly get the impression that our Government is perhaps going to gift this territory away to the Chinese in spite of the pious reiteration of its hopes of starting bilateral agreements. The Resolution has nothing to do with bilateral agreements. It says, we will not rest till we get back this territory. I want to know whether that position still stands or whether the Resolution has been modified to the extent that we will wait till bilateral talks can be held.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : The present attitude does not at all go against either the spirit or the letter of the Resolution which was unanimously adopted.

Production of Saleable Steel

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*587. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI :

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

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

(a) whether Government are taking adequate measures to push up the production of saleable steel from the current level of 4.5 million tonnes to 5.5 million tonnes during 1972-73; and

(b) if so, the measures taken in this regard ?

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

The Steel Plants are taking a number of steps to increase production such as specialised repairs to coke oven batteries and oven equipment use of supplementary fuels in order to conserve coke oven gas, planned procurement of essential spares and other materials, systematic and improved maintenance and provision of balancing and additional facilities Government render all necessary assistance to the plants both in the public and the private sector to maintain and improve their production. Government also keep a careful watch on their performance.

2 There is a Task Force for every plant in the public sector which meets roughly once in two or three months and reviews the production in each plant, discusses its problems and follows up the decisions taken for their solution There is a quarterly review of the performance of the plants of Hindustan Steel Ltd by the Minister

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी क्या इंजीनियरिंग एसोसियेशन ने स्टील के प्राडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिए कोई दस वर्षीय योजना सरकार को दी है, यदि हां, तो सरकार उस पर कितने परसेंट अमल कर रही है ? क्या हमारी योजना का टारगेट 7 परसेंट ग्रोथ का था और वह एक्चुअली 4 परसेंट हुई, यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM So far as 10 year programme is concerned we cannot say there is any definite clearcut target for 10 years though we attempt to keep an annual target So far as the progress is concerned, from the position as we originally planned, as hon Members are aware, we are not able to keep up the targets for various reasons including lack of adequate attention to maintenance, the difficulties in operation of the coke ovens and difficulty of dealing with labour and so on

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी क्या स्टील प्राडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए मिनि-प्लाट्स को बढ़ावा नहीं दिया जा सकता है और मिनी प्लाट्स के लिए जो लाइसेंस की योजना बनाई गई है, क्या उसको बन्द नहीं किया जा सकता है ? राजस्थान मे आयरन-ओर है, लेकिन रेलवे फ्रेट ज्यादा होने से वह बाहर नही जा सकता है। तो फिर वहां ज्यादा मिनि-प्लाट्स क्यो नही लगाये जाते ?

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM The hon. Member is not entirely correct in saying that there are rich deposits of iron ore in Rajasthan The deposits of iron ore in Rajasthan are somewhat limited compared with the much larger deposits in other parts of the country Therefore the question of the economics of transferring ore from Rajasthan does not really arise

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : राजस्थान के लिमिटेड रीसोर्सिज को काम मे लाने के लिए सरकार ने कौन से उपाय किये है ?

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM The Geological Survey has surveyed the areas in Rajasthan From the report it is seen that this survey does not indicate that the deposits are of such a kind as to support a major steel plant and certainly they are not of the same volume or value as the deposits in places like Barajamdo Bailadilla, Hospet and Kudremukh areas

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा · क्या यह सत्य है कि 1971-72 मे भिलाई, दुर्गापुर और राउरकेला मे उत्पादन बढ़ा है ?

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM So far as the production in Rourkela is concerned, it has declined Hon Members are aware that as a result of the collapse of the steel melting shop roof last year, there has been a steep decline in production So far as the question of Durgapur is concerned, the position is marginal

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA. From the statement we find that the steel plants are taking a number of steps one of which is repairs to coke oven batteries May I know for how long the coke oven batteries are out of order and they are under repair in Durgapur ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I have not got the information

about exact time. I shall give it to the hon. Member if he wishes to have it.

Industrial Peace

*589. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently devised any measures to ensure lasting industrial peace; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). Government convened a meeting of employers' and workers' representatives in December 1971 when they agreed to keep up and maximise industrial production in an atmosphere of cooperation and industrial peace. Following this meeting, a Working Party was appointed to suggest concrete measures for speedy settlement of industrial disputes and procedure for recognition of unions. The fourth meeting of the Working Party is being held on May 6, 1972, to consider these matters further

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Of late, with a view to having lasting industrial peace and peaceful relations for achieving our economic programme of self reliance, Government are thinking of various things The hon. Minister has conceived of so many ideas during the last seven or eight months. For instance, he has decided that every industry must have a production panel where the workers and the employees could be associated. He has also suggested that there should be a national council of trade unions. Again, he has thrown out some suggestions to the effect since there is inordinate delay with the existing system of settling disputes of workers, there should be a time-bound schedule for compulsory adjudication and so on. He has been talking about these things during the last eight to nine months. And he is trying his way to find a solution. I would like to know to what extent particularly he has succeeded in this direction so that at least within the coming two or three months, there will be a kind of machinery which can evolve industrial peace in the industrial sectors of our country.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : It has been stated in the reply that quite a number of itemes have been resolved and the final meeting of the Working Party is to take place on 6th May. Mention has also been made about setting up a sort of industrial production panel at the plant level. Secondly, at the national level there is an agreement to set up a National Council of Trade Unions. On other matters a near agreement situation has been created. I am hopeful, as I said earlier, to have some concrete results when we meet on the 6th.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : When we are discussing the question of industrial peace, it would be relevant to examine what is actually happening on the industrial front. Today I have got a telegram saying that about 400 workers on the South-Eastern Railway, Kurda Road, in the railway public sector unit, are retrenched. Reports of retrenchment from other places are also coming. The actual number of man-days lost in 1966 was 1,38,46,329. In 1970, it has gone up to more than 1.71 crores.

MR SPEAKER : Do not give information. Ask a question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Industrial peace rests on there being no strikes, closures and retrenchment. But these go on. What is the climate in this regard in 1971-72 ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I do not think this question arises out of this.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Industrial peace does not arise out of this.

SHRI R K KHADILKAR The number of man days lost has been reduced by 50 per cent, I do not have the exact figure just now

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI Independent of labour organisations have Government adopted any policy or programme to educate the Workers about the necessity of maintaining lasting peace at the moment to reach our objective of self-reliance?

SHRI R K KHADILKAR Yes, we have got the workers' education scheme It is operating in almost all the regions It has certainly helped us build a cadre of workers who understand that they should not go on strike on just flimsy grounds. So this scheme is a sort of stabilising factor in the industrial field

SHRI S M BANERJEE I am aware that the hon Minister is doing his best to bring about a settlement in many industries But is he aware that when we are talking of industrial peace, nearly 2 lakh construction workers working under Hindustan Construction will go on strike from 1st May 1972 affecting 13 big projects? Is this matter being referred to a national tribunal? Will some interim relief be paid to these workers so that a strike is averted? Is the Minister seized of this matter?

SHRI R K KHADILKAR I know the situation regarding that and the likely conflict I may inform the House that I am hopeful that conciliation efforts would succeed

Unemployed Metallurgy Graduates

*590 SHRI K C CHANDRAPPAN Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a large number of Metallurgy Graduates are unemployed in our country to day,

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report on this subject by the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof and the steps taken to meet this situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) (a) While information about the number unemployed is not available, there were 283 graduates (including post graduates) and 338 diploma holders in metallurgy on the live register of Employment Exchanges in the country as on 31-12-1971 as compared to 346 metallurgical graduates and 184 diploma holders at the end of 1970

(b) Yes

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

Some of the more important features of the Report entitled Demand and Supply of Metallurgists 1969-70 brought out by I.A M R. are given below —

(i) The Report has attempted an assessment of the demand for, and supply of, metallurgists during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods

(ii) Projections of demand for metallurgists up to 1978-79 have been made separately for the different sectors of the economy using such personnel for a variety of activities This is done with reference to production targets in each sector of industry indicated by Planning Commission and staffing norms applicable to varying sizes of production

(iii) Estimates of supply have been obtained on the basis of following assumptions

(a) that the admissions would be maintained at the level of 1968-69

(b) the pass rates in degree and diploma courses would be 85% and 70% respectively of the corresponding admissions, and

(c) the loss due to retirement, migration and casualities would be 2% per annum.

(iv) The demand and supply estimates obtained on the above basis were as follows :

Year		Stock of metallurgists		
		Required	Likely	(+) Surplus (—) Shortage
1973-74	Degree	2091	6806	(+) 4715
	Diploma	2492	1211	(—) 1281
	Total	4583	8017	(+) 3434
1978-79	Degree	2752	8390	(+) 5638
	Diploma	3245	1805	(—) 1440
	Total	5997	10195	(+) 4198

(v) The important conclusion reached in the Report is that there will be a significant surplus of graduate engineers in metallurgy and a serious shortage of diploma-holders at the end of the Fourth and Fifth Plans, if the annual admissions to the metallurgical courses continued at the current level.

2. The findings of the institute of Applied Manpower Research in this connection have been brought to the notice of some of the State Governments who had made proposals to introduce degree courses in Metallurgy in their institutions. They have been advised to review their proposals in the light of these findings.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Answering the question, the Minister has stated that there are no facts available regarding the unemployment situation among the metallurgical graduates. But, at the same time, the answer says that there is a little unemployment, and the statement says that this will increase to alarming dimensions by the end of the fourth and the fifth Plans. Considering this, I would like to know from the Government what are the steps that Government would take to prevent this mounting unemployment.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : No doubt there is a little unemployment among these graduates and the diploma-holders but by the end of the fourth Plan and also in the fifth Plan, I think there will be some surplus in respect of these graduates but not in respect of the diploma-holders. We have taken steps; the admission has been restricted now—it has been lessened in the colleges—in order to control the situation.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : This is rather curious and rather surprising too. The correct figure of unemployment as given in the statement is going to be increased, and the Minister, instead of letting us know whether they will take some positive measures, has said that he is going to kill the baby : no more admissions in future. I do not think this is a very positive answer. I wanted to know from the Minister what are the positive steps that Government would like to take in this regard; not cutting the admissions.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : In the Fourth and the Fifth Plans we hope that many new establishments will come into being, and most of the graduates will be absorbed there. That is why we are taking precautionary steps. We do not want that the graduates should remain idle. That is why we have lessened the enrolment number.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : My question is not replied to, Sir, I think you

will agree with me. What I wanted to know is not the hope of the Minister, but whether they have any definite scheme regarding this. Government say they are hoping; they are hoping against hope.

MR. SPEAKER : That is a definite scheme.

श्री आर०वी० बड़े : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में लिखा है कि 1973-74 में 4715 ग्रेजुएट्स सरप्लस होंगे। अभी 1972 में कितने सरप्लस है और इनको नौकरी पर लगाने के लिए आपने क्या कदम उठाया है ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is already mentioned in the statement.

SHRI R. V. BADE : It is not there.

MR. SPEAKER : It is there, I saw it; if he is able to locate it, he will know.

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा : सम्मानित सदस्य ने तो संख्या पूछी है कि कितने सरप्लस है यह तो मै इस वक्त दे सकता हूँ जैसा कि मैंने जवाब अभी दिया है, एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के अन्दर 283 ग्रेजुएट्स के नाम लिखे हुए हैं।

श्री आर. वी. बड़े : काम कितनों को दिलाया है।

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : If the names are on the register, it does not necessarily imply that the person is unemployed. He has registered his name to get a better employment. Therefore, these figures that are there are just indicative.

Report on Hospet Steel Plant by Central Engineering and Design Bureau

*591. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the feasibility report on the Hospet Steel Plant prepared by the Central Engineering and Design Bureau; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

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

The capacity of the Vijayanagar Steel Plant (near Hospet in Mysore State) would be about 2.0 million equivalent ingot tonnes of mild steel. It is proposed to design this plant for the manufacture of shaped products.

The Consultants have evaluated five different alternatives with output varying from 1.85 million to 2.5 million tonnes of ingot steel. The iron ore requirements would be met from the Bellary Hospet reserves and coking coal from Bengal-Bihar. The requirements of water will be met from the Tungabhadra reservoir. The power requirements will be met by the Mysore State Electricity Board. The estimated capital outlay ranges from Rs. 772.3 crores to Rs. 818.8 crores for the various alternatives.

The report is being examined in detail.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : In the statement it is mentioned that the report on the Vijayanagar Steel Plant is being examined in detail. May I know when this examination will be completed and when the actual work is going to be started, and what is the amount allocated this year for this purpose ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I do not follow the question; is it about Visakhapatnam or Vijayanagar Steel Plant ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Vijaya-nagar.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : About the Vijayanagar steel plant, the feasibility report is now under examination. I think it will take us about three or four months to finalise the views. This is in view of the complications which we have to study.

MR. SPEAKER : It is about Hospet.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : Hospet and Vijayanager are the same. I think that after we have come to a conclusion we shall go forward to prepare a detailed project report.

Regarding the amount of money that has been allotted we have placed a sum of Rs. 50 Lakhs at the hands of the Government of Mysore for expenditure during 1971-72. The acquisition of 4500 acres out of a total plant area of 6,000 acres has taken up.

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Wnat is the percentage of indigenous part of the construction equipment and is any country collaborating in this construction ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am afraid time will not permit it.

You want to make some clarification ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : In one of the supplementaries arising out of question No. 584 concerning Gujarat, the number of refugees who have crossed over to India from India held Pakistani territory . . .

MR. SPEAKER : That question was not included; that was about Rajasthan. You can send the clarification to the Member. I allow you to send it to the Table and that will be conveyed to the Member. This is the reason why when the question relates to a specific point and a Member asks some other inter-connected question which is not included in that, the Minister is sometimes bound to be very uncertain about it. On such occasions it is much better not to reply than give a wrong reply. Anyway, you are not at fault.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Re-opening of Suez Canal

*582. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any communication seeking India's co-operation regarding the re-opening of Suez Canal has been received by India through any friendly country; and

(b) if so, the performence of India's role in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has received a communication from the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt seeking India's support for the Draft Resolution on the "Economic Effects of the Closure of the Suez Canal" to be considered in the United Nations Conference for Trade & Development now in progress in Santiago (Chile).

(b) The Government of India has given its support to this Draft Resolution in the context of its support for the full Implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967 which includes, *inter alia*, the opening of the Suez Canal to international shipping. This item has not yet come up for discussions in the UNCTAD Session now taking place.

Ceylon's withdrawal of Trade Licences from Temporary Residence Permit Holders

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

(a) whether a number of Indian traders and businessmen have been affected by the decision of the Ceylonese Government to withdraw trade licences from the Temporary Residence Permit Holders by the end of 1972 ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) As the House is aware, the Government of Ceylon have decided not to give extensions to the residence permits of a number of foreign nationals in pursuance of their decision to Ceylonies certain occupations. Approximately 3,000 Indian nationals have been affected.

(b) The Government of India have been in constant touch with the Government of Ceylon to safeguard the interests of Indian nationals affected by these measures.

Conference on Indian Ocean

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

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to call a Conference on Indian Ocean to ensure peace in the Indian Ocean area; and

(b) if so, the names and number of such countries which are likely to be invited and the nature of the objects of the Conference ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) . There in no such proposal under consideration of Government at present. Government have, however, noted the recent escalation of the naval presence of different powers in the Indian Ocean. Government have supported the Lusaka Declaration of 1970 and the UN General Assembly Resolution No. 2832 (XXVI) decliaring the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Government are studying how this objective which they have supported may best be achieved.

Nature of Asian Collective Security System

*592. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nature of "Asian Collective Security system" has been ascertained from U. S. S. R.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) . While the Soviet Union has put forward the idea of Asian Collective Security, no concrete proposals have so far been made by them in this regard.

As I stated in the Honse yesterday, it is for countries in the region to develop this concept further and to evolve, in consultation with each other, ways and means to safeguard their independence and sovereignty and to strengthen cooperation amongst themselves in all fields.

अन्तरिक्ष संधि

*593. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार को इस आशय की कोई सूचना मिली है कि अमरीका,

ब्रिटेन और सोवियत संघ के बीच हुई एक अन्तरिक्ष संधि के अनुसार, अंतरिक्ष में छोड़े जाने वाले किसी उपग्रह के अन्यत्र गिर जाने से होने वाली हानि की क्षतिपूर्ति की जाएगी,

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

(ग) क्या यह संधि करने से पूर्व इनमें से किसी देश ने भारत सरकार से परामर्श किया था ?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) बाह्य अन्तरिक्ष के शान्तिपूर्ण उपयोग से सम्बद्ध संयुक्त राष्ट्र समिति की विधि उप समिति द्वारा अन्तरिक्ष की वस्तुओं से हुई हानि के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दायित्व पर एक अभिसमय सम्पन्न हुआ है । 29 नवम्बर, 1971 के संकल्प संख्या 2777 (XXVI) के द्वारा आम सभा ने दायित्व अभिसमय की सराहना की तथा अभिसमय द्वारा नामजद न्यासी सरकारों से—यू०के०, संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका तथा सोवियत संयुक्त गण-राज्य संघ से—अनुरोध किया है कि वे यथा-शीघ्र इस अभिसमय पर हस्ताक्षर तथा इसकी अभिपुष्टि का कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दें ।

(ख) और (ग). भारत इस समिति का सदस्य है तथा इसके समझौते एवं सफलतापूर्वक निष्पादन में भारत ने सक्रिय सहयोग दिया है ।

Cases of Irregularities in Employees Provident Fund

* 594. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:
SHRI M. D. JAMILURRAHMAN.

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

(a) the number of cases of lapses in Employers contribution to Workers Provident Fund and malpractices in regard to its administration have come to light during the last three years ;

(b) the steps taken to remedy such lapses and malpractices; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to issue Pass Books in respect of Provident Fund to the contributing employees ?

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

(a) The number of defaulting unexempted establishments, which were in default in respect of payment of contributions of employers and or workers' share stood at 5885,8400,7842 as at the end of March, 1969, March, 70 and March, 1971 respectively. No information is readily available in respect of establishments which have failed to contribute only the employers' share of contribution

(b) Legal action by way of prosecution and recovery proceedings under the Provisions of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952, is taken generally against defaulting establishments. In suitable cases complaints are filed under section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code. Penal damages are also levied under section 14-B of the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952.

(c) No such proposal is at present under consideration

Arrest of Indian Traders in Ceylon

* 595. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ceylon Governmen have arrested a number of Indian Traders and businessmen workin there ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of Ceylon sometimes arrest Indian citizens who have over-stayed their visas with a view to removing them from Ceylon. Fifteen such persons, who were engaged in business, have been removed from Ceylon during the period 1st January to 30th October, 1971.

(c) Such persons are proceeded against for violating the immigration laws of Ceylon and their cases are decided subject to judicial procedures by a court of law. Efforts are, however, made to assist such persons to the extent possible.

Supply of French Mirage Planes to Pakistan

* 596. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the French Government have agreed to supply to Pakistan two squadrons of Mirage-5 fighter planes during the coming July;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India has got any report in this regard from the French Government or from its Mission in France; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have received reports on the subject from our Ambassador in France. The French Government have also kept us informed of developments through their Ambassador in India.

(c) Government's views on the question of supply of arms to Pakistan are well known; we consider the supply of such arms will not help in the normalisation of relations between Pakistan and India which is so necessary in the interest of both of our countries.

Negotiation with State Governments for transfer of Work Relating to Displaced Persons from West Pakistan

*597 SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the result of discussions with the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra and negotiations with the other State Governments for the transfer of work relating to the Displaced persons from West Pakistan;

(b) the time by which Settlement Organisation is likely to be completely wound up; and

(c) whether all the employees and Officers rendered surplus have been found alternative employment ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a). A statement showing the items of work already transferred to the State Governments under the administrative and financial arrangements agreed to since 1969 as also the items of work proposed to be entrusted to the State Governments under administrative and financial arrangements in respect of which negotiations are still in progress is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*Placed in Library See No.* LT 1868/72]

(b) While most of the Regional Settlement Commissioners' Offices have been closed down, the process of winding up of the Central Office viz. the Chief Settlement Commissioner's Organisation is now in hand. It is not possible to indicate the exact date by which the process will be completed, as by the very nature of the work done by the Organisation the wind-

ing up has to be gradual, methodical and on systematic lines.

(c) Yes, Sir

Expenditure on Indian Embassy in U S A

*598. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the total expenditure under each head incurred by the Indian Embassy in the U S A year-wise from 1969 70 to 1971-72, and

(b) the steps taken to reduce expenditure as a part of the economy drive ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House

(b) The drive for economy has been a continuing one Its success can be seen in the fact that the expenditure has decreased last year, even though the work to be done by the Embassy has been increasing, and the cost of living in the United States has also been steadily going up The economy measures adopted in 1971-72 include a 5% cut in Travelling Allowances Foreign Allowance and contingent expenditure a 10% cut in the Representational Grant, reduction of posts, and restrictions on home leave passages of those serving abroad

Statement

(a) Expenditure incurred on those wings of the Embassy of India, Washington, which are under the administrative and budgetary control of the Ministry of External Affairs, during 1969-70, 1970-71 and the Final Grant for 1971-72 are as under :

			Final Grant
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	(In thousands of Rupees)		
Establishment charges	42 06	40 17	39 30
Travelling Expenses	4 08	4 49	3.48
Other charges	25 28	35 61	35 76
Total	71 42	80.27	78.54

Informing U K and U S S R about working of I C C

*599 SHRI B K. DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have informed Britain and Soviet Union that Saigon is thwarting the working of the International Control Commission, and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) (a) and (b). The Government of India have kept the two Co-Chairmen, U K and U S S R, informed of the various restrictive measures unreasonably imposed by the Government of the Republic of Vietnam with the intention of making its functioning difficult

Both Co Chairmen favour continuation of the Geneva machinery and normal functioning of the Commission

विदेश सेवा कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण

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

(क) विदेशों में कार्य-निष्पादन के लिए इस समय उनके मंत्रालय में विदेश सेवा के

कर्मचारियों को किस प्रकार का प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है; और

(ख) क्या विदेश सेवा के कर्मचारियों को कूटनीति के प्रशिक्षण के अतिरिक्त सामरिक महत्व का प्रशिक्षण भी दिया जा रहा है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) भारतीय विदेश सेवा के परिवीक्षाधीन अधिकारियों को लगभग तीन वर्ष भारत मे ही विभिन्न मत्रालयो और सस्थानो मे प्रशिक्षण लेना पडता है, जैसे —राष्ट्रीय प्रशासन अकादमी, मसूरी, भारतीय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन विद्यालय, भारतीय विदेश व्यापार सस्थान तथा भारतीय जनसम्पर्क सस्थान। इन लोगो को भारत के किसी ग्रामीण इलाके मे भी 5 महीने रहना पड़ता है ताकि वे गावो और उनकी समस्याओ को समझ सकें। ये लोग विदेशी भाषा के अध्ययन मे भी एक वर्ष लगाते हैं। जिन भाषाओ के अध्यापन की भारत मे सुविधा नही है, उनके लिए परिवीक्षाधीन अधिकारी, दो वर्ष भारत मे प्रशिक्षण लेने के बाद, विदेश जाता है।

भारतीय विदेश सेवा के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के लिए भारत मे और विदेशो में भी, विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयो और अन्य संस्थानो मे प्रशिक्षण पाठ्य-क्रम मे शामिल होने की व्यवस्था है।

(ख) जी हां, प्रशिक्षण की अवधि मे व्याख्यानों, परिसंवादों में समरतंत्र के प्रश्नो पर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाता है। इसके साथ ही उन्हें 15 दिन के लिए किसी अग्रिम क्षेत्र में किसी सैनिक यूनिट के साथ भी रखा जाता है।

सेवा-काल की अवधि में दिए जाने वाले प्रशिक्षण में भी रक्षा संबंधी समस्याओं पर ज़ोर दिया जाता है। उदाहरण के लिए, हर वर्ष विदेश सेवा के दो अधिकारियों को एक वर्ष के पाठ्यक्रम के लिए राष्ट्रीय प्रतिरक्षा कालिज में भेजा जाता है।

Opening of a Passport issuing Office in Kerala

4155. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding the opening of a passport issuing office in Kerala,

(b) if so, the steps taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the measures which Government propose to take to reduce the hardship of the people of Kerala in getting passport ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter is under consideration

Medical Assistance To Bangla Desh

4157. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government have extended cooperation for providing medical assistance to the Republic of Bangla Desh for helping victims of Pakistan Army atrocities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH). Yes, Sir. The details are as follows:

(a) Approximately Rs. 84 lakhs worth of drugs, medicines, surgical instruments and raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry are being supplied under the commodity grant of Rs. 25 crores.

(b) 8 million doses of small pox vaccine have been supplied to the Bangladesh Ministry of Health.

(c) As on 7-4-1972 50 truck loads of medicines and 133 ambulances had been despatched to Bangladesh by the Department of Rehabilitation and supplies are continuing.

Collective Asian Security

4158. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the two-day consultative meeting of the representatives of 27 countries of Europe held recently in Brussels on the preparation of an Assembly of Public Forces for Security and Cooperation in Europe;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take initiative to convene such a meeting of Asian nations to discuss the problem of collective Asian Security; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) So far as Government are aware, no such meeting was held at official or non-official level.

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

Recommendation of Committee on Unemployment Regarding Allocation for Rural Roads

4159. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

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

(a) whether the Committee on Unemployment has recommended an investment of Rs. 110 crores for rural roads for creating basic infra structure for integrating the rural and urban economies and for generating employment on large scale in rural areas;

(b) whether any State-wise plan has been formulated under the above all-India Plan suggested by the Committee; and

(c) if so, the main features of the scheme formulated in respect of Rajasthan and the financial outlay sanctioned for 1972-73 and the employment opportunities likely to be created as a result thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). The recommendations made in the Interim Report of the Committee are currently being examined for further action by an Inter-Ministerial Group contituted by the Planning Commission whose work is in progress.

Production of Copper in Rajasthan

4160. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of copper that is produced in Rajasthan out of the total all-India production of copper;

(b) the percentage of copper that Rajasthan gets and also the percentage given to other State Governments during the last three years; and

(c) whether there is any imbalance in the distribution of copper to different States, and if so, the steps being taken to set right the imbalance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) There is no production of copper in Rajasthan at present. The entire produc-

tion of nearly 9 to 10 thousand tonnes per annum is being produced only in Bihar by M/s. Indian Copper Corporation.

(b) and (c). Copper produced by this unit situated in the State of Bihar is by and large allocated to the Defence Units through D G S & D. However, a certain quantity of copper produced by them is allowed for their own consumption for the production of semis

Therefore the question of imbalance in distribution to different States does not arise

Production of Jobs to Miners of Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines of National Mineral Development Corporation

4161 SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 1500 Miners have been thrown out of their jobs consequent on the suspension of the production of Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines of the National Mineral Development Corporation, and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to provide jobs to the unemployed poor Miners there ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Accumulation of Iron Ore at Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines of N.M.D.C.

4162 SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether over two lakh tonnes of Iron Ore are lying piled up at Pit-Heads, and Loading Points at Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines of the National Mineral Development Corporation for want of Export to Japan,

(b) whether Japan has refused to sign further agreement with India after the expiry of the old agreement; and

(c) if so, who is responsible for the loss due to overstocking of Iron ore, and the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) There is a surplus quantity of about 1.37 lakh tonnes of ore lying at the Kiriburu mine and the Vizag Port, after meeting the contractual obligations for the year 1971-72

(b) As far as the above surplus is concerned, efforts are still being made by the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation to persuade the Japanese Steel Mills to purchase the surplus Kiriburu ore. Possibility of export to other countries is also being explored by the M M. T C. On expiry of the old agreement, Kiriburu ore is/will be diverted to Bokaro Steel Plant

(c) The surplus is about 10% of the contract quantity and normally would have been taken by the Japanese but for the recent recession, NMDC is exploring the possibility of sale to Rourkela Steel Plant

Collapse of Surda Copper Mines in District Singhbhum (Bihar)

4163 SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether many miners were buried alive and many other injured when a roof of the Surda Copper Mines caved in on the 7th April, 1972 in District Singhbhum, Bihar.

(b) the authority held responsible for the accident; ond

(c) the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) On 7-4-72, the roof of a stope at the Surda Mine of the Undertaking of Indian Copper Corporation Limited collapsed. Three miners were killed and five injured. Out of the three dead bodies, only one could be recovered and two were entombed. The search for these two bodies was abandoned on the orders of the Inspector of Mines to extremely bad ground conditions at the site of the accident The injured persons are out of danger

(b) and (c) An enquiry into the accident was held on 8-4-72 by the Director of Mines Safety, Ranchi and Joint Director of Mines Safety, Chaibasa Their findings are awaited.

Workers rendered Unemployed

4164 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers rendered unemployed because of the closure of factories due to shortage of raw material or financial stringency during the year 1971-72 State wise;

(b) the number of workers out of (a) above who have since been re-employed or provided alternate employment, and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to maintain normal supply of raw materials to factories ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c) The attached statement which summarises the readily available information shows the number of workers rendered unemployed during 1970-71 on account of financial stringency or shortage of raw materials. Similar information for the year 1971-72 and information in respect of parts (b) and (c) of the Question is being collected.

Statement

Number of workers statewise rendered unemployed in 1970-71 on account of Closure of Factories due to Financial Stringency or Shortage of raw materials, as made available by the State Governments.

Sl. No	Name of the State/Union Territory	Number of workers rendered Unemployed on account of closures of factories due to financial stringency or shortage of raw materials during 1970-71
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	789
2	Bihar	7,632
3.	Gujarat	5,178
4.	Haryana	101*
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil
6	Madhya Pradesh	2,500
7.	Manipur	Nil
8	Mysore	4,168

*The information in respect of Haryana and Rajasthan relate to the Calendar year.

1	2	3
9.	Maharashtra	3,550
10.	Nagaland	Nil
11.	Orissa	741
12.	Punjab	Nil
13.	Rajasthan	670* (Daily average)
14.	Tamilnadu	4,168
15.	Uttar Pradesh	2,113
16.	West Bengal	18,652
17.	Andaman and Nicobar	Nil
18.	Chandigarh Admn.	Nil
19.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil
20.	Delhi Admn.	2,019
21	Goa, Daman and Diu	276
22	Laccadives	Nil
23.	Pondicherry	54

*The information in respect of Haryana and Rajasthan relate to the Calendar year.

Works undertaken by G.S I. Office at Trivandrum

4165. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) a brief outline of the works undertaken by the Geological Survey of India office at Trivandrum since 1969 and the results achieved thereof; and

(b) the works to be undertaken by the said office during 1972-73?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Kerala Circle has undertaken works as per ten-year plan (1969—79) of Geological Survey of India. First phase (1969—74) of ten-year plan in progress include systematic mapping in 16,125 sq. km. and regional mineral assessment including 12,100 metres drilling besides plane table mapping, trenching, sampling in various parts of State. Results achieved since 1969 include completion of systematic mapping in 5,700 sq. km. area, estimation of 1.08 million tonnes bauxite in Quilon-Trivandrum districts, 45.2 million tonnes iron ore in Kozhikode district, 0.4 million tonnes cement grade limestone in Palghat district; 34,000 tonnes graphite rock carrying 5 to 25 per cent graphite in Ernakulam district, besides conducting several groundwater and engineering geology works. Investigation by drilling for bauxite in Nileswar area has been partly completed and drilling for native mercury in Kozhikode district also completed in January. 1972, results of which will be available on completion of analytical works.

(b) Field season programme of Kerala Circle, Geological Survey of India, for 1972-73 include systematic mapping in Cannanore, Kozhikode, Kottayam, Ernakulam, Quilon, Trivandrum, districts; assessment of bauxite in Cannanore, Calicut, Trichur, Trivandrum, Alleppy, Quilon district; iron ore in Kozhikode district; limestone in Palghat district and clay, mica chrysoberyl in Quilon and Trivandrum districts besides groundwater assessment and engineering geology investigations.

Memorandum from Andhra Pradesh Mica Labour Union, Gudur

4166. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a memorandum on the 24th February, 1972 from the Andhra Pradesh Mica Labour Union, Gudur, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) A Memorandum submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Mica Labour Union, Gudur, has been received

(b) The main features of this Memorandum are :

(i) Provision of a gratuity scheme for the workers.

(ii) Amendment of Bonus Act, 1965, with a view to increase bonus from 4% to 12%

(iii) Contract system at the mines should be stopped

(iv) Mines workers should adequately protected from the risk of accidents by installing proper safety equipments in the mines.

(v) Grain allowance should be paid to the workers with retrospective effect.

(vi) Wages fixed by 'State Advisory Board' should be implemented.

(vii) Minimum wages fixed by Advisory Board should be increased by 10%.

(viii) Speedy recovery of compensation.

(ix) The Government should ensure that wages are paid to the workers at proper time.

(x) There should be a provision for fair price shops at the mines.

(xi) Distribution of land by Government to workers which have been thrown out of employment.

(xii) The Workmen Compensation Act should be amended so as to provide compensation for T B. Patients.

Pakistan's Request for Release of captured Goods

4167 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has been approached by Pakistan for the release of goods captured during the December War; and

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

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

(b) The question of the restoration of properties seized by India and Pakistan vested in the respective Custodians of Enemy Property during both the 1965 and the 1971 conflicts would be the subject matter of discussions between the two Governments.

Recovery of Goods seized by Pakistan

4168. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian goods seized by Pakistan during the last war have been recovered; and

(b) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to recover them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter would be taken up with the Government of Pakistan at the appropriate time.

भवन निर्माण सम्बन्धी इस्पात, लोहे के कोटे का वितरण

4169 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार कुछ व्यापारियों को भवन निर्माण कार्यों के लिए इस्पात का कोटा 1000 रुपये प्रति टन की दर से देती है,

(ख) क्या ये व्यापारी सरकारी कार्यों के लिए भी इस इस्पात को 800 रुपया प्रति टन लाभ लेकर बेचते है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने व्यापारियों को सरकार ने यह अधिकार दिया है और क्या सरकार ने कोई अनुमान लगाया है कि इन व्यापारियों को खपत के आधार पर प्रतिवर्ष कितना लाभ होता है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के सम्बन्ध में भारत और अमरीका के बीच हुए पत्र व्यवहार के बारे में श्वेत पत्र

4170. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के सम्बन्ध में भारत और अमरीका के बीच हुए पत्र-व्यवहार के बारे में एक श्वेत-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने की मांग की गई है ; और

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

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस प्रकार की मांग के बारे मे सरकार को सूचित नहीं किया गया है । राष्ट्रपति निक्सन के नाम हमारी प्रधान मंत्री का 15 दिसम्बर, 1971 का पत्र प्रकाशित किया गया था । हमारी प्रधान मंत्री के नाम राष्ट्रपति निक्सन का 18 दिसम्बर का पत्र प्रकाशित नहीं किया गया है । सामान्य व्यवहार के अनुरूप यह अमरीका सरकार का काम है, भारत का नहीं, कि वह राष्ट्रपति के पत्र को प्रकाशित करे या ना करे ।

पोलैंड के साथ सहयोग करार

4171 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या चालू वर्ष के दौरान भारत और पोलैंड के बीच व्यापक सहयोग के लिए कोई करार हुआ है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या है और इसका प्रभाव भारत के आयात-निर्यात व्यापार, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा उत्पादन पर क्या पड़ेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). पोलैंड के उप प्रधान मंत्री

महामहिम जान मिर्रेगा के तत्वाधान मे एक उच्च-स्तरीय प्रतिनिधि-मंडल जनवरी, 1972 मे भारत आया। पोलैंड और भारत के प्रतिनिधि-मंडलो के मध्य विचार-विमर्श हुआ था जिसकी समाप्ति पर कोयला खनन उद्योग, जहाज विनिर्माण उद्योग, इंजीनियरी उद्योग, रसायन उद्योग और व्यापार मे सहयोग की सभाव्यताओ के बारे मे एक विज्ञप्ति पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए। दोनो पक्षो ने आर्थिक, व्यापार, वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी सहयोग के लिए भारत-पोलैंड आयोग की स्थापना स्वीकार की है। निर्यात इत्यादि पर इसके प्रभाव को करार के कार्यान्वयन के पश्चात् ही जाना जा सकेगा।

अन्तरिम सहायता के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के पत्रकारों की मांग

4172 श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दिनांक 19 मार्च, 1972 के 'हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' मे प्रकाशित समाचार के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के पत्रकारो ने अन्तरिम सहायता की मांग की है ;

(ख) क्या इन पत्रकारो ने केन्द्र सरकार से मजूरी बोर्ड नियुक्त करने मे बाधाएं हटाने हेतु उच्च न्यायालय तथा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के रोक आदेश को हटवाने की प्रार्थना की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे मे सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) (क) समाचार विवरण, इस माग का विशिष्ट रूप से उल्लेख नही करता है।

(ख) जी, नही।

(ग) प्रश्न नही उठता।

Delay in the Implementation of Tamil Nadu Project

4173 SHRI P K DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a report appearing in the Current Weekly dated the 18th March, 1972 under the caption "Soviet technicians, unhelpful and frivolous objections delay Tamil Nandu Project" ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard

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

(b) The report discusses possible causes for the delay in the commissioning of the plant According to the latest information with Government, both the plant authorities and their advisers have jointly put in sustained effort which have resulted in the plant being commissioned on April 14, 1972

भारत-रूस सयुक्त आयोग के निदेश पद तथा इसके लाभ

4174. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या विदेश मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गठित होने वाले भारत-रूस सयुक्त आयोग के निदेश पद क्या हैं और इससे प्रत्येक देश को क्या लाभ होने की संभावना है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय मे उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र-पाल सिंह): जब प्रधान मन्त्री सोवियत संघ गई थी, तब भारत और सोवियत संघ की

सरकारों ने यह निर्णय किया था कि आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी सहयोग के लिए एक अंतर-सरकारी आयोग स्थापित किया जाए।

2. आशा है कि दोनों देश इस आयोग से लाभान्वित होंगे ; यह आयोग मुख्यत: दोनों देशों के बीच आर्थिक और तकनीकी सहयोग का भावी विस्तार करने का कार्य करेगा।

Co-ordination between Planning Commissions of India and Bangla Desh

4175 SHRI S. A MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to co ordinate the activities of the Planning Commission of India and Bangla Desh: and

(b) if so, the main features thereof.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Joint Communique issued by the Prime Ministers, of India and Bangladesh at Calcutta on 8 February, 1972 states: It was decided that the representatives of Bangladesh and Indian Planning Commissions should meet periodically to identify areas of mutual cooperation in the developmental processes of the two countries."

Role of Travel agencies in misleading and sending poor people abroad

4176. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few Indians going abroad without proper education and financial support are 'creating unpleasant problems in those countries and for India;

(b) whether certain travel agencies in India are engaged in misleading the poor and sending them abroad and minting money; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A number of such cases have been brought to the notice of Government by our Missions in West European countries, U. K., U. S. A. and Canada

(b) A few cases of unscrupulous persons functioning in the guise of travel agents and misleading and exploiting the intending emigrants have also come to Government's notice.

(c) Appropriate steps are being taken through Passport issuing authorities in India as well as State Governments who have been asked to advise all concerned, through publicity media, about the risks involved in landing in foreign countries without sufficient financial resources, proper Visas or firm offers of employment. The intending emigrants are also being warned not to fall a prey to unscrupulous travel agents

Chemical Laboratories commissioned by Geological Survey of India

4177 SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India have deployed mobile chemical laboratories for carrying out rapid quantitative geo-chemical analysis at the survey sites ; and

(b) the main functions to be performed by these mobile laboratories ?

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

(b). The Geological Survey of India have deployed four mobile Chemical laboratories in field areas. Main function of these laboratories is to get on the spot analytical data for guiding exploration and drilling programme. These four laboratories are in use for top priority projects on base metals, phosphate and research investigations.

Exchange of Visits of Leaders of India and Bangla Desh

4178. SHRI S C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an invitation has been extended to the Prime Minister of Bangla Desh to visit India;

(b) if so, when the proposed visit is going to take place; and

(c) whether with a view to maintain close friendly relations between the Governments of Bangla Desh and India, the visits of Prime Ministers and other dignitaries shall be planned frequently and at regular intervals?

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

(b) The dates have yet to be decided.

(c) Yes, Sir. In accordance with the joint statement of the two Prime Ministers in Calcutta and the Joint Declaration in Dacca, India and Bangladesh have agreed to maintain regular and frequent contacts at appropriate levels.

Agreement between Bangladesh and India for purchase of Seeds and Seedlings

4179. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached following discussions between representatives of the Agriculture Departments of Bangla Desh and West Bengal for the purchase of seeds and seedling from the two countries; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Bangladesh Ministry of Agriculture have held discussions with the Department of Agriculture, West Bengal and the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, regarding the purchase of seeds. Following these discussions, about 8,000 tons of paddy seeds and 250 tons of Jute seeds have been supplied to Bangladesh Another 4000 tons of paddy seeds are being despatched

Placing of wide Plate Orders with West Europe by U. S. S. R.

4180. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that U. S. S R. has placed large orders with West European Companies for wide plate on account of the shortage; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review their proposal to place the orders abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Government have no knowledge regarding this.

(b) Before placing orders for import of steel all relevant aspects e. g. availability of foreign exchange for import from specific source, prices prevailing in the exporting countries, delivery schedules, etc., are taken into consideration. A review of this procedure is not considered necessary.

Accidents in Industrial Units

4181. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported heavy increase in the number of accidents in industrial units,

(b) if so, whether any attempt has been made to find out the causes for this increase in order to devise some remedial measures, and

(c) whether Government propose to make some improvements or amendments in the Industrial Safety Regulations so as to provide adequate compensation to the victims of accidents?

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

(b) Yes. The causes for the increase in the number of accidents *inter-alia* include rise in the tempo of industrialisation with the resultant more complex machines and processes, better reporting of accidents, lack of adequate safety measures and lack of proper supervision as also ignorance on the part of the workers to some of the hazards involved.

Training of line management and operating staff for providing safe conditions of work and following safe procedures, appointment of safety officer in some of the large and hazardous factories, better supervision of work are some of the remedial measures which are being pursued through the Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes, National Safety Council and other similar bodies and also by the Chief Inspectors of factories at the State levels.

(c) Suggestions that compensation for industrial injuries under the Workmen's Compensation Act should be increased, are being considered.

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के विस्तार के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

4182. डा० संकटा प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के विस्तार के लिये सरकार ने कोई वित्तीय सहायता दी है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या है ?

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

(ख) भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने का 40 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड की वार्षिक क्षमता तक विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव है। विस्तार के लिये विस्तृत प्रायोजना प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया जा रहा है।

विस्तार की सारी लागत सरकार पूरी करेगी जो हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० को 1:1 के अनुपात में इक्विटी और ऋण के रूप में दी जायेगी।

1972-73 में 4.5 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च का प्रस्ताव है।

मैसर्स अमाई माजरी कोल कम्पनी लिमिटेड पारासिया जिला छिन्दवाड़ा (मध्य प्रदेश) को लाईसेंस जारी करना

4183. श्री आर० वी० बड़े : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मैसर्स अमाई माजरी कोल कम्पनी लिमिटेड, पारासिया जिला छिन्दवाड़ा को अनुज्ञापत्र

(लाइसेंस) जारी करने का मामला केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेज दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इसकी वार्षिक क्षमता क्या है;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने सुकरी कोयला खान का विस्तार करने की सिफारिश की है; और

(घ) यदि हां तो इस मामले की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (घ). मैसर्ज जमाई माजरी कोयला कम्पनी लिमिटेड, परासिया ने अपनी सुकरी कोयला खान के विस्तारण के लिये, जिससे इसकी वार्षिक क्षमता 50,800 टन से बढ़ कर 4,20,000 टन हो जाएगी, औद्योगिक अनुज्ञप्ति के लिए आवेदित किया है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की सिफारिशें प्राप्त हो चुकी है और मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Special Panel for Peace Operation in World

4184. *SHRI P. GANGADEB :*
SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union has proposed for a special penal for Peace Operation in the world; and

(b) if so, whether Government have welcomed this proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Certain suggestions have been made by the Soviet Union to the Secretary-General of the United Nations in regard to the basic guiding principles for the conduct of the United Nations Peace Keeping Operations, including United Nations Observer Missions. These suggestions will be considered, along with those made by other countries, by the United Nations Committee on Peace Keeping in due course.

(b) The suggestions are under examination.

Bulk Import of Steel

4185. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has taken any decision for allowing bulk import of steel; 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). Both Hindustan Steel Limited and *Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation* import steel as canalising agencies in accordance with the Import Trade Control Policy. Hindustan Steel Limited also imports certain non-canalised items of steel in bulk from time to time, to meet the requirements of certain Government Departments, public sector undertakings, small scale industries, export engineering industries etc. Hindustan Steel Limited will also be importing certain critical categories of Steel required for operating the Steel Bank set up by Government. In addition, in 1971-72, Hindustan Steel Limited was entrusted with the import of steel worth Rs. 20 crores to meet the shortfall in production at Rourkela Steel Plant due to the roof collapse of the Steel Melting Shop.

Resolution in U. N. Commission on Human Rights on eradication of Poverty

4186. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA :
SHRI G. V. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian delegate in U.N. Commission on Human Rights piloted a Resolution to consider the feasibility of observing an international year on eradication of poverty 'Garibi Hatao'; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries which favoured the resolution and the progress made in this behalf?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir; it is part of the general resolution on the subject of Realization of Economic Social and Cultural Rights and the study of the special problems relating to human rights in developing countries.

(b) The resolution was sponsored by India along with Chile and Poland. It was passed by acclamation by all the 32 members of the U. N. Commission on Human Rights. It is too early to indicate the progress achieved since the entire subject is still under examination and will come up for consideration at the next session of the Commission in March, 1973.

Non-participation of Pakistan in Conference of Afro-Asian Countries

4187. SHRI PAMPAN GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan did not participate in the Conference of Afro-Asian countries held recently because of the presence of Bangla Desh Representatives; and

(b) if so, the reaction of other countries who participated in the Conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Except for a brief appearance on the second day when it made a statement criticising India and the Organisation over the Bangladesh issue, the Pakistani Delegation boycotted the 5th Conference of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation held in Cairo from the 10th to the 13th of January 1972 in protest against the presence of a Bangladesh Delegation.

(b) Libya also boycotted the Conference in support of Pakistan. Sudan, Algeria, Guinea and Sierra Leone gave partial support to the Pakistani view-point. The other countries did not support the Pakistani stand which enabled the Bangladesh Delegates to attend as Observers.

गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र से इस्पात कारखाने

4188. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में कितने इस्पात कारखाने हैं, उनकी वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और इस समय उनमें कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात कारखानों को प्रोत्साहन देने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) इस समय निजी क्षेत्र में दो सर्वतोमुखी इस्पात कारखाने हैं उनके नाम हैं टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जमशेदपुर तथा इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लि०

बर्नपुर । इनकी क्षमता तथा इनमे लगाई गई पूंजी निम्नलिखित है :-

	वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता	पूंजी निवेश 31-3-71 तक (इक्विटी, दीर्घकालीन ऋण तथा आरक्षित पूंजी) (करोड़ रुपये)	
टाटा आयरन एण्ड स्टील कं० लि०	2,000,000 टन इस्पात पिंड	इक्विटी	50.00
		आरक्षित	55.58
		ऋण	36.10
		जोड	141.68
इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कं० लि०	1,000,000 टन इस्पात पिंड	इक्विटी	27.58
		आरक्षित	42 44
		ऋण	29.02
		जोड	99.04

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

श्रमिकों के प्रबन्ध में भाग लेने सम्बन्धी कार्य-समितियां

4189. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रमिको के प्रबन्ध मे भाग लेने की दिशा मे कार्य-समितियो का गठन केवल पहला कदम मात्र है ?

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन कार्य-समितियों को और सुदृढ बनाने हेतु कोई साविधिक कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (ग). प्लांट स्तर पर संयुक्त परामर्श का पूर्ण प्रश्न विचाराधीन है तथा इस पर भविष्य में होने वाली त्रिपक्षीय बैठक मे विचार किए जाने की संभावना है ।

औद्योगिक संबंध आयोग

4190. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :**
श्री बक्शी नायक :

क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रम विभाग देश मे एक औद्योगिक संबंध आयोग (इन्डस्ट्रियल रिलेशन कमीशन) स्थापित करने की नीति के पक्ष मे है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि नही, तो इसके क्या कारण है; और

(ग) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जो औद्योगिक संबंध आयोग स्थापित करने की नीति के पक्ष मे है और इसके क्या कारण है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों का समग्र प्रश्न इस समय भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) सभी राज्य सरकारों के विचारो को ध्यान मे रखने के बाद स्थायी श्रम समिति ने 1970 मे औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध आयोगों की नियुक्ति के लिए सिफारिश की थी। इसलिए इस अवस्था मे किसी राज्य का औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध आयोगों के पक्ष मे न होने का प्रश्न नही उठता।

Deposits of Silver in Madhya Pradesh

4191. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether deposits of Silver have been found in Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh, and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated for its extraction ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Production at Donimalai Iron Ore Mines, Mysore

4192. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state .

(a) whether the Iron Ore Mines at Donimalai in Mysore have started production of iron ore; and

(b) if not, by what time the production will start ?

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

(b) The Donimalai iron ore mine is likely to be commissioned from the middle of 1974.

Constitution of Development Council for Iron and Steel, Industry

4193. SHRI R. S PANDEY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a Development Council for Iron and Steel Industry, and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be finalised ?

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

(b) Does not arise

Exploitation of Deposits of Lime Stone in Himachal Pradesh

4194. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH .

SHRI B. K DASCHOWDHURY:

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

(a) whether one of the biggest lime stone deposits has been found in Himachal Pradesh in Gagal block of Bilaspur District,

(b) if so, whether Government propose to exploit it to meet the growing demands for the cement in Northern India, and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. About 120 million tonnes of cement grade and 20 million tonnes of marginal grade limestone have been estimated by the Industries Department of Government of Himachal Pradesh in Gagal block of Bilaspur District.

(b) The Industries Department, Government of Himachal Pradesh is reported to have plans for setting up large and small

scale cement plants based on the limestone deposits of Bilaspur, Sirmur and Kangra districts.

(c) Does not arise

दण्डकारण्य क्षेत्र में भानुप्रतापपुर पखनजौर सड़क की मरम्मत

4195. श्री अरविन्द नेताम : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दण्डकारण्य क्षेत्र में भानुप्रतापपुर पखनजौर सड़क का निर्माण कब किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या उक्त सड़क की मरम्मत करने के लिए कोई धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह धनराशि कितनी बार स्वीकृत की गई थी और प्रत्येक मामले में यह कितनी थी ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

दण्डकारण्य क्षेत्र में परलकोट में पेय जल की व्यवस्था

4196. श्री अरविन्द नेताम : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले के दण्डकारण्य क्षेत्र में परलकोट में पेय जल की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ख) क्या पेय जल की वर्तमान व्यवस्था पर्याप्त है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के प्रत्येक अधिवासी गांव में 25 परिवारों के लिए एक-एक नल कूप लगाया जाता है किन्तु एक गांव में कम से कम दो नलकूप लगाए जाते है । जहां कहीं आवश्यक और संभव होता है, पक्की चिनाई वाले कुएं भी बनाए जाते हैं । परिवारों को गांवों में भेजने से पूर्व प्रत्येक गांव मे पर्याप्त संख्या मे नलकूप लगाए जाते है।

(ख) जी, हां ।

Nationalisation of Mineral Resources

4197. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government propose to nationalise all the mineral resources of the country which are supplied to Industries ?

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

Nationalisation of Ores of Copper and Aluminium

4198. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of STEEL & MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to nationalise the ores of copper and aluminium, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to nationalise the ores of aluminium. As regards Copper, the only company mining Copper ore and producing Copper metal in Private sector, was Indian Copper Corporation. The

The management of its undertaking has been taken over by the Government with effect from 10th March, 1972 pending its acquisition.

Exploitation of Mineral Wealth of Palamau (Bihar) by Industries.

4199. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tata Industries are exploiting iron ores of Palamau, Sahu-Jain are exploiting ores of cement, Dalmias are exploiting bamboos and Birlas are exploiting bauxite; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to protect the mineral wealth of District Palamau in order to open Industries in that District ?

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

Unemployment among Engineering and Medical Graduates in West Bengal and Bihar

4200. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the problem of unemployment among Engineering and Medical Graduates is more acute in Bihar and West Bengal than in other States ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the remedial measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K KHADILKAR) : (a) Precise estimates of unemployment are not available. The only information available in this regard relates to the number of engineering and medical graduates who are registered with the employment exchanges in the States of Bihar and West Bengal for employment assistance which is contained in the statement attached.

(b) Various development programmes included in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the Centre and the States of Bihar and West Bengal and the special employment oriented schemes initiated since the year 1970-71 are expected to create increasing number of employment opportunities for the unemployed persons (including engineering and medical graduates). Earlier in 1968 the Government had also initiated certain special measures with a view to relieving unemployment among engineers which are being implemented by State Governments and Central Ministries The Apprentices Act, 1961 is being amended with a view to extending its coverage to the engineering graduates and diploma holders. The Government had also made a special provision of Rs. 25 crores in the Central Budget for 1971-72 for schemes specially designed to provide relief to educated unemployed (including engineers and technicians). In the Union Budget for 1972-73, a sum of Rs. 60 crores has been provided for Special Employment programmes. The scheme under the special provisions mentioned above will also benefit unemployed graduates in engineering and medicine in the State of Bihar and West Bengal.

Statement

State/Union Territory	Engineering Graduates (including Post-graduates) on the live register as on 31 12-1971	Medical Graduates (including Post-graduates on live register as on 31-12-1971
Andhra Pradesh	1981	1400
Assam	235	10
Bihar	4008	208
Gujarat	70	23
Haryana	263	60
Himachal Pradesh	91	4
Jammu & Kashmir	242	1
Kerala	2066	415
Madhya Pradesh	621	42
Maharashtra	1058	108
Mysore	2450	380
Orissa	661	443
Punjab	152	22
Rajasthan	424	184
Tamil Nadu	1560	109
Uttar Pradesh	432	15
West Bengal	1512	36
Chandigarh	—	—
Delhi	1089	440
Goa	21	21
Laccadives	4	2
Manipur	5	—
Pondicherry	47	30
Tripura	55	
All India Total	19060	3953

Acquisition of Technology for Mineral Development

4201 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have given special attention for the acquisition of technology in respect of mineral development , and

(b) if so the main features thereof ?

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

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

Statement

1 *Coal* USSR Collaboration was taken for development of mines in Korba Coalfield and Washery in East Bokaro Polish collaboration has been arranged for development of deep shaft mines in Jharia Further Polish collaborations are being considered for development of newly taken Coking coal mines and for design organisation and development for N C D C French collaboration was

obtained for introduction of special method of mining in thick coal seams German Advisers have been associated for planning of coal washeries One German Adviser is working with Neyveli Lignite One Consultancy firm has been developed in private sector in collabo ration with French

2 *Aluminium*—We are obtaining the services of an expert from U N I D O for beneficiating low grade bauxite ores As regards smelting, all the producers of aluminium are having collaboration agreements with foreign manufacturers for obtaining technical know-how, process technology etc

3 *Lead-Zinc*—For the development of Lariba, Rajpura Zinc deposit M/s RTZ of U K have been appointed as consultants For setting up a Zinc Smelter of Vizag technical collaboration with a Polish firm M/s Centrozap is under consideration of Government A detailed project report for doubling Debari Zinc Smelter at Udaipur has been prepared through M/s Krabs & Cie of Paris

4 *Phosphorite*—M/s Parson and Judo of U S A have been selected for development of Jamar Khotra phosphorite deposits

5 *Copper* -Following steps have been taken by Hindustan Copper Ltd , a public undertaking, to acquire latest technology in mining and metallurgy processes -

(a) M/s W K E of U. S A are consultants for Khetri Copper Project In addition to them, a consortium of French firms, Venot P C Ema have been appointed as consultants for construction of smelter Otto Kumpu of Finland are providing specifications of their flash smelter process

(b) Canadian experts are being employed by H C. L for mine and smelter development.

(c) In the last 3 years, about 15-20 technical officers of H C L have gone abroad for training in different fields of mining development

(d) For Rakha development which now also includes I C. C properties, a Canadian firm, M/s Watts Griffiths and M/s Cout have been engaged as consultants

6 *Iron Ore* The National Mineral Development Corporation with the technical collaboration and financial partnership of M/s Marcona Corporation of U S A and three Japanese Companies viz Mitsu & Co Okura Trading Co and Nissho Co Ltd have prepared a Development Project Report for the exploitation of magnetite iron ore deposits in Kudremukh in Mysore State Because of the magnitude and complexity of the operation of the project it had become necessary to associate foreign partners

Production at Kiriburu Iron Ore Mines

4202 SHRI B S BHAURA
SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether production at Kiriburu iron ore mines has been suspended for want of orders for export and

(b) if so, the steps taken to find out export market for the Kiriburu iron ore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) The contractual export commitment from the Kiriburu mine was upto the year 1971 72 Sufficient production to meet the export ob ligation /plus some surplus was achieved in early December, 1971. As the ore requirem ent of Bokaro Steel Plant are to be met from Kiriburu mine, the Plant at Kiriburu is being modified to produce the ore specifica-

tion of Bokaro As a part of modification an interim scheme had to be commissioned for which the Plant had to be shut down from 4th December, 71 to end of January 1972 The production has since been resumed to the extent of Bokaro's offtake

(b) The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation are continuing their efforts to find out export market for the surplus Kiriburu ore

Bringing of Public Sector Units in States under purview of Central Labour Legislation

4203 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) the further steps taken to bring the public sector units in various States under the purview of the Central Labour Legislation,

(b) whether any meeting has been held with the State Labour Ministers in this regard and

(c) if so their reaction?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) The question is likely to come up at a future tripartite meeting

(b) and (c) Yes Sir Some proposals in this regard were placed before the 22nd Session of the Labour Ministers Conference held in August, 1971 However, almost all the representatives of the State Governments opposed the proposals and advocated the continuance of *status-quo*

House Rent Allowance for Provident Fund Employees Organisation

4204 SHRI S M BANERJEE. Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Finance Ministry has rejected once agian the unanimous recommendations of the Employees' Provident Fund Board regarding enhancement of house rent allowance in respect of Provident Fund employees,

(b) if so, the reason for the same, and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) to (c) The pay and allowances of employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation are regulated in the pattern of pay and allowances of employees of administrative offices of the Central Government Departments of corresponding category The Central Board of Trustees had recommended an enhancement of house rent allowance of all employees of the Organisation Government have not found it possible to accept the recommendation pending the receipt of the report of the Third Pay Commission in the case of Central Government employees, and its consideration by the Central Government

Appointment of a Committee to Determine Bonus Quantum

4205 SHRI S M BANERJEE

SHRI B K DASCHOWDHURY.

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are appointing a Committee to consider whether the demands of the workers to raise the quantum of bonus from 4 percent to 8 33 percent are essential, and

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference of this Committee?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). A Committee is being appointed to review the working of

the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. The composition and terms of reference are expected to be announced shortly.

Non-Improvement of Employment Situation

4206. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2612 on the 2nd December, 1971 regarding the non-improvement of employment situation and state.

(a) whether a detailed study of primary data has been completed, and

(b) if so, the conclusion of the study so made?

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

(b) A statement containing the more important conclusions is attached.

Statement

1. *Over-all Situation*: The growth rate of employment in the organised sector of the economy during the year under review was slightly less than in the previous year— the relevant figures being 2.2% in 1970-71 as against 2.5% in 1969-70. In terms of absolute numbers, employment edged up by 3.8 lakhs from 170.7 lakhs at the end of March 1971 to 174 5 lakhs at the end of March 1970. The decline in the growth rate in the year under review was mostly on account of the private sector in which the employment growth decreased from 2.4% in the previous year to less than 1.0% during the year under review. This decline in employment broadly corresponds to decreased industrial production. In the public sector, however, the employment growth rate was 3.2% in 1970-71 as against 2.5% in the previous year.

2. *Employment in Different Industries/services*: While employment continued to increase in the 'Secondary' and 'Tertiary' Sectors, there was a slight decrease in the 'Primary' Sector where the growth recorded in 1969-70 could not be maintained. The industry-wise analysis reveals that the employment increased in all Divisions / Services except in plantations and forestry, and mining and quarrying. In terms of growth rates, the highest increase was recorded in construction (7.3%) followed by electricity generation and distribution and trade and commerce—both with a growth rate of 6.9%. In services and manufacturing, which together account for nearly two-thirds of the total employment, the growth rates were 2.6%, 1.6%. respectively. In transport and communication there was an increase of 1.2 %. In the case of mining and quarrying and plantations and forestry, the improvement noticed in the previous years was not maintained; employment in these industries actually decreased by 3.3% and 0.5. %, respectively. As regards, specific industries / services, while there were some heavy losses in employment in coal, cashew, sugar, and tea plantations, there were significant gains in construction of buildings and dams, State Government establishments, banks, medical and health services, distribution of electric energy and education (technical and non-technical).

3. *Work-Seekers*: The number of work-seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges continued to increase from about 3.45 million in March, 1970 to nearly 4.22 million in March, 1971—a rise of 22.2%.

4. *Employment Opportunities*: Employment opportunities as indicated by the number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges, recorded an upward trend during the year under review—the total number of such vacancies increasing by 3.3% in 1970-71 as against 1.9% in 1969-70.

Deposits of Minerals in Gujarat

4207. SHRI VEKARIA Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to conduct extensive survey by Geological Survey of India in Gujarat in view of the availability of large deposits of various minerals there, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the time by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) (a) and (b) Geological and mineral surveys by the Geological Survey of India in Gujarat are already in progress since several decades General geological survey of the State is almost complete Geological mapping on modern maps and detailed mineral investigations are also in progress as per ten year plan (1969-79) of Geological Survey of India First phase (1969-74) of ten year plan, include systematic mapping and preliminary assessment in about 8500 sq km and regional mineral assessment including about 23,000 metres drilling and pitting, trenching, sampling for base-metals, phosphate fluorspar, china-clay, bentonite and bauxite besides ground-water investigations Certain areas of the State are also proposed to be covered by aerial geophysical surveys under B. R. G M Contract Current field season programme includes investigations for polymetallic mineralization in Banaskantha Sirohi belt bauxite in Jamnagar, Junagarh, Amreli and Bhavanagar districts, nickel in Sabarkantha district, tin in Banaskantha and Sabarkantha districts and fluorspar in Broach district

महेन्द्र राजपथ परियोजना के बारे मे भारत नेपाल समझौता

4208. श्री डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) हाल ही मे भारत और नेपाल के मध्य महेन्द्र राजपथ के बारे मे सम्पन्न समझौते का ब्यौरा क्या है , और

(ख) इस परियोजना पर भारत सरकार कितना व्यय करेगी ?

विदेश मंत्रालय मे उपमंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) (क) और (ख). हाल मे महेन्द्र राजपथ के संबंध म भारत और नेपाल के बीच कोई करार सम्पन्न नहीं हुआ है ।

लेकिन, पहले के एक करार के अनुसरण मे, जिसपर भारत और नेपाल ने 1966 मे हस्ताक्षर किए, महेन्द्र राजपथ का एक भाग, झापा मे जनकपुर (पूर्वी क्षेत्र) तक, 22 करोड रू० की लागत पर निर्मित हो चुका है ।

इस्पात का आयात

4209. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डेय
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डे .

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1970-71 की तुलना मे 1971-72 मे इस्पात का आयात कितने प्रतिशत बढा है; और

(ख) इस्पात का आयात कम करने और देश मे स्थित, इस्पात कारखानों को निर्धारित क्षमता अनुसार चलाने तथा उनकी क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय मे राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क). 1971-72 (अप्रैल - सितम्बर 1971) मे 5,05 लाख टन इस्पात का आयात किया गया

जबकि पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि मे 2.30 लाख टन का आयात किया गया था। इस प्रकार इसमे 120 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए सरकार ने 72 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड का उत्पादन-लक्ष्य रखा है जो कि सर्वतोमुखी इस्पात कारखानो की क्षमता का लगभग 4 5 है। अगर उत्पादन निर्धारित लक्ष्य के अनुसार होता है तो 1972-73 मे इस्पात के आयात मे कमी हो जायेगी। 72 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए हर सभव उपाय किये जा रहे है। इस उद्देश्य से हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० के कारखानो के कार्यकरण की समीक्षा सबधी मत्री द्वारा कार्यकरण समीक्षा बैठक मे हर तीसरे महीने की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त सरकारी क्षेत्र के हरेक कारखाने के लिए एक टास्क फोर्स है जिसकी बैठक लगभग हर दो महीने मे एक बार होती है। यह हरेक कारखाने के उत्पादन की समीक्षा करती है, उसकी समस्याओ पर विचार-विमर्श करती है तथा उनके समाधान के लिए किये गये उपायो पर अनुवर्ती कारवाई करती है।

सरकार टिस्को तथा इस्को की समस्याओ को जानने के लिए उनसे सतत सम्पर्क बनाए रखती है तथा उनके उत्पादन मे वृद्धि के लिए हर सभव सहायता देती है।

इस्पात कारखानों का विस्तार

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने का, जिसके प्रथम चरण की वार्षिक क्षमता 17 लाख टन की है और जिसे 1973-74 मे चालू करना है, द्वितीय चरण मे 40 लाख टन तक विस्तार किया जा रहा है। त्रितीय चरण मे बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने की वार्षिक क्षमता को 55 लाख टन तक बढाने की शक्यता की जाच की जा रही है।

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने की क्षमता को भी 25 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड की वार्षिक क्षमता से बढाकर लगभग 40 लाख टन तक करने का विचार है।

इस्को को अपनी 10 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड की वार्षिक क्षमता को बढाकर 13 लाख टन तक करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है।

सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्य सर्वतोमुखी इस्पात कारखानो की क्षमता के विस्तार की शक्यता पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

National Council of Trade Union Centres

4210 SHRI P M MEHTA Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the I N T U. C Working Committee has decided to work for the formation of National Council of Trade Union Centres— I N T U. C, A I T U. C and H. M. S ,

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

(c) whether Government have approved the proposal ?

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

(b) The details about the formation of the Council have to be worked out by the three participating Trade Union Centres

(c) Government welcome the proposal of forming a National Council of Trade Union Centres.

Production in Hindustan Copper Limited

4211. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the phased investment and production programme of Hindustan Copper Limited, in terms of amounts, time and tonnage;

(b) the policy concerning conservation, substitution and use of copper for the coming ten years; and

(c) the steps taken and being taken to implement the above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L. T. 1869/72.]

(b) and (c). Substitution of Copper wherever possible is already being resorted to, particularly in the field of electrical generation and conduction, by the use of Aluminium. Use of Copper is also being replaced by Aluminium in the case of utensils and other brass items like flash light cases & lamp caps etc. It may be stated here that in due course plastics may replace not only copper but also Aluminium in many fields

Setting up of Copper Smelter and Zinc Smelter on Gujarat Sea-Coast

4212. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a copper smelter and zinc smelter somewhere on Gujarat sea-coast based on imported concentrates; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to bridge the gap between demand and supply of copper and zinc ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Bauxite Deposits of Maharashtra

4213. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to statd :

(a) whether the Koyna Smelter has been virtually shelve;

(b) if so, whether Government have any alternative programme to utilise Maharashtra bauxite deposits,

(c) whether the revised decision regarding smelter is as a result of influence of the existing Aluminium manufacturers ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for virtually shelving the Koyna Smelter ?

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

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

Pending cases for Payment of Compensation to Displaced persons

4214. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether 41 cases of payment of compensation to displaced persons reported to be pending finalisation have been finalised, if so, the value of compensation paid on these 41 cases;

(b) the number of cases reopened as a result of judicial or administrative actions and the value of such cases; and

(c) whether 5,000 Statements of Accounts for a total value of Rs. 72.66 lakhs, reported to be pending, have been settled, if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member has presumably taken the figures as on 31st December, 1970, as printed in Chapter XII of the Report of the Department of Rehabilitation for the year 1970-71. The progress made since then and the latest position as on the 31st March, 1972 is indicated below :—

	Fresh Cases mentioned in part (a) of the Question	Number of cases reopened	Statements of Account No.	Statements of Account Amount
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Number brought forward on 1-1-71	41	3807	4545*	Rs. 72 66 lakhs
Additions from January, 1971 to March, 1972.	9	874	220	Rs. 4.71 lakhs
Total :—	50	4681	4765	Rs. 77.37 lakhs
Disposal during January, 1971 to March, 1972	33	1171	220	Rs. 3.70 lakhs
Balance on 31st March, 1972	17	3510	4545*	Rs. 73.67 lakhs
Value of the cases finalised during the period (Both fresh cases as well as re-opened cases—separate figures have not been maintained)	Rs. 9,34,706			

Promotion in E. P. F. Organisation

4215. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Class I and II Officers of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation have been promoted when the war with Pakistan was in full swing;

(b) whether Government itself put a ban on promotions/upgradations under the state of Emergency; and

(c) if so, the necessity of flouting the Government decisions in these cases and the action proposed against the persons responsible?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Four Class I Officers were promoted in the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation during the period from the 3rd December, 1971 to the 17th December, 1971.

(b) Government imposed a ban on upgradation of posts before the Emergency.

*In addition 405 cases have been processed without the issue of Statements of Account.

It is still operative. Government have not, however, issued any orders imposing a ban on promotion of officers during the period of Emergency

(c) Does not arise

Departmental Examinations in Employees Provident Fund Organisations

4216 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Departmental examinations are held in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation in all cadres

(b) whether neither the number of vacancies are announced before holding such examinations nor are the candidates provided with the marks they obtain in such examinations and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Departmental examinations are conducted for promotion to grades of Lower Division Clerk Upper Division Clerk, Head-Clerk, Assistant, Provident Fund Inspector (Gr II), Superintendent and Accounts Officer

(b) and (c) These examinations have been introduced during the last two years or so It has not been possible to estimate the vacancies arising during the year with a reasonable degree of exactitude and hence vacancies cannot be notified before the examination Attempt is, however, made to fill as many vacancies falling in the examination quota as possible having regard to all relevant considerations

Marks obtained by the individual candidates are not being supplied to them The question whether the marks may be supplied in future is being examined.

Strike by Employees of R P F C, Tamil Nadu

4217 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the employees of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Tamil Nanu went on strike in December, 1970,

(b) whether some settlement was reached between the employees and the authorities with the intervention of the State Government s Labour Secretary, and

(c) if so whether the settlement has been implemented?

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

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) Does not arise

Identical Examination for Different Cadres in E P.F. Organisation

4218. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI . Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state

(a) whether an identical examination is conducted to the two different cadres having different pay scales and status in the E P F Organisation

(b) whether some Unions have brought this fact to the notice of authorities, and

(c) if so, the action Government propose for removing this anomalous position?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The question does not arise. The position is not anomalous. The method of recruitment to two different cadres on the basis of results of the same examination is also followed by the Union Public Service Commission in some cases.

Production of Steel in Private Sector Steel Plants

4219. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of all types of steel in each private sector steel plants during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) whether there has been decline in production in private sector steel plants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The following table gives the information :—

Production of Saleable Steel

(In Thousand Tonnes)

	TISCO	IISCO	TOTAL
1969-70	1,440	568	2,008
1970-71	1,375	523	1,898
1971-72	1,386	493	1,879

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Production in TISCO has been affected by shortage of Coke. There were operational problems in the coke ovens resulting in lower coke output.

The decline in production in IISCO is mainly due to problems of maintenance, apart from adverse industrial relations.

The two plants are taking a number of steps to tackle their production problems. Government are in touch with both plants in regard to their problems and render all necessary assistance to them to step up their production.

E. P. F. in Mica Mines in Hazaribagh Bihar

4220. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of mica mines and factories have not been covered by E. P. F. Scheme in the District of Hazaribagh (Bihar) and about 100 factories in Giridih Sub-division alone; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to cover all these coverable mica factories and mines in the District Hazaribagh with retrospective dates ?

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

(a) As per the latest list of mica mines and mica factories obtained from the Departments of mines & Geology and Labour & Employment, Government of Bihar, there are 258 mines and 127 mica factories in the District of Hazaribagh. Out of these 144 mica mines and 120 mica factories have already been covered under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 as on 1st April, 1972. There are 97 mica factories and 39 mica mines in the sub-division of Giridih of which 91 mica factories and 29 mica mines are already covered under the Act.

(b) A survey is already in progress in the district and suitable action will be taken for covering the remaining factories and mines with effect from the due dates in accordance with the provisions of the Act and the Scheme.

Exploitation of Unutilised Mining Ores in Bihar

4221. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.705 on the 18th November, 1971 regarding the exploitation of unutilised mining ores in Bihar and state whether the requisite information has since been collected and laid on the Table of the House?

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

Production in Coking Coal Mines

4222. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) the present production position of the coking coal mines,

(b) the steps being taken to improve the position, and

(c) whether any guide-line has been formulated by Government for running the coking coal mines, and if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) The present production of coking coal mines is about 1.4 million tonnes per month.

(b) and (c). The Government has taken over the management of 214 coking coal mines. The management function has since been entrusted to a newly formed Government Company, *viz*, Bharat Coking Coal Limited. The Company is giving priority to the task of re-construction and re-organisation of the collieries with a view to maximising production. A protocol has also been signed with the Government of Poland for technical assistance in the re-construction/re-organisation of the mines.

Self-sufficiency in Steel Production

4223. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

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

(a) the steps taken by Government during the last three years to achieve self-sufficiency in Steel production;

(b) the impact of the steps taken so far; and

(c) the time by which India is expected to achieve self-sufficiency in steel production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN). (a) and (b) The main measure comprise efforts directed towards stepping up of production in the five main Steel Plants and speeding up of the construction of Bokaro steel plant. The performance of the public sector steel plants are periodically reviewed and all possible steps are taken to help the plants to increase their production. As regards the two private sector companies (TISCO & IISCO), Government is in touch with both of them in regard to their problems and all necessary assistance is rendered in helping them to step up their production. All these measures should be of help in stepping up production.

(c) It is expected that near self-sufficiency in steel production can be reached in another two or three years when substantial production will be possible in the Bokaro Steel Plant and the existing Steel Plants are expected to attain production at 80-90 present capacity.

Meeting of Indo-Afghan Joint Commission

4224. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of discussion held at the meeting of the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission; and

(b) the decisions arrived at in the meeting and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The second meeting of the Indo-Afghan Joint Commission held in Kabul on the 1st and 2nd April, 1972 discussed matters relating to economic, commercial and technical cooperation between Afghanistan and India.

(b) The Joint Commission reviewed the progress made in the implementation of current projects The Afghan side requested that some Indian experts may be deputed to Kabul in the fields of Planning, Mining, Irrigation and Power, Public Works, Industry, Health, Education and Financial Administration. They also requested that training facilities in India may be provided to Afghan personnel, so that they may rapidly take over the functions now being performed by Indian or other foreign experts. In view of the friendly relations existing between the two countries, the Government of India intends to meet these requests consistent with the available funds and training facilities.

Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm

4225. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any high power Indian delegation is likely to take part in the Conference on Human-Environment in Stockholm; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) A delegation from India will be participating in the conference on Human Environment to be held in Stockholm; from 5th to 16th June, 1972, its composition is under consideration.

(b) The Conference is being held under the auspices of the U. N. Its main purpose, as stated in General Assembly Resolution 2581 (xxiv) of 15th December, 1969, is "to serve as a practical means to encourage and to provide guidelines for action by Governments and international organisations designed to protect and improve the human environment and to remedy and prevent its impairment by means of international cooperation, bearing in mind the particular importance of enabling the developing countries to forestall the occurrence of such problems".

खेती के काम में आने वाले इस्पात की सप्लाई

4226. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रामीण जनता को खेती के काम आने वाला इस्पात सबसिडी दे कर सस्ते दाम पर सप्लाई करने का है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): जी, नहीं।

Recruitment to Foreign Service

4228. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only those persons are recruited to foreign service whose relatives are either in the Union Public Service Commission or are connected with selections/ promotions there ;

(b) whether there are some States whose population is big enough, but their

representation in the Foreign Service is negligible; and

(c) the nature of the scheme proposed to be formulated by Government to ensure due representation to every State in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) It is a fact that the Statewise composition of the Foreign Service is not in proportion to the populations of the States. This is because Article 16(1) of the Constitution prohibits discrimination in the matter of public employment on the ground of residence or place of birth Except for certain concessions given to members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the selection is on the basis of merit only

(c) Does not arise

Removal of misapprehension in neighbouring countries Re. India's role in helping people of Bangla Desh

4229. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have made assessment of the reactions of the neighbouring countries of India like Afghanistan, Ceylon, Nepal, Bhutan, and Burma regarding the role played by India m helping the people of Bangla Desh in achieving their national freedom,

(b) whether some misapprehension has been created in some neighbouring countries of India regarding her future role as the most powerful country of South Asia;

(c) if so, whether appropriate steps have been taken to remove such misapprehension about India; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b) to (d). No apprehension has been voiced by any of these countries. India's policy is well known and has been often reiterated. It is one of friendship, and cooperation with all on a basis of mutual respect, reciprocity and non-interference in internal affairs

Application of Bonus Formula in Madhya Pradesh

4230. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether the declared bonus formula has been made applicable in Madhya Pradesh, and

(b) whether it has been made applicable to all the industries also?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, applies to Madhya Pradesh also. An *ad hoc* formula was evolved at Bombay in September, 1971 for payment of advances in certain cases over the minimum bonus due under the Act, but it has no statutory force. It has to be implemented by mutual agreement between the parties.

भारतीय उप महाद्वीप की मानवीय समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रतिनिधि की नियुक्ति

4231. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र के महा सचिव ने भारतीय उप महाद्वीप में मानवीय समस्याओं का समाधान करने के लिये किसी प्रतिनिधि को नियुक्त किया है, और

(ख) क्या उक्त प्रतिनिधि ने भारत का दौरा किया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख) . संयुक्त राष्ट्र के महासचिव ने 21 दिसम्बर, 1971 के सुरक्षा परिषद् के संकल्प सं० 307 के अनुसार मानवीय समस्याओं के लिए अपने विशेष प्रतिनिधि के रूप मे दिसम्बर, 1971 में श्री विट्टोरिओ विंसपिएरे गुइचीआर्दी को नियुक्त किया था।

विशेष प्रतिनिधि ने जनवरी तथा फरवरी 1972 में दो बार महाद्वीप की यात्रा की।

Relief Materials for Bangla Desh

4232 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether relief materials have been given to Bharat Sevashram Sangha and Ramakrishna Mission for relief work in Bangla Desh; and

(b) if so, the nature and quantity of the relief materials sent ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The relief materials were given in India to Bharat Sevashram Sangha and Ramakrishna Mission for relief work in Bangla Desh.

(b) The details of the relief materials given to these organisations, are given in the two statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1870/72]

Reform of Industrial Relations

4233. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Labour Ministry has informed the Central Trade Unions that Government would go ahead on its own if the Central Trade Unions have not made up their minds on the question of proposed reforms of Industrial relations ;

(b) the salient feature of the proposed reforms of the Industrial relations ; and

(c) the reaction of the various Trade Union Centres ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No formal communication to this effect has been sent, but the Central Trade Union Centres are aware that Government cannot wait indefinitely to resolve the issues. They will have to act in the light of the various discussions held during the recent past.

(b) and (c). During the course of their mutual consultations; the Central Workers' Organisation reported agreement on some of the issues like those relating to the mechanism of dispute settlement and recognition of unions. With a view to reaching a greater measure of agreement, Government have convened a meeting of the Working Party of Employers and Workers on May 6, 1972.

Grievances of Casual and Work-Charged Labour

4234. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any schemes to ameliorate the lot of casual and work-charged labour;

(b) whether there are any channels through which the work-charged labour is absorbed in regular staff; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R K KHADILKAR) (a) Casual/work-charged labour is entitled to the benefits conferred on workmen in general under all labour laws in accordance with the provisions thereof The Model Standing Orders for casual labour for Central Government Undertakings have also been framed and circulated in November, 1971 for being adopted in various departmental undertakings under the control of the Ministries.

The work charged staff of the Central Public Works Department are distinct from muster-roll labourers employed by the Department The former are on regular scales of pay with conditions of service analogous to regular staff They are already entitled to benefits of permanency, pension, family pension, Central Government Health Services facilities/re-imbursement of medical claims, allotment of accommodation from the General Pool, Privilege Ticket Order concession and most of the benefits available for regular staff The casual labourers on the other hand are daily labourers and they are paid minimum wages notified in respect of employments of construction or maintenance of roads or building etc. They are entitled to three paid National holidays i e 26th January, 15th August and 2nd October As they are engaged on day-to-day basis the question of extending any further benefits to them does not arise

(b) The work charged staff can get itself regularised as per certified Standing Orders applicable to them

The non-industrial categories on the work charged establishments of the Central Public Works Department have already been transferred to the regular establishment As regards casual labourers the policy of the Central Public Works Department is to employ them to the barest minimum and for works of short duration. Only work-charged staff are to be employed against long-term vacancies In the circumstances, it is not considered necessary to frame any schemes for absorbing muster roll labourers on the work-charged establishment Muster-roll labourers can be appointed in regular/work charged establishment if they are sponsored by Employment Exchange The Employment Exchange, while sponsoring their cases take into account the services rendered by them as muster-roll labourers.

In respect of Railways, casual labourers who complete 6 months continuous service on works other than projects, have been given the rights and privileges as admissible to temporary Railway servants Such labour is also considered for absorption to regular cadre. To ameliorate their lot, all Class IV posts are also being filled from amongst casual labour and substitutes, for the last two years

(c) Does not arise

भारतीय जन विकास परिषद के प्रतिनिधि मंडल की पुनर्वास उप-मन्त्री से भेंट

4235. श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय जन विकास परिषद्, सब्जी मंडी, नई दिल्ली का एक प्रतिनिधि-मंडल पुनर्वास उप-मन्त्री से पुन मिला था और उनके समक्ष अपनी मांगें रखी थी, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

लन्दन से दिवंगत श्री ऊधम सिंह के अवशेष भारत लाना

4236. **श्री झारखण्डे राय :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मार्च, 1940 में सर माइकल ओडायर की हत्या करने वाले दिवंगत श्री ऊधम सिंह को ब्रिटिश सरकार ने लन्दन में फांसी पर लटका दिया था और उन्हें लन्दन के ही एक कब्रिस्तान में दफना दिया गया था; और

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार ब्रिटिश सरकार से बातचीत करके शहीद ऊधम सिंह के अवशेष भारत लाने पर विचार कर रही है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां। श्री ऊधम सिंह ने 13 मार्च 1940 को लंदन के कैक्सटन हाल में सर माइकेल ओडायर को गोली मारकर हत्या कर दी थी। उन्हें लदन की पेंटनविले जेल में फांसी पर लटका कर मौत की सजा दी गई थी, जहां पर, ऐसा मालूम हुआ है; उनके अवशेष रखे हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

हिन्दुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड के मुख्य कार्यालय को खेतड़ी कॉपर प्रोजेक्ट क्षेत्र के बाहर ले जाना

4237. **श्री अम्बिका प्रसाद :**

श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :

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

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान कॉपर लिमिटेड की स्थापना करते समय वर्ष 1967 में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि इस कम्पनी का मुख्य कार्यालय खेतड़ी कॉपर प्रोजेक्ट में रखा जाये जिससे खेतड़ी कॉपर प्रोजेक्ट में उत्पादन की ओर पूरा ध्यान दिया जा सके।

(ख) क्या हिन्दुस्तान कॉपर के अध्यक्ष आठ महीने पूर्व अपना कार्यालय दिल्ली ले आये थे और अब मुख्य कार्यालय को खेतड़ी से बाहर ले जाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

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

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान ताम्र लिमिटेड के अध्यक्ष की शल्य-चिकित्सा हुई थी और चिकित्सा-आधार पर उनका कार्यालय 6 दिसम्बर, 1971 से अस्थायी रूप मे दिल्ली मे स्थानांतरित किया गया था। कम्पनी ने अब अपने मुख्यालय को कलकत्ता स्थानांतरित करने के लिए प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है जिसे हाल ही मे सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया है।

(ग) 1967 मे, जब हिन्दुस्तान ताम्र लिमिटेड गठित किया गया था, खेतड़ी ताम्र प्रायोजना, कम्पनी की विशालतम और अति आवश्यक प्रायोजना थी। अन्य प्रायोजनाए, जैसे राखा ताम्र प्रायोजना और अग्निगुण्डाला सीसा-ताप प्रायोजना, विकास की प्रारंभिक अवस्था मे थी। अतः कम्पनी के मुख्यालय को खेतड़ी ताम्र प्रायोजना मे अवस्थित करने का विनिश्चय किया गया था।

अब, खेतड़ी ताम्र प्रायोजना के अतिरिक्त, हिन्दुस्तान ताम्र लिमिटेड ने राखा ताम्र प्रायोजना (बिहार) और अग्निगुण्डाला सीसा-ताम्र प्रायोजना (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) का विकास भी प्रारंभ किया है। कम्पनी को मध्य प्रदेश

के मालाजखड ताम्र निक्षेपों का विकास कार्य भी समनुदेशित किया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त हिन्दुस्तान ताम्र लिमिटेड को भारतीय ताम्र निगम लिमिटेड (बिहार) के उपक्रम का प्रबंध ग्रहण करने के लिए, उपक्रम का अभिरक्षक और केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से उपक्रम का प्रबंध करने के लिए नियुक्त किया गया है।

क्योंकि कम्पनी की प्रायोजनाएं एक से अधिक राज्य में विस्तृत हैं, विभिन्न प्रायोजनाओं पर प्रभावात्मक नियंत्रण करने के लिए कम्पनी का मुख्यालय केन्द्रीय स्थान पर होना चाहिए। इस दृष्टि से कलकत्ता को समुचित माना गया है।

हिन्दुस्तान कॉपर खेतड़ी ताबा परियोजना मे अधिकारी

4238. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिन्दुस्तान कापर खेतड़ी ताबा परियोजना मे हिन्दुस्तान तांबा परियोजना के चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति से पूर्व अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी थी और अब कितनी है और उनकी संख्या मे वृद्धि के कारण उनके वेतन तथा यात्रा भत्ता पर व्यय में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है,

(ख) चेयरमैन के दिल्ली मे कार्य करने से पहले की अपेक्षा अधिकारियों के यात्रा-भत्ते, गाड़ियों और चालकों, विशेष डाक और दिल्ली कार्यालय पर व्यय के कारण कितनी वृद्धि हुई है, और

(ग) खेतड़ी तांबा परियोजना के लिए 115 करोड़ के प्रस्तावित पूंजी-लागत उपबन्ध में से ऐसे व्यर्थ व्यय के लिए कितना धन रखा गया है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का "हिन्दुस्तान ताम्र लिमिटेड के अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति" का निर्देश वर्तमान अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति से संबंधित है।

हिन्दुस्तान ताम्र लिमिटेड और खेतड़ी ताम्र प्रायोजना के मुख्यालय मे अधिकारियों श्रेणी (I) की संख्या, वर्तमान अध्यक्ष के कार्यभार ग्रहण करने से पूर्व और इन अधिकारियों की वर्तमान संख्या क्रमशः 129 और 224 है।

अधिकारियों की संख्या मे वृद्धि होने के फलस्वरूप, वेतन पर मासिक व्यय 1,32,000 रुपए (फरवरी, 1970 में) से बढ़कर 2,30,000 रुपए (मार्च, 1972 में) हो गया है। यात्रा भत्ते पर व्यय 7,400 रुपए (फरवरी, 1970) से बढ़कर लगभग 19,500 रुपए (मार्च, 1972) तक हो गया है।

खेतड़ी ताम्र प्रायोजना के रोल मे कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या लगभग 4,500 है। अतः अधिकारियों और कर्मकारों के मध्य अनुपात काफी निम्न है।

इसके अतिरिक्त, खेतड़ी ताम्र प्रायोजना मे अधिकारियों की भर्ती निदेशक बोर्ड द्वारा अनुमोदित प्रावस्था कार्यक्रमाधीन, प्रायोजना की विकासावस्था को दृष्टिगोचर करते हुए, की जाती है। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि 1969-70 के दौरान 8.36 करोड़ रुपए के उपगत व्यय की तुलना मे, हिन्दुस्तान ताम्र लिमिटेड द्वारा 1971-72 वर्ष के लिए विभिन्न शीर्षों पर कुल 19.55 करोड़ रुपए का विनिधान किया गया है। यह दर्शनीय है कि विगत दो वर्षों में कम्पनी के कार्य की गति में दुगुने से अधिक वर्धन हुआ है

(ख) 6-12-1971 से अध्यक्ष के दिल्ली से कार्य करने के दौरान खेतड़ी ताम्र प्रायोजना के अधिकारियों की यात्रा आदि पर का व्यय लगभग इस प्रकार है :—

(i) अधिकारियों के लिए यात्रा भत्ता 2550/-रु०

(ii) गाडियों और चालक 1580/रु०

(iii) विशेष डाक शून्य।

अध्यक्ष के दिल्ली से काय करने के दौरान यात्रा भत्ते पर का व्यय अध्यक्ष के खेतड़ी से दिल्ली की यात्रा के व्यय और कम्पनी की अन्य प्रायोजनाओं (अर्थात राखा ताम्र प्रायोजना, बिहार, अग्निगुण्डाला प्रायोजना, आन्ध्र प्रदेश) के अधिकारियों के दिल्ली और खेतड़ी के मध्य यात्रा पर पूर्व मे उपगत व्यय मे हुई बचत से अधिकांशत: प्रतिकरण हुआ है।

(ग) : (क) और (ख) भाग के उत्तर से यह पता लगता है कि अधिकारियों की संख्या मे वृद्धि और अधिकारियों की वर्धित यात्रा के कारण, दोनों के बारे मे, अपव्ययी व्यय नही हुआ है।

खेतड़ी कापर प्रोजेक्ट का कार्य सचालन

4239. श्री अम्बिका प्रसाद : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खेतड़ी कॉपर प्रोजेक्ट को आधी क्षमता पर चलाने का विचार है क्योंकि प्लांट के लिए प्रतिदिन 2000 टन कच्चा तांबा सप्लाई करना सम्भव नहीं है; और

(ख) इस प्लांट को 2000 टन कच्चा तांबा सप्लाई करने हेतु प्रतिदिन कितने माइनिंग स्टोप्स की आवश्यकता होगी और अब तक कितने स्टोप्स बन सके है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) सम्भवत: माननीय सदस्य का "कच्चे ताम्बे" के प्रतिदिन 2000 टन की आपूर्ति का निर्देश वास्तव में खेतड़ी ताम्र प्रायोजना की खेतड़ी और कोलीहान खानो से ताम्र अयस्क के उत्पादन मे है। खेतड़ी ताम्र प्रायोजना से ताम्र अयस्क का 1000 टन प्रतिदिन की दर से उत्पादन पहले ही आरम्भ हो चुका है। जनवरी, 1973 तक यह 3,500 टन प्रतिदिन तक वर्धित किया जाएगा। प्रद्रावक संयत्र की एक प्रवाहरेखा का दिसम्बर 1972 के अन्त तक चालू होना निर्धारित है। जनवरी, 1973 तक संयत्र को ताम्र अयस्क के प्रतिदिन लगभग 5,000 टन सयोजित करना संभव होगा।

उपर्युक्तानुसार, यह कहना सत्य नही है कि हिन्दुस्तान ताम्र लिमिटेड सयत्र को ताम्र अयस्क की प्रतिदिन 2,000 टन की आपूर्ति करने मे असमर्थ होगा।

(ख) सम्भवत: "कच्चे ताम्बे" का निर्देश वास्तव मे ताम्र अयस्क के उत्पादन से है; खेतड़ी और कोलीहान खानो से परिकल्पित खनन के प्रकार के लिए, ताम्र अयस्क की प्रतिदिन 2,000 टन की आपूर्ति हेतु अपेक्षित खनन निखननों की संख्या लगभग 7 होगी। खेतड़ी खान मे 1 निखनन से पहले ही उत्पादन हो रहा है और 6 निखननो हेतु 80% कार्य संपूरित हो चुका है। इसके अतिरिक्त, 6 अन्य निखनन तैयार करने का कार्य आरम्भ किया गया है। कोलीहान खान में 2 निखनन उत्पादन हेतु तैयार हैं और 2 और निखनन तैयार करने के लिए कार्य आरंभ किया गया है।

Payment of Bonus by Small, Medium and Large Industries

4240. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of small, medium and large industries employing more than 20 workers have not been paying bonus; and

(b) if so, the percentage of such small, medium and large industries as did not pay bonus during 1971 and the main reasons for such default ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b) All factories and other establishments employing 20 persons or more are statutorily obliged to pay bonus in terms of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965. The Act has a very wide coverage and Government do not collect information regarding bonus payments by individual establishments. However, action is taken by the Central Government and the State Governments, in their respective spheres, against the concerned employers wherever any defaults come to their notice.

Profit Sharing Bonus at 8-1/3 percent

4241. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the industries in which 8-1/3 per cent profit sharing bonus has been introduced; and

(b) the steps taken so far for introducing such bonus in different industries and the further steps contemplated in this behalf ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The information is not available.

(b) Payment of bonus in terms of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 is a statutory obligation. An *ad hoc* formula was evolved at Bombay in September, 1971 for the payment of advances in certain cases over the minimum bonus but it has no statutory force. It has to be implemented by mutual agreement between the parties.

Allotment of plots in EPDP Colony, Kalkaji, New Delhi

4243. SHRI P. K. GHOSH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to allot 55 large plots earmarked for group housing in EPDD Colony, Kalkaji, New Delhi to the Co-operative Societies of the displaced persons;

(b) if so, whether any application has been received from any such Co-operative Society under formation; and

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

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

(b) Only one application from the Secretary, East Bengal Displaced Persons' Co-operative Rehabilitation Society, has been received.

(c) The details of the scheme are under examination in consultation with the Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation. The Delhi Development Authority has agreed with the proposal, subject to the limit of the overall density of population permissible in the area. Detailed layout plans of the proposed scheme have been prepared by the Senior Architect of the Central Public Works Department recently and are under examination in the Department. They will be forwarded to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for being placed before their

Standing Committee for approval. The Scheme would be finalised after the plan has been approved by the Corporation.

डा० जगजीत सिंह द्वारा भारत विरोधी प्रचार

4244. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व अकाली नेता डा० जगजीत सिंह, जो इस समय भारतीय पारपत्र पर विदेशो का भ्रमण कर रहे है, ने गत भारत-पाक युद्ध के दौरान तथा इससे पूर्व भी विदेशों में भारत विरोधी प्रचार किया था और इस समय भी उनका विदेशो में भारत विरोधी प्रचार जारी है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उनका पारपत्र जब्त करने के बारे मे कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि नही, तो उनका पारपत्र जब्त करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

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

(ख) और (ग). सरकार ने 25 नवम्बर, 1971 को डाक्टर जगजीत सिंह के पासपोर्ट को जब्त करने का फैसला किया बाद में, 6 जनवरी, 1972 को सरकार ने और यह फैसला किया कि उस पासपोर्ट को रद्द कर दिया जाए।

विदेशों को भेजे गए तथा विदेशों से भारत आए प्रतिनिधि मण्डल

4247. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में भारत से कितने प्रतिनिधि मण्डल विदेशों में भेजे गए ?

(ख) उक्त अवधि में विदेशों से कितने प्रतिनिधि मण्डल भारत आए; और

(ग) उनमे राजनीतिक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल कितने थे ?

विदेश मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) 1971-72 के दौरान, विदेश मन्त्रालय की प्रेरणा पर 44 प्रतिनिधि मण्डल विदेशों मे भेजे गए थे।

(ख) विदेश मन्त्रालय के नयाचार विभाग ने भारत आने वाले अथवा यहां से गुजरने वाले विदेशी अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों के 114 प्रतिनिधि मण्डलों के सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही की।

(ग) विदेश मन्त्रालय द्वारा प्रेरित सभी प्रतिनिधि मण्डलो के कारण और इसके द्वारा विदेशी विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों की यात्रा के सम्बन्ध मे की गई कार्यवाही का राजनीतिक महत्व रहा है।

Fall in employment in Central Government Service

4248. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state .

(a) whether according to a census conducted by his Ministry, there has been a significant drop in the employment potential in the Central Government service after the end of the Third Five Year Plan ;

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

(c) the factors responsible for the fall in the employment potential of the Central Government service ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The data exhibiting trends in Central Government employment is given in the statement attached. It would be observed from this statement that the average annual increase in the Central Government employment during the Third Plan period was of the order of 6% as compared to an increase of 1·3% during 1966-67 1·7% during 1967 68. The increase during the year 1968-69 and 1969-70 was 0 5% and 1 6% respectively.

(c) Comparatively higher growth rate in employment during 1962-63 and 1963-64 was attributable to the increased defence activities as a result of 1962 Emergency. The lower rate of growth since 1967-68 may in part, be explained by the restrictions imposed by the Government on the creation of class IV posts and in the matter of recruitment to class III posts.

STATEMENT

Trends in Central Government employment

As on 31st March of	Number (lakhs)	Percentage rise over previous year
1961	20·94	3·41
1962	21·56	1·96
1963	23 49	8·95
1964	25·36	7·96
1965	26·37	3 98
1966	27·10	2 77
1967	27·46	1·33
1968	27 93	1·71
1969	28·07	0·51
1970	28·51	1·56

केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि श्रायुक्त के कार्यालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

4249. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि श्रायुक्त के कार्यालय में कोई हिन्दी विभाग है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों से प्राप्त अन्तर्राज्यीय पत्रों के उत्तर किस प्रकार दिये जाते हैं तथा कार्यालय मे अन्य हिन्दी का कार्य किस प्रकार किया जाता है, और

(ग) क्या उक्त बातों को ध्यान मे रखते हुए इस योजना के लिये उक्त कार्यालय मे हिन्दी विभाग खोलने के लिये अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की गई है और यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध म कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर० के० खाडिलकर): कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने निम्नानुसार सूचित किया है :—

(क) जी नही ।

(ख) हिन्दी मे प्राप्त पत्रो का उत्तर साधारणतया: हिन्दी मे दिया जाता है । कार्यालय के लगभग सभी अनुभागो मे हिन्दी जानने वाले कार्य करते है और पत्रो को हिन्दी मे टाइप करने के लिए व्यवस्था विद्यमान है ।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (ख) के उत्तर को ध्यान मे रखते हुए, प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Setting up of an Alumina Plant in Gujarat in Collaboration with Hungry

4250. DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached with the Hungarian Government to set up an Alumina Plant in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the terms thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The Hungarian Government has

offered both financial and technical assistance for the implementation of the Alumina Plant to be set up in Gujarat. The extent to which Hungarian assistance is necessary and can be utilised in this regard is under consideration of the Government.

Consultation with Youth Organisations by Expert Committee on Unemployment

4251. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Expert Committee on Unemployment has also contacted various youth organisations in the country, and

(b) if not, whether steps will be taken in the matter ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

International Seminar on Imperialism, Independence and Social Transformation in the Contemporary World

4252. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased state :

(a) whether an International Seminar on Imperialism, Independence and Social Transformation in the contemporary world was held in New Delhi in the last week of March, 1972;

(b) if so, the nature of discussion held at the Seminar ?

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

(b) The list of Themes for discussion in the Seminar is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1871/72]

12 02 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

Query

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : I gave a call attention notice regarding the killing of ten workers at Ambarnath.

MR. SPEAKER : Please do not get up any time. Please resume your seat now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : They were shot by the police. The Minister says that he is eager for industrial peace...

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you not listen to me ? Just consider that I too have something to tell you and do not express your ideas as to what I am going to tell you

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Ten workers have been killed . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will tell you. The procedure we follow is this. After the question hour we allow the call attention motion and then come the papers laid on the table. It is only after that that such matters could come up. Do you realise your mistake now ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Yes, Sir; I am sorry for that.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : Sir, I have to...

MR. SPEAKER : Here is another person; he has not understood anything. Did he ever try to follow what I was telling the other hon. Member just now ?

12·04 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Leakage of Coaltar Fumes from Rourkela Steel Plant

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak) : I call the attention of the Minister of Steel

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

and Mines to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

'The reported leakage of coaltar fumes from the Rourkela Steel Plant causing suffocation and vomiting to the citizens of old Rourkela town.'

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : Sir, I understand that the Sulphuric Acid Unit of the Rourkela Steel Plant was recommissioned in the 'B' shift of 24th April, 1972 after one month's shut down for annual boiler inspection and repairs. During recommissioning and before stabiliation, sulphurous fumes started escaping into the atmosphere late in that shift, The wind direction being towards Rourkela township the effect of it was felt in the part of the township in the vicinity of the Plant

On rpeliminary assessment, it appeared that these fumes were tar fumes. However, if was later found that the fumes were from the Sulphuric Acid Plant. This Plant was stopped at about 1.30 am. on 25th April. The atmosphere was clear by about 2.30 am.

This incident caused some inconvenience to the citizens living in the vicinity of the Plant. No report has been received of cases of vomiting. These have been reports only of irritation and coughing.

Corrective action has been promptly taken by the Plant Management and there is now no eacape of gases. The causes for the escape of the fumes are being looked into to avoid recurrence.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : This is the only public sector undertaking in the country which is somehow free from any labour trouble. Yet, it is unfortunate that time and again some kind of disturbance in the style of management takes place because of which the country is losing crores of rupees as there is loss of production. This is nothing but utter carelessness on the part of the management, as mentioned by the commission which was set up when the roof of the steel melting shop collapsed. Will the production be affected this time ? Was the leakage caused by carelessness on the part of the officials ? Then, the Minister says in his statement that some inconvenience was caused to the people living near the plant and no report has been received of any case of vomiting But the newspaper report says:

"Panicky citizens ran out of their houses in night garments only to find thick smoke blanketing the whole town. Those having cars even left the town in a hurry to escape from the smoke screen."

In the face of this, how can the hon. Minister say that only inconvenience has been caused to the citizens ?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The sulphuric acide plant, from which these fumes appear to have escaped, has got a boiler plant which is necessary for the process adopted for conversion of sulphur di-oxide to sulphur tri-oxide. This boiler is subject to normal inspection procedure, as laid down for other boilers, and every year there is inspection after the completion of which the plant is re-started. Now, when restarting the plant there is sometimes some inbalance in the absorption of the sulphur tri-oxide in the acid and, as a consequence of this, a certain amount of sulphurous fumes escape into the atmosphere. As soon as the operation of the plant stabilises itself the possibility of sulphurous fumes escaping to the atmosphere comes to an end. This takes place roughly about once a year. From what I have been able to find out, nothing of the character which has happened this year has taken place in the past. But, obviously, in view of the difficulties suffered by the people in the town, the Management of the Plant are investigating how exactly it can ensure that such a thing

does not take place and no harm is caused to the people. As a first step, the Management has decided to re-commission this plant only in the day time and not in the dark so that it will be easier to locate the escape of the fumes and take preventive action early. Other steps are also being examined.

So far as the question of vomiting is concerned and the press report that the hon. Member read out, I can only say that the reports in the press are not always accurate. The reports that we have received from the Plant Management only indicate that there was irritation and coughing and no case of vomiting was reported to them.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI : May I know whether the production of the Plant is going to be affected.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I do not think there will be any decrease in production. The production of the Plant is not going to be affected.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR (Karimganj) : We do not know whether this particular project was started on some very inauspicious day. Otherwise, these incidents would not have occurred. This is a third major incident in the Plant. There must be something wrong somewhere. We have to investigate these things. Also, it is now certain that in spite of the efforts of the Management, you are not going to reach your targeted production of the Plant. If it is so, I woud like to know why.

Any kind of leakage in such places is disastrous not only to the people who are working in the Plant itself but also to the people living nearby in the township, as has happened in the present case. So, I would like to know whether the Management have taken foolproof protection against such leakage and, if not, why.

Secondly, I would like to know whether there was some structural defect or otherwise.

Thirdly, I would like to know what would be the immediate or future financial loss to the Plant due to this damage.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: As to whether it was an auspicious or inauspicious day, I think, the hon. Member is a greater expert in that area. than myself

I do not think the production is going to be affected nor do I think that there will be any loss to the Plant as a result of this. All that has happened is that sulphuric acid fumes have escaped as a result of the stabilisation of the plant not being achieved early enough. But, apart from the inconvenience and the trouble caused to the people, I do not think that production will be affected.

So far as the structural defects are concerned, naturally, the whole equipment is being checked. So far as I have been able to elicit from the Management, we do not think there has been any structural defect. The stabilisation not taking place so quickly is not unnatural. It does happen though we have not had these bad consequences on such a scale earlier.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : May I know whether you will reach the production target ever.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: I do not think we should be too pessimistic about that.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri) : I have no reason to quarrel with the Minister whether there was irritation or coughing or whether there was vomiting. There might have been or might not have been. The Minister might not have been informed. But it is very sad that, in this

[Shri Hari Kishore Singh]
House, two incidents about the sad plight of the people of Orissa have been raised during this week

I would like to know from the Minister whether he thinks that it was due to bad maintenance. In the case of roof collapse incident it was due to bad maintenance by the authorities of the Plant Because it was re-commissioned recently and then this incident occurred I want to know whether it was a case of bad maintenance or whether there is somebody in the Plant itself who is deliberately sabotaging the efforts of the Ministry and the Minister himself to improve the working of the Plant and its production.

Secondly, I would like to know the exact effect of the stoppage of this Plant on production I am not a technical expert in this regard But I would like to know and the country is of course, anxious about it

Thirdly I understand that after the roof collapse incident, a high-power committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Lt Gen Loomba What has happened to the report of that Committee and what action Government has taken on that report? What have the Government done to ensure the safety of the plant on the basis of the report of the Committee?

Further, I understand that an Action Group has been constituted by the Government under the chairmanship of Mr Pathak who is a Member of the Planning Commission. May I know whether the Government would refer the whole question of the maintenance of this plant to this Action Group? Also what steps Government is going to take to ensure that similar things do not happen not only in Rourkela but in other places where big public sector plants are established?

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM We have no reason at the moment to believe that what happend on the 24th night was due to bad maintenance. As I mentioned earlier to the House, there is always the possibility of escape of sulphurous fumes We have recommissioned the plant after taking down for inspection—and this continues until the plant itself stabilises. The escape is usually at a much lower level than what happened on this occasion We are checking up why it should have happened Certainly I do not think there is any comparison between what happened in Rourkela earlier and what happened on this occasion We have no reason, whatsoever, to believe that anybody in the plant has indulged in deliberate sabotage which has led to this incident.

So far as production is concerned, I have already mentioned—the hon Member will remember—that it will not effect the production except very marginally

So far as the report of the high power committee headed by Lt Gen Loomba is concerned, hon members will, I am sure, appreciate that we have put the report of the committee on the Table of the House, and we have also taken action in two directions firstly in relation to the persons who have been found in any way responsible for the collapse of the roof by not carrying out their work efficiently, and secondly in tightening up various procedures regarding maintenance so that such an occurrence does not take place again

The Action Group headed by a Member of the Planning Commission, Shri Pathak, had been to Rourkela and also looked into the matter of maintenance and has made its recommendations for improvement in the maintenance procedures. Therefore, I think, necessary steps are being taken to see that such an incident does not recur.

So far as the steps to be taken in other plants are concerned, naturally, the improvement in maintenance we are trying to achieve is in a coordinated manner for the three plants as a whole.

12.19 hrs.

RE : POLICE FIRING AT AMBARNATH

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I have given you notice under rule 377 to allow me to raise the issue of the brutal and inhuman killing of ten workers in Ambarnath steel factory...

MR. SPEAKER : About one, it is a State matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : So far as law and order is concened, it is a State subject. Here the whole issue arose out of the dispute on wage. Labour is a concurrent subject. It is astounding that the clerk at his desk was shot dead and six workers were shot dead inside the compound...

MR. SPEAKER : This is a matter relating to the State. There is no Central rule there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I will explain how it is a Central matter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : It is a Central matter. It is arising out of an industrial disputes. Labour is a concurrent subject and there the issue is regarding the payment of dues.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a law and order matter.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : The workers were waiting there for payment. They were not paid and then the Police came and went inside the Department. Four workers were shot dead inside the Department and the Police intentionally went there with the motive to kill the workers.

MR. SPEAKER : We will be setting a bad precedent if we discuss these things here.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : You kindly tell the Labour Minister or the Home Minister that we are very much concerned about this. This is the mass feeling. Why the Government . . . (*interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : All of you are speaking together.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Let us hear Mr. S. M. Banerjee as to how people relate this matter to the Centre.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Apparently, it is a State matter law and order matter, I agree. . . . (*Interruption*) Apparently it is a law and order situation. We agree. Ten people have been killed. . . (*Interruptions*) Payment of Wages Act is a Central Act and these workers have not been paid according to the Payment of Wages Act. They demonstrated and they wanted to carry on an agitation. Meantime, the Labour Inspector came and instead of the Labour Inspector settling the matter, they called the Police and the Police shot dead the workers including the Administrative Officer.

MR. SPEAKER : Anyway, I will send it to the Minister for a statement.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एच० ई० सी० रांची में 100 एम्पलायीज को सस्पेंड कर दिया गया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में एक स्टेटमेंट दें ताकि हमको मालूम हो सके कि वहां इस तरह की गड़बड़ी क्यों हुई।

MR. SPEAKER : I have no notice of that. Give notice to me.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : *

*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : You are speaking without my permission. Nothing will go on record.

Paper to be laid

Mr Balgovind Verma

12.21 hrs

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

COAL MINES (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Coal Mines (Amendment) Regulations, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S R 359 in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1972, under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952 [*Placed in Library See No* LT-1866/72]

12.21½ hrs

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

THIRTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH TO TWENTIETH REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI M B RANA (Broach) I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings :—

1 (i) Eighteenth Report on Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited.

(ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

2. (i) Nineteenth Report on Heavy Electricals (India) Limited.

(ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

3 (i) Twentieth Report on Shipping Corporation of India Limited;

(ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report

4 Thirteenth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fourteenth Report (Fourth Lok Sabha) on Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited

12 22 hrs

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SEVENTEENTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI K. N TIWARY (Bettiah) I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Estimates Committee .—

1. Seventeenth Report on the Ministry of Industrial Development-Directorate General of Technical Development.

2. Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

THIRTY-NINTH AND FORTY-FOURTH REPORTS

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee :—

1. Thirty-ninth Report regarding paragraph 75 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70, Central Government (Civil) relating to All India Radio.

2. Forty-fourth Report regarding Chapter III of Audit Report (Civil), 1970 and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70 on Revenue Receipts relating to Union Excise.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

FIFTH REPORT

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk) : I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

12·23 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* CEILING ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement on Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings.

STATEMENT

I have seen reports in a section of the press saying that the Ministry of Agriculture had distorted the recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Committee. In view of the importance of the matter I wish to make a statement clarifying the position.

In the statement made in this House on 4.8.1971 about the recommendations of the Central Land Reforms Committee I said that "the ceiling for a family of five members may be fixed within the range of 10 to 18 acres of perennially irrigated land or irrigated land capable of growing two crops." A similar statement was made in the Rajya Sabha by my junior colleague Shri A. P. Shinde on the same day. As will appear from the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha of August 4, 1971 while clarifying the position about irrigated land Shri Shinde made it clear that in referring to irrigated lands the understanding of the Land Reforms Committee was that perennially irrigated lands or lands which got water for two seasons from government sources should be taken into account. This position was subsequently made clear in the Lok Sabha on 15.11.1971 in answer to Starred Question No. 14 In the statement laid on the Table of the House in answer to that question it was mentioned that "the ceiling for a family of five members may be fixed within the range of 10 to 18 acres of perennially irrigated land or land with assured irrigation from government source for growing two crops." The Government's stand has been reiterated in subsequent statements including the one made in the House on the 17th of this month

A reference to clause (d) of S. 14-K of the West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act which was enacted on 8.2.1971 during President's Rule in that State will make it abundantly clear that when laying down certain ceiling limits for irrigated land the Government of India had in mind land irrigated from Government sources. In the West Bengal Law irrigated land has been defined as land irrigated from "any State Canal Project or State (power driven deep tube-well) irrigation Project." The West Bengal Act was amended after very careful consideration and after consulting the Parliamentary Consultative Committee.

I may add that similar provisions exist in several State Ceiling Laws enacted years

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

ago. For example, Explanation (b) under Section 2 of the Gujarat Agricultural Land Ceilings Act, 1960 says that "perennially irrigated land means land which is assured of supply of water for a period of not less than 10 months during a year from any tank, canal or bandhara constructed or maintained by the State Government." Explanation (c) makes it clear that in the case of seasonally irrigated land also only irrigation from a Government source would be taken into account. The Madhya Pradesh Ceiling on Agricultural Holdings Act, 1960, defines perennially irrigated land as "land which receives water for more than one crop in an agricultural year from any source of irrigation belonging to Government." Under this Act also seasonally irrigated land means land which gets irrigation for not more than one crop from Government source. There are similar provisions in the laws of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa

Instead of suggesting that ceiling in respect of irrigated land be fixed at any particular figure, the Central Land Reforms Committee deliberately suggested a range of 10 to 18 acres because conditions vary very much from region to region. It is expected that the State Government will fix the ceiling taking into account the actual conditions prevailing in the State. What the Committee has suggested is only the outside limit. It is open to the State Government to fix the ceiling well below the out limit suggested by the Central Land Reforms Committee.

I may assure the House that we have been extremely anxious to hasten the pace of land reforms and improve implementation. We are pursuing the matter vigorously with the State Governments. I am happy to report that the State Governments are showing increasing awareness of the need to pay the highest priority to the amendment of the laws in accordance with the national policy and making vigorous efforts to improve enforcement. I would seek the support of the House in this important task we have undertaken.

12.23½ hrs.

RE. DECLARATION OF 'MAY DAY' AS HOLIDAY

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I want to say something about the Order Paper, apart from this statement on which we want a discussion because what is contained in the statement, I know, is against their policy even.

We are now at thes econd stage of Budget and we are on the Demands of the Ministry of Industrial Development and then the Defence Ministry comes and according to present calculations, on 1st May, the Labour Ministry's Demands are likely to be discussed. Last year, you allowed us to make a reference about the working people of the entire world. 1st May, the May Day is a historic day as far as we are concerned. We expected that our Prime Minister who says that the country is moving towards socialism would declare it a public holiday. Even Pakistan has declared it a public holiday. The Tamilnadu Government has declared this as a holiday. It should be declared as a Government holiday here. Or, at least, the Parliament should meet here on the 1st of May and pay our homage to our great martyrs of 1887 who led the entire working class movement of the whole world and then adjourn.

MR. SPEAKER : The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has just gone out.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It should be declared as a Government and public holiday. Even late-lamented Panditji said ti should be a public holiday..

MR. SPEAKER : It is for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs or the Deputy Minister ..

AN HON. MEMBER : Nobody is here.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : It is an international day. Even the puppet Government of West Bengal has declared it as a holiday. Why not here, in the Government of Mrs. Indira Gandhi (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Is it the only Parliament in the world where all the groups speak ? What is this ? You should have some sense of proportion. Everybody is speaking.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You have created history, Sir, in the Lok Sabha. You did this last year . . .

MR. SPEAKER : I beg your pardon.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I said you have made reference to this; you have made history. Last year you made history by making references to our May Day. That is why I appeal to you now, Sir. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : I say, it is very difficult for the Chair to make out anything when all of you speak. Only one of you must speak at a time . .

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA—*rose*

MR. SPEAKER : When I say one of you should speak. I don't ask him to stand again !

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will you write to the Prime Minister, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is for the Minister he will convey it to the Prime Minister.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : He is coming . . (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Raj Bahadur, they say, 1st of May should be declared as a holiday. Or, there is one alternative suggestion also that a reference could be made to workers on this historic day.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It should be a public holiday for the Government of India. (*Interruptions*)

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी दरख्वास्त करता हूँ कि पहली मई को कम से कम पार्लियामेंट की छुट्टी तो आप करा ही दें। पिछली बार 100 एम पीज ने इसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री को लिखकर दिया था, हर साल लिखकर दे रहे हैं। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मिनिस्टर साहब भी हमारी सिफारिश को मान लेंगे।

श्री एस. एम. बनर्जी : हम छोटी-छोटी बातों के लिए पार्लियामेंट की छुट्टी कर देते हैं। हम मजदूरों को सेल्फ रिलायेंट बनाना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि 1ली मई को छुट्टी रक्खी जाए ताकि मजदूरों को उसका महत्व मालूम हो सके।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : It is the demand of the whole House that it should be declared as a holiday.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us now resume the discussion on the Demands for Grants . . .

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : In regard to the Statement of the Minister of Agriculture, we find, it is at variance with the

[Shri Samar Guha]
principles of the Central Government. There is lot of difference . . .

MR. SPEAKER : You are speaking without my permission You have not given notice. Kindly sit down.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want only half a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : No, even half a minute cannot be taken away from the other business

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : According to Rule 193 we want a Short Duration discussion There are conflicting statements.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We have tabled the Motion. Sir, the moment he laid this statement, we have already tabled our motion.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is here. He will convey your wish to the Government

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, it has never been raised before in the Parliament, so far as I know. It is not possible to declare any day as a national holiday, unless and until we give the fullest consideration to the matter and a decision is taken at the highest level. This has to be considered there. More than that, I cannot say anything at this time, Sir

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : गांधीजी ने वाइसराय को सत्याग्रह करने के बारे में अल्टीमेटम भेजा था। जिस दिन उन्होंने चम्पारन में किसानों और मजदूरों का सत्याग्रह शुरू किया, उस दिन छुट्टी होनी चाहिए, न कि रूस के मे डे के दिन। जिस दिन उन्होंने स्वतन्त्रता-संग्राम और सत्याग्रह शुरू किया, ये सब हमारे लिए एक पवित्र और खुशी का दिन है। उस दिन छुट्टी करके हमें अपने नेता और देश का सम्मान करना चाहिए।

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : May I remind *the House that we are a nation which is en*joying the largest number of holidays! In fact, the whole pattern of holidays has to be reviewed and revised in order to bring it in conformity with the modern trends.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : We are prepared to sacrifice some other holiday for the sake of May Day

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : He can cut down certain other holidays but include May Day as a holiday.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The whole system has then to be revised.

MR. SPEAKER : Sometimes, we simply cannot help, when, God forbid, somebody dies in Delhi: we cannot avoid these holidays. But we shall think over this matter.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : गांधीजी ने हम को आजादी दिलाई, हम उनको बापू कहते हैं, लेकिन अब इन लोगों को उनके नाम से घृणा हो गई है।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I rise on a point of order...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Shri Bibhuti Mishra does not seem to know the history of May Day.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Shri Bibhuti Mishra for whom I have the highest regard has said : "इन को गांधीजी के नाम से घृणा हो गई है।" गांधीजी सारे देश के, सब लोगों के, आदर्श हैं। यह सवाल गांधीजी वसर्स मे डे नही है। मे डे की शुरुआत रूस में नहीं, 1886 में अमरीका में शिकागो में हुई थी।

MR. SPEAKER : After all, this is a simple matter, namely that May day should be declared a holiday.' I had heard one Member on this already, and I said that it would be referred to the Prime Minister through the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. But I find that everybody is getting up and entering into arguments and counterarguments. It appears that some people are just fond of talking and nothing else. Otherwise, the whole matter was conveyed to the hon. Minister and I had made my observation also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That is why there should be an age limit for Parliament Members.

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members are so near to me that when they speak it disturbs......

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Very dear to you also.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I wish Shri S. M. Banerjee long life so that he may also be disqualified.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Not in any way before the hon. Minister.

12.35 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1972-73 —*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT —*Contd.*

SHRI A.K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat) : I rise to support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industrial Development. Much water has rolled by in the Ganges since the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 was adopted. The main objectives of that resolution were twofold, namely to accelerate the rate of economic growth in the country and the rapid industrialisation of the country. But these two objectives have to be harmonised with some complementary objectives, namely the prevention of undue concentration of wealth in a few hands, the reduction of disparities in regional development and thirdly the encouragement of cottage, village and small-scale industries and industrial co-operatives etc. The time is now ripe to make a review of how far we have achieved the targets set before us 16 years ago. There is no doubt we have made some progress in industrial development. We have turned backward India into a moderate, modern India. We are not only producing capital goods in the country, but some of our products are really sophisticated. But can the Government claim credit for this ? If the amount of technical know-how that was imported had been successfully developed in the country. . .

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : The Minister is absent today also. If he continues to be a Minister, we would expect him to be present when the debate on the Demands of his Ministry is on.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Is he here in the capital ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : He is indisposed.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Even though there is some decline in recent years in the industrial development of the country, we have made some progress in the field. But then if a *laissez faire* attitude was

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*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri A.K M. Ishaque]

allowed in the industrial field, India could have been another Japan or Germany within the next ten years With the technical knowhow that has been imported and that indigenously developed, we could do that. But what we have done so far is about achieving our social objectives that we have set for ourselves One of these was to prevent undue concentration of economic power in a few hands In 1956 we adopted the IP Resolution. The Dutt Committee submitted its report in 1969 The Hazari Committee submitted report in 1966. Both these reports have revealed that even though the intention of Government was to prevent concentration of wealth in a few hands, the big industrial and monopoly houses have utilised those very provisions which were to restrain them to get themselves bloated. The time is very ripe to make a reassessment as to how to put real curbs on these monopoly houses Whenever a restrictive provision is made, a game of wits starts between the big industrial houses on the one hand and the officers in the Ministry of Industrial Development on the other On almost all occasions, the officers are defeated in this game That is how the industrial houses are gradually becoming bigger and more powerful with the result that our purpose is not being served, it is being defeated.

So I am suggesting that when all the provisions we have so far made are failing to achieve the desired result, let us make it obligatory on these bloated industrial and monopoly houses to employ additional 10 per cent over their existing staff Let us also give these people the guarantee that within the next 15 years there will be no interference in matters of employment I know there will at once be a violent reaction to this suggestion from big industrial houses. But I am sure they will come to terms and will agree to this It will solve the unemployment problem at least to some extent

The industrial licensing policy and procedure has been taken advantage of by the larger industrial and monopoly houses to fasten themselves They have all along better resources, technical knowhow and entrepreneurial skill. They utilise all these skills in foiling the purpose of this country, enumerated and enunciated in the industrial policy resolution of 1956.

Sir, I submit that the industrial policy resolution of 1956 is not outdated but it requires some replenishment In 1956, there was the problem of unemployment in the country but the problem was not very acute as it is today We know in West Bengal what this problem of unemployment means and where it leads the country to Therefore, I would, suggest that we today replenish this resolution by adding that henceforth the objective of the country will be not only to encourage the production-oriented industries but also to encourage employment-oriented industries to grow in this country We must have production in the country, there is no doubt about it But, all the same, henceforth, we must plan out for employment-oriented industries so that this problem of unemployment can be solved In spite of the resolution and the licensing policy, the big houses are growing in size, and to prevent this, as I suggested previously, if provision for 10 per cent employment over the existing staff is made, then, the problem will be solved to some extent.

Another objective was the regional development of the country. Our country is a vast one. Some of the States are very much advanced so far as industry is concerned, and some other States are very backward. It was one of the objectives to have balanced development of all the regions. Now, the Government is certainly doing something to remove the disabilities, and it is heartening to note that the Government is making investments in the public undertakings in the backward areas. As a matter of fact, 77 per cent of the public undertakings have been set up in the backward

areas. But then there has been a tendency to grant licences to the industrially advanced areas.

About 750 licences were issued in there years- 1969, 1970 and 1971. Only 91 of them were granted for the backward areas. I suggest that the Government should have granted more licences to the backward areas so that the backward areas could have got a better chance to develop.

West Bengal was an industrially developed area in the country. At one time, it was a leading State so far as industry is concerned. But every year it has been relegated to a very insignificant position, and today it is only the fifth in the country. West Bengal could have been industrially developed. There are so many potentialities. There is so much unemployment in Bengal. But West West Bengal's case is being totally neglected. Therefore, I request the Government to see to it that West Bengal's case is looked into.

There is an area in West Bengal, near Calcutta, namely the Sunderbans. This Suderbans area has vast possibilities of industrial development. But large areas there are remaining absolutely idle. An industrial complex could be built in that area. But no attempt has been made by the Government to develop any industry. there. Likewise, there is West Dinajpur, and more particularly the Balurghat area which is a very backward area. In these, areas, small scale industries could have been established. We are seeing in the country that the small scale industrial sector has tremendous possibilities for development.

In the context of the green revolution in our country our peasants have been acquiring economic capacity to buy and if we can give employment to our people, they will acquire purchasing capacity and these products will have a good market in the country. We need not have to seek a foreign market; we need not be desperate about it. Therefore, I suggest that the backward areas should be developed and public sector projects should be established in backward areas. The moment public sector projects are set up there, infra-structure will be created there so that anxilliary industries may come up; that will also provide a remedy to the employment problem to a certain extent. I request the Government, in conclusion, to see to it that the Industrial Policy Resolution is implemented seriously and in true spirit.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri C. C. Desai—absent; Shri Dhan Shah Pradhan—absent. Shri Raj Deo Singh.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : When is the Minister likely to speak because we have to fix up our speakers for Defence Ministry.

MR. SPEAKER : We have about an hour and forty minutes. The hon. Minister will begin around 2.30 or 2.45 and he will continue upto 3.30; he will finish by 3.30.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI (Mavelikara) : Two speakers from the Opposition were called.

MR. SPEAKER : I called your name; you were not present. I have called the next Member; you cannot get up now. You must be present when you have given your name.

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जौनपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो आप ने मुझे इस मांग पर बोलने का मौका दिया है उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन जो 1956 में हमारे देश की सरकार ने एडाप्ट किया उसी पर पूरा ढांचा इंडस्ट्री का खड़ा होना चाहिए। आज जो इंडस्ट्री की हालत है बड़ी-बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज़ भी हैं, स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज़ हैं,

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर मे भी है और काटेज इडस्ट्रीज भी है। इडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन बिलकुल साफ-साफ कहता है कि हमारा यह रेजोल्यूशन है, इसके मुताबिक जो हमारे देश मे औद्योगीकरण किया जायेगा वह जो देश के भीतर विभिन्न क्षेत्रो मे आर्थिक विषमता है उसे दूर करने की तरफ काम करेगा। आज 1972 है। जो 16 वर्ष पहले इडस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन हमने एडाप्ट किया था। लेकिन 16 साल के बाद आज हम देखते है, यद्यपि आन-दी-होल इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन कई गुना बढ गया है, लेकिन जो क्षेत्र आर्थिक दृष्टि से पहले पिछडे हुए थे आज और भी पिछडे हुए हो गये है। मिसाल के तौर पर उत्तर प्रदेश मे उस समय आर्थिक दष्टि से पिछडे हुए 22 जिले थे, लेकिन आज 36 जिले पिछडे हुए है। 16 वर्षो तक इण्डस्ट्रियल रेजोल्यूशन पर काम होते हुए भी क्षेत्रो की गरीबी बढ़ी है, पिछडापन बढा है। इस दिशा मे पार्लिमी रेजोल्यूशन के मुताबिक हमारी सरकार ने काम नही किया। अभी जैसा मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश की मिसाल दी, अन्य राज्यो मे भी पिछड क्षेत्र हो सकते है, इन इलाको की गरीबी बढी है, पिछडापन बढा है, घटा नही है, जो कि इस रेजोल्यूशन के मुताबिक काम करने से घटना चाहिये था।

अब जहा तक पिछडे क्षेत्रों की इण्डस्ट्रियलइजेशन का सवाल है, इस पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन की मशा को पूरा करने के लिए, सब से अच्छा यह मालूम होता है कि स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज का ज्यादा फैलाव करे। स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज का जो नक्शा हमारे सामने है, वह यह है कि जितना हमारा इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन है, उसका 50 परसेन्ट स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज से आता है और उसकी एनुअल इन्क्रीज बराबर 2 परसेन्ट बढती चली जा रही है। बडी इण्डस्ट्रीज के मुकाबले स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज मे मजदूरों की खपत ज्यादा होती है, क्षेत्रो की बेकारी बहुत हद तक दूर हो सकती है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जहा ज्यादा प्रोडक्शन हो, जहा ज्यादा एम्पलायमेन्ट हो, जहा कैपिटल कम लगे और इम्पोर्ट कम हो, उन इण्डस्ट्रीज पर हमारी मिनिस्ट्री को ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि इण्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन का जो मकसद है, वह पूरा हो। स्माल स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज मे एक लाख रुपये की लागत से 50 आदमियो को काम मिलता है और बडी इण्डस्ट्रीज मे एक लाख रुपय की लागत से सिर्फ 7 आदमियो को काम मिलता है ये इनके मत्रालय की फिगस है, हमारी फिगस नही है। आज बैकवर्ड क्षेत्रो से लाखो आदमी बडे शहरो की तरफ भागे चले जा रहे है, अगर ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया जाता कि उन क्षेत्रो मे छोटी इण्डस्ट्रीज लग जाती, तो शहरो की तरफ गावो से और बेकवर्ड एरियाज़ से जो बडी भारी मात्रा मे माइग्रेशन चल रहा है, वह रुक जाता और देश का बहुत भला होता।

अभी प्रेस रिपोर्ट मे देखने को मिला कि अमरीका की दो डालर कम्पनिया शिक और जिलेट अपनी इण्डस्ट्रीज़ का हमारे यहा ट्रांस्फर कर रही है। ये इण्डस्ट्रीज कहा लगेगी, इनकी क्या कण्डीशन्ज हैं, लोग इसकी जानकारी चाहते है। ये अपनी पूरी इण्डस्ट्रीज़ उठा कर हमारे देश मे ला रहे हैं। मैं चाहता कि मंत्री महोदय इनके बारे मे बतायें। देश मे बनने वाले बेल्डज़ की इण्डस्ट्रीज़ को नुकसान होगा।

अब मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की तरफ आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हू। उत्तर

प्रदेश की आबादी इस समय 9 करोड़ हो चुकी है। बहुत बैकवर्ड है और जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया है जहां पहले केवल 22 जिले बैकवर्ड थे, अब 54 जिलों में से 36 जिले बैकवर्ड है। जहां हिन्दुस्तान का इण्डस्ट्रीयल लेबर का एव्रेज पोपुलेशन के हिसाब से 4.2 परसेन्ट है, वहां यू० पी० का 2.1 परसेन्ट है. उस एव्रेज से भी हम सारे हिन्दुस्तान के मुकाबले आये हैं। अब जहां तक 2.1 परसेन्ट इण्डस्ट्रीयल लेबर का सम्बन्ध है, उस में करीब 40 शुगर मिले यू०पी० में है, वह लेबर भी इसमें शामिल है जो कि सीजनल वर्कर्स होते है, 12 महीने उनको एम्पलाइमेन्ट नही मिलता है, सिर्फ 6-7 महीने ही एम्पलाइमेन्ट मिलता है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि 1951 में इण्डिया की पर-कैपिटा-इन्कम 275 रू० थी, उत्तर प्रदेश की उस समय 237 रूपये थी अब 1967 के जो आखरी आंकड़े हमारे पास है, उसके अनुसार इण्डिया की पर-कैपिटा-इन्कम 313 रूपये हो गई है, लेकिन यू० पी० की पहले से भी घटा कर 227 रू० 60 पैसे हो गई है। यह चीज़ जाहिर करती है कि यू० पी० विकास के मामले में दिन-ब-दिन पीछे चला जा रहा है। इसी बात को ध्यान में रख कर हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस मंत्रालय के पास बहुत से आवेदन पत्र भेजे हैं, कुछ इण्डस्ट्रीज़ प्राइवेट सैक्टर में और कुछ पब्लिक सैक्टर में मांगी हैं और जैसी हमें इत्तिला मिलि है—पोलिस्टर फाइबर प्लांट, नाइलोन एण्ड फिलामेन्ट यार्न, पोलिस्टर फिल्म्ज़, रेफ्रेक्टरीज़ प्राजेक्ट, रिस्ट-वाचज़, कास्टिक सोडा प्लांट—इन उद्योगों की उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने मांग की है। इनके अलावा कार-प्राजेक्ट, पेपर एण्ड पल्प प्राजेक्ट, आपटीकल ग्लास फैक्टरी, न्यू क्रास बार टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज़ की मांग पब्लिक सैक्टर में की है। मेरा मंत्रालय से अनुरोध है कि हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने जिन उद्योगों की मांग की है, वे उद्योग उत्तर प्रदेश को मिलने चाहियें।

आज यू० पी० की इण्डस्ट्रीज़ के बारे मे जो फिगर्स दी जाती है, उनमें गाज़ियाबाद भी शामिल है। गाज़ियाबाद टैक्नीकली उत्तर प्रदेश में ज़रूर है, लेकिन वहां के कल-कारखानो मे उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों और उत्तर प्रदेश के जो 54 जिले है, उन्हे फायदा नही होता है. लेकिन बड़ी आसानी से यह कह कर हमारा मुंह बन्द कर दिया जाता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कल-कारखानों का इतना अनुपात है। मेरा मत्रालय से अनुरोध है कि जब भी उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे मे हिसाब लगाया जाय तो गाज़ियाबाद को माइनस कर के हिसाब लगाया जाय, यह सोच कर हिसाब लगाया जाय कि वह दिल्ली का ही एक अंग बन चुका है और कोशिश है कि वह दिल्ली मे मिल जाय...

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : आप क्या चाहते है ?

श्री राजदेव सिंह : हम तो चाहते है कि न मिले।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज़ में जो इण्डस्ट्रीज़ जाती है, थोड़े दिनों के बाद ऐसा देखने में आता है कि वे वहां से हटने की कोशिश करती हैं। अभी पिछले साल हमारे प्रतापगढ़ क्षेत्र में एक ट्रैक्टर का कारखाना लगाने की बात थी, उसके लिये

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

लैटर-आफ-इन्टेन्ट इशू हुआ था। उसके बाद फैक्टरी के लगाने वालो की तरफ से कुछ दिक्कतें मंत्रालय के सामने लाई गई—हमे रेल्वे साइडिंग मिलने मे दिक्कत हो रही है, पानी की दिक्कत हो रही है, बिजली की दिक्कत हो रही है। उस मंत्रालय ने इन चीजो के बारे मे उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी चाही और मुझे वहा से मालूम हुआ है कि वह जानकारी इनके पास आ चुकी है कि वे पानी दे सकती है, 1972 के आखीर तक बिजली दे सकते है, रेल्वे साइडिंग भी उन्हे मिल सकता है।

इसलिये, श्रीमन्, मैं आप के माध्यम से इस मंत्रालय से कहना चाहता हू कि बैकवर्ड एरिया मे किसी इण्डस्ट्री के लगाने के लिये लैटर-आफ इन्टेन्ट इशू होना है और उसके बाद अगर वे उस को दूसरी जगह ले जाने के लिये एप्लीकेशन देते है तो सरकार जब तक इस पर सख्ती नही करेगी, कोई भी इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट बैकवर्ड एरिया मे जाने के लिये तैयार नहीं होगा। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करता हूं कि जब वे इन बातो का जवाब दें तो हमे इस ट्रैक्टर फैक्टरी के बारे में भी बतायें जो प्रतापगढ़ में लगने वाली थी और जिस के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की तरफ लिखा-पढ़ी कम्पलीट हो चुकी है।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगो का समर्थन करता हू।

श्री धनशाह प्रधान (शाहडोल): अध्यक्ष महोदय, औद्योगिक विकास में शांति स्थापना एवं उद्योग के अन्दर अनुशासन लाकर व्यवस्थित रूप से उत्पादन को बढ़ाना, यह श्रम सम्मेलन मे 16वीं धारा के अन्तर्गत समझौता हुआ था। संयुक्त प्रबंध परिषद का गठन 1958 में हुआ था जिसमें नियोजक और श्रमिक दोनो मिलकर उद्योग का प्रबन्ध करते हैं। मैं चाहता हू कि औद्योगिक विकास के लिए कुछ साहित्य की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिसको पढकर किसी भी उद्योग मे या किसी भी फैक्टरी मे काम करने वाले कर्मचारी व्यवस्थित ढग से काम कर सकें।

MR SPEAKER You may continue after lunch. We adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 2 O' Clock

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13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1972-73—*Contd.*

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

श्री धनशाह प्रधान: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए निवेदन करता हूं कि देश में अधिक से अधिक उद्योग खोले जायें जिस में अपने उद्योगों में राष्ट्रीय हित कर्तव्य की भावना जागृत कर के श्रमिकों का आर्थिक

एवं मानसिक विकास हो। श्रमिक अनुशासन जब किसी भी उद्योग में मेहनत से और लगन से कार्य करता है तो उद्योग में उत्पादन बढ़ेगा जिस से राष्ट्रीय उन्नति और प्रगति होगी।

किसी भी उद्योग में जैसे तम्बाकू कारखाना, चावल मिल, आटा मिल, तेल मिल, सड़क निर्माण, पत्थर तोड़ने, मोटर परिवाहन, चर्म कारखाना, नमक कुंड, तेल मुद्रण, शील मुद्रण, धातु पत्र, कपास और खेतीबारी, ये जितने भी उद्योग हैं देश में इन में श्रमिक अनुशासनहीन होते है और लोग लग्न से काम नहीं करते है। परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन ठीक नहीं होता। हमारे देश की अधिकतर जनसंख्या बेरोजगारी, बेकारी, गरीबी, और भुखमरी से परेशान है। देश में जो उद्योग खोले जाते है उस में राजनीतिक कारणों से रुकावटें आती हैं। जनसंख्या की अधिकता, बेरोजगारों के लिये कम अवसर, अशिक्षा, दोषपूर्ण शिक्षा पद्धति, मशीनीकरण, उद्योगों का केन्द्रीयकरण, स्वचालित यंत्रों की स्थापना, तांत्रिक शिक्षा की पद्धति और आर्थिक दशायें, ये कुछ ऐसे कारण हैं जिन की वजह से बेरोजगारी कम नहीं होने में आती, बल्कि बढ़ती ही जा रही है। बेरोजगारी के आंकड़े आप देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि 1948 की अपेक्षा 1956 में बढ़े। शहरी क्षेत्र में बेरोजगारी के आंकड़े 25 लाख से अधिक और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में 50 लाख से अधिक हैं। उद्योगों में अशान्ति फैलती है, और श्रम कानून का पालन नहीं होता है।

मध्य प्रदेश एवं अन्य प्रान्तों में आदिवासी पिछड़े क्षेत्र की जनता लगभग देश की आबादी की 17 प्रतिशत है वहां किसी प्रकार का विकास नहीं हो रहा है। इन में उद्योगों की स्थापना होनी चाहिये जिस से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की गरीब जनता लाभ उठा सके, छोटे उद्योग पनप सकें।

मशीनों की किस्म के आधार पर उत्पादन आश्रित है। उद्योगों के विकास से ही जीवन स्तर ऊंचा उठ सकता है। लोगों को हर प्रकार की सुविधा देने के लिये उद्योगों का उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिये और उसके लिये नये-नये उद्योगों की स्थापना होनी चाहिये। समय और शक्ति के मूल्य का समुचित सदुप्रयोग करना, सामाजिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्र मे शनैः-शनैः प्रगति करना ही हमारे विकास का ध्येय होना चाहिए। नये उद्योगों की स्थापना, पुरानी मशीनों की देख-रेख करना, श्रम; पूंजी, भूमि, संगठन, और साहस, इन सारी बातों को देखते हुए नये उद्योगों की स्थापना की जाये तभी औद्योगिक विकास की योजनायें सही ढंग से चलायी जा सकती हैं।

देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में उद्योग का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, किसी भी उद्योग को चलाने के लिये अनुशासन होना जरूरी है जिस में केवल कामगर की ही नहीं बल्कि सारे राष्ट्र की खुशहाली निहित है। अनुशासन मुख्य रूप से श्रमिकों के नेतृत्व, वफादारी, ईमानदारी तथा सम्मान पर ही निर्भर है, तभी हम अपने उद्योगों को विकसित कर सकते हैं।

सारे सरकारी उद्योगों में घाटे हो रहे हैं। पुरानी मशीनो का चलन हो रहा है और नयी मशीनों की व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है। श्रमिकों में असंतोष फैलता है, अशांति फैलती है और वह लगन और कर्तव्य की भावना से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। इसलिये ऐसे उद्योगों में कार्य समितियां, सुरक्षा

[श्री धनशाह प्रधान]

समिति, उत्पादन समिति और कल्याण समितियों का निर्माण हो ताकि उद्योग मे काम करने वाले मजदूरो को ठीक से लाभ मिल सके।

मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रो म, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश का बस्तर क्षेत्र है, छोटे-छोटे उद्योग खोले जा सकते हैं और वह खोले जाने चाहियें, उस से हमारे खेती के काम करने वाले और बिजली से काम करने वाले लोगो की व्यवस्था हो जायेगी।

अन्त मे मै कहना चाहता हू कि किसी भी उद्योग के कारखाने चलाने के लिये अनुशासन का होना जरूरी है। इससे केवल कामगर की ही नही बल्कि सारे राष्ट्र की खुशहाली औद्योगिक विकास की निरन्तर वृद्धि पर निभर अनुशासन, मुख्य रूप स श्रमिकों के नेतृत्व, वफादारी तथा सम्मान पर ही निर्भर है।

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मै आप का बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझ को औद्योगिक विकास मत्रालय की मॉगो पर बोलने का मौका दिया। यह एक ऐसा विषय है जिस के बारे मे खेती के कारखाने अगर देश मे नही बढ़ते तो कोई प्रगति नही हो सकती और बेरोजगारी भी नही जा सकती। इसके महत्व को देखते हुए यही कहना होगा कि "खेती व दस्तकारी को बढ़ाना है जरूरी, अगर मुल्क चाहता है गरीबी को घटाना।" लेकिन इस के लिये सिर्फ नारा लगाने से या भाषण देने से कुछ नहीं होता। वास्तविकता को देखना होगा। जब योजनायें बनती हैं तो उनको बनाने वाले कोई और हैं। मिनिस्ट्री या सरकार अपनी योजना बनाती है कि देश के अन्दर दस्तकारी को किस तरीके से तरक्की दी जाये, लेकिन योजना के बनने के बाद उस को चलाने वाले कुछ और ही लोग होते हैं। चलाने वाले जो होते हैं वह किसी और ही दिमाग के होते है, उनका लक्ष्य कुछ और होता है। इस वास्ते पूरे तरीके से सहयोग नही हो सकता। जो भी योजनाये बनती है उनके लिये चार तरह के कारखाने हमारे सामने आते है। एक तो बड़े-बड़ कारखान है, उसके बाद सरकारी उपकरण है, पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स है, प्रायेट वेंचर भी हमारे सामने है। इसी तरह से सहकारिता के कारखाने है। उसके बाद निजी सेक्टर है। फिर छोटी-छोटी दस्तकारियॉं है, काटेज इडस्ट्रीज है। लेकिन उनके लिये जो प्रार्थना पत्र दिय जात है उनके देन वालो की सख्या बडी होती है। उन को किलयर आफ करने से निपटाने मे, लेटर आफ इंटेट देने मे और आखीर मे लाइसेंस देने मे बहुत बिलम्ब हो जाता है। हालाकि सरकार के पास बहुत बडी मशीनरी है, मत्रालय है, निदेशालय है, अफसर है, लेकिन जिस बिलम्ब की पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर हमारे माननीय सदस्य बार-बार शिकायत करते हैं वह फिर भी होता है। वहॉं पर काम तेजी के साथ नही होता है और मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा उसको देखने की बहुत जरूरत हैं। योजनायें बनाई जाती है, लेकिन योजनाओं को चलाने वालो को भी उसी तत्परता और गम्भीरता के साथ काम करना चाहिये जिस तरह से वह बनाई गई हैं।

यह मानी हुई बात है कि आज हम ने अपना लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है कि देश से गरीबी को हटाना है। उसको हटाने के लिये दस्तकारी के कारखाने चलाने जरूरी हैं। सब से पहले तो हम को लाइसेंस देना होता है।

उसके बाद दूसरी मंजिलों को तय करना होता है, जैसे ऐप्लिकेशन देने वालों को देखना होता है, जमीन लेनी होती है, उसके लिए सामान जुटाना होता है। फिर कारखाने के लिये कोयले की जरूरत होती है, उसके लिए मशीनरी की जरूरत होती है, पैसे की जरूरत होती है। इन सारी चीजों का इन्तजाम अलग अलग विभागों से होता है। उन विभागों से इन सारी चीजों को दिलाने में इतना विलम्ब हो जाता है कि जिस आशय से जिस साल मे और जिस समय में फैक्टरी का लगाना जरूरी होता है वह दूर हो जाता है।

इसी तरह से जो हमारी पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स है उनके इन्तजाम की बात है। उनके लिये हमारे यहा आटोनोमस बोर्ड्स बने हुए है। मेरी समझ में नही आता कि यह आटोनोमस बोर्ड्स किस के लिये जिम्मेदार होते है। उनके लिये मिनिस्टर जिम्मेदार होते है पार्लियामेंट के सामने और पार्लियामेट के सदस्य जिम्मेदार होते हैं जनता के सामने, लेकिन कोई फेवरिटिज्म, कोई खराबी हम नही देखते है जो पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग्स में न हो। वहां पर फेवरिटिज्म है, वहां जातिवाद मौजूद हैं, प्राविंशलिज्म मौजूद है। दूसरी गड़बड़ियां भी उसमे चलती है। जो पहले नम्बर पर होता है, प्रमोशन के वक्त उसको पीछे हटा देते हैं। मैंने एक केस के बारे में औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री जी को लिखा था, लेकिन उसका कोई जवाब मुझ को आज तक नहीं मिला। बी एच ई एल, हरिद्वार के अन्दर एक श्री टंडन हैं प्रमोशन के लिये जिनका पहला नम्बर था, लेकिन उनको पीछे हटा कर दूसरे नम्बर के आदमी का प्रमोशन हो गया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not desirable to mention the name of any individual officer here.

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : अच्छा मैं नाम नही लेता। दूसरे के बाद तीसरे नम्बर का आदमी भी चला गया, आठवें नम्बर का भी चला गया, चौदहवे नम्बर का भी चला गया, लेकिन उस केस के बारे में मुझे आज तक कोई सूचना नही मिली है। इन खराबियो के होते हुए वहां के कर्मचारी यह महसूस करते हैं कि उन के साथ नियुक्तियां करने में, प्रमोशन करने में अन्याय होता है और उन के जो राइट्स हैं वह सुरक्षित नहीं है। इस से उनमें असन्तोष पैदा होता है और आन्दोलन तथा संघर्ष शुरू होता है और लोगों के लिये वहां पर काम करना कठिन हो जाता है।

इसी तरह से ज्वायंट और सहकारिता के वेंचरों में होता हैं, इसी तरीके से निजी क्षेत्र में होता है। जो निजी क्षेत्र होते हैं उन से एक नया दोष पैदा हो जाता है। निजी क्षेत्रो में मुनाफा लेने की बड़ी ख्वाहिश होती है। वह मुनाफे के लिये काम करते हैं इसलिये वहां पर असन्तोष पैदा होता है। लेबर ट्रीब्यूनल्स जो हैं वहां से मांगें पूरी हो जाती हैं, जो मुकदमे मजदूर जीतकर आते हैं उनके फैसलों को भी वह लागू नहीं करते। इस से संघर्ष बढ़ता है। अगर किसी भी तरीके से यह शिकायतें कायम रहती है तो पैदावार बढ़ नहीं सकती। आज फैक्ट्स ऐंड फिगर्स के मुताबिक हम खेती में आगे बढ़े हैं, लेकिन कारखानों की पैदावार 7 से घटकर पिछले नौ महीनों में 2.5 पर आ गई है। अगर हम को तरक्की करनी है तो यह अच्छी निशानी नहीं है। अगर हम को पैदावार बढ़ानी है और कारखानों को चलाना है

[श्री मुल्की राज सैनी]

तो सारी की सारी मशीनरी को ठीक से कंट्रोल करना होगा और सही रास्ते पर लाना होगा। जो योजनायें बनी हुई हैं उनके लिये जिनको लाइसेंस देना है, जिन को ग्राशय पत्र देना है उन की तमाम जरूरतें पूरी होनी चाहियें। उनको जो भी सामान जुटाना है उस को सरकार को पूरे तरीके से देना चाहिये। ग्राज हमारे यहा सलाहकार परिषदें मौजूद हैं, उन को भी इस ग्रोर पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये।

ग्राज जो ग्रनुसूचित जातियां ग्रौर पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग है उन को सुविधायें देने के लिये समय-समय पर ग्रादेश होते है, लेकिन ग्राज उन के लिये जो रिजर्वेशन है वह भी पूरा नही किया जाता है। इसी तरह से मैं दूसरी मिसाल भी देना चाहता हू कि जिस समय हरिद्वार मे बी एच ई एल खोला गया उस समय जमीनें लेने के लिये श्री सी बी गुप्त के सामने मुग्राहदा हुग्रा था कि वहाँ के लोगो को प्रायारिटी दी जायेगी नौकरी ग्रादि के मामले मे, हरिद्वार ग्रौर उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगो को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी। लेकिन वहा की नियुक्तियो ग्रौर प्रमोशन के सम्बन्ध मे खुले तरीके से उस मुग्राहदे की ग्रवहेलना हो रही है। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान इस ग्रोर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मै चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक ग्रन्डरटेकिंग्स मे, खास तौर से हरिद्वार मे फेवरिटिज्म ग्रौर नेपोटिज्म चल रहा है ग्रौर नियुक्तियो के सम्बन्ध मे ग्रन्याय हो रहा है। ग्राप इस की ग्रोपन एन्क्वायरी करें। बहुत से कागजात के ग्रन्दर पैदावार बढ़ा कर दिखलाई जाती है लेकिन ऐसा होता नही है। इन सब चीजों के ऊपर ग्रच्छी तरह से विचार होना चाहिये।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Minister is scheduled to reply at 2 45 p m I would request hon Members who would be called upon to speak now to be brief Now Shri Bhagirath Bhanwar. He is entitled to three minutes only, but I shall give him five minutes, and he must conclude within that time

श्री भागीरथ भंवर (झाबुग्रा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्रौद्योगिक विकास की मांगों पर बहस चल रही है। ग्राज देश मे हरित क्रान्ति की जितनी ग्रावश्यकता है उतनी ही ग्रावश्यकता उद्योगो के विस्तार की है। यदि देश के प्रत्येक कोने मे उद्योग खोले जायें तो मैं समझता हू कि ग्राज जो देश मे बेकारी है, गरीबी है वह मिट सकती है, लेकिन हमारी ग्रौद्योगिक नीति मे कुछ ऐसा दोष है जिसके कारण ऐसा हो नही पा रहा है। एक इस का कारण यह है कि उद्योग ऐसे क्षेत्रो मे खोले जा रहे है जहा पर पहले से ही उद्योग केन्द्रित है। मैं जानता हूँ कि कई क्षेत्र ऐसे है जहा उद्योग नही है, जहा खेती भी ठीक से नही होती, जहा के लोगो को काम नही मिलता है। ग्रगर ऐसे क्षेत्रो मे उद्योग खोले जायें, चाहे वह बड़े पैमाने पर हो या छोटे पैमाने पर हो, तो समस्त लोगों को उन से रोजी मिलेगी।

यह देखा जाता है कि खनिज पदार्थ जहां पैदा होते हैं, वे वहा से दूसरे प्रान्तो या दूसरें देशो को भेजे जाते हैं। जिन क्षेत्रो मे खनिज पदार्थ पैदा होते है, यदि उन्ही क्षेत्रो में कारखाने खोल कर उन का उपयोग किया जाये, तो इस से वहाँ के लोगो को काफी लाभ होगा।

खास तौर से ग्रादिवासी क्षेत्रो मे लोगो की हालत बहुत खराब है क्योंकि वहां खेती

नहीं हो पाती है, काम-धंधा नहीं मिल पाता है, छोटे-छोटे उद्योग नहीं हैं और वे बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। मैंने देखा है किम मध्य प्रदेश, के गुजरात झाबुआ दोहद के कुछ हिस्सों के लोग यहां आ कर दिल्ली के आस-पास कारखानों में मजदूरी कर रहे हैं। आखिर वे इतनी दूर क्यो आये हैं ? उनके पास खाना, कपड़ा और रहने की जगह नहीं है, फिर भी वे यहां आ कर पड़े हुए है। इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की ओर ध्यान दे और वहां पर उद्योग खोलने की व्यवस्था करे।

जैसा कि श्री सैनी जी ने कहा है, लाइसेंस देने और उद्योग खोलने के बारे में प्रोसीजर या प्रक्रिया बहुत लम्बी है। उस में सालो गुज़र जाते है और फिर भी लाइसेंस नही मिल पाता है। और जब मिलता है तो गलत लोगो को मिलता है। कुछ लोग लाइसेंस ले कर कारखाना खोलते हैं, कुछ दिन तक उसको चलाते है और फिर घाटा दिखा कर उस को बन्द कर देते है। नतीजा यह होता है कि श्रमिकों को नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि कारखाने खोलने के बारे में जो कानून या नियम अंग्रेजों या राजाओं के ज़माने से बने हुए हैं, उन मे आमूल परिवर्तन किया जाये, ताकि नये-नये कारखाने खोलने में सुविधा हो।

जैसा कि श्री सैनी ने कहा है, इस विभाग में किसी को ग़लत तौर पर प्रोमोट कर दिया जाता है, किसी को रिवर्ट कर दिया जाता है और किसी को बग़ैर पात्रता के लाइसेंस दे दिया जाता है। इस विभाग में इतना भ्रष्टाचार है कि आप ताज्जुब करेंगे। केवल एक क्षेत्र में नहीं, प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में भ्रष्टाचार फैला हुआ है। खेती में उन्नति और हरित क्रान्ति की बात कही जाती है। कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो काम हुआ है, उससे हम लोगों को कुछ संतोष हुआ है। अगर उद्योग के क्षेत्र में भी इसी रफ़्तार से काम किया गया, तो इस समय जो हम को विदेशो के आगे झोली फैलानी पड़ती है, हम उस से मुक्त हो जायेंगे।

मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूं। वह एक विशाल प्रदेश है, जिसमें कई कारखाने खोले जा सकते हैं। हमारे प्रदेश में लगभग सत्रह जिले ऐसे हैं—शायद इससे ज्यादा ही है—जहां अगर कुदरत की मेहरबानी हो गई, बारिश हो गई, तो चौमासी फसल हो जाती है और अगर कुदरत नाराज हो गई, तो एक भी फसल नही होती है। खास तौर से उन जिलों में कारखाने खोलने चाहिए और वहां के लोगों को रोजगार दिलाना चाहिए। वहां से लाइसेंसों की जो दरख्वास्तें पड़ी हुई है, उनको तत्काल मन्जूर किया जाये और जो योजनायें बनाई गई हैं, उनको तत्काल कार्यान्वित किया जाये।

धन्यवाद।

श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी : (मछलीशहर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा देश कृषि-प्रधान है, लेकिन खेती के बाद उद्योग का हमारे देश के आर्थिक जीवन में बड़ा प्रमुख और महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। आजादी के बाद देश में बड़े-बड़े और मौलिक उद्योग-धंधे खड़े किये गये हैं, जिनकी बहुत आवश्यकता थी। उस दिशा में अच्छा प्रयास किया गया है और उसमें बड़ी सफलता भी मिली है। लेकिन जहां बड़े-बड़े उद्योग-धंधे खड़े हुए, वहां छोटे-छोटे उद्योग-

[श्री नागेश्वर द्विवेदी]

धधो की, खास तौर से उन उद्योग-धधो की, जो देश मे परम्परा से चले आ रहे थे, बडी उपेक्षा हुई। बहुत से उद्योग-धधे अपने पुराने ढग से चले आ रहे है, उनमे कोई नया परिवर्तन नही लाया जा सका है उनका कोई विकास नही हो सका है। देश की स्थिति को देखते हुए खास तौर से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे कौन से नये उद्योग-धधे खडे किये जा सकते है, इस बारे मे कोई अनुसधान नही किया गया है। खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमी न स्थापित किया गया और उसने खादी और कुछ ग्रामीण उद्योग-धधो को लिया, लेकिन उसकी भी कुछ सीमाये हैं—वह कुछ ही क्षेत्रो मे जाता है।

बहुत से उद्योग-धधे ऐसे है, जिनको प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिए था। लेकिन प्रोत्साहन देना तो दूर रहा, ऐसी नीति अपनाई गई कि उनके काम मे बाधा पैदा हुई और उनमे से बहुत से टूट गये। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि एक तरफ तो हमने दिखाने के लिए बडे-बडे कल-कारखाने खडे किये हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ बेकारो की सख्या बढती गई है। आज वह समस्या एक भीषण रूप मे हमारे सामने आई है। यदि हम छोटे-छोटे उद्योग-धधो का, खास तौर से कृषि से सम्बन्धित उद्योग-धधो को बडे-बडे शहरो मे नही, दूर-दूर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे नही फैलाते है, तो इसके दो दुष्परिणाम होगे। एक तो उद्योगो का केन्द्रीयकरण होगा, और दूसरे, शहरो की आबादी बढ़ेगी, जिससे अनेक जटिल समस्यायें पैदा होगी। इससे हर एक आदमी को काम नही मिलेगा और हमारे जो पुराने उद्योग-धधे जीवन से सम्बन्धित सामग्रिया तैयार करते हैं, उन पर बुरा असर पड़ेगा।

मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। जौनपुर जिले मे सुगधित तेल के कारखाने चलते थे। उनमे सारा काम हाथ से और बैलधानी से होता था। लेकिन सरकार की ऐसी नीति रही है कि उनमे से बहुत से उद्योग-धधे समाप्त होते जा रहे है, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि इस उद्योग मे लगे हुए आदमी बेकार हो रहे है। मै चाहूँगा कि सरकार ऐसे उद्योग-धधो को प्रोत्साहन दे।

चीजो की बहुत कमी हो गई है। हमने रिपोर्ट मे देखा है कि कारो और स्कूटरो के टायर और ट्यूब बराबर बन है, लेकिन साइकलो के ट्यूब कम बने है और टायर ज्यादा बन है, जबकि ट्यूब ज्यादा खराब होते है। उनकी इतनी कमी है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे दूर-दूर तक उनका ब्लैक होता है और लोगो को ठीक दाम पर नही मिलते है। साइकल आने-जाने का सस्ता साधन है, लेकिन साइकलो और उनके टायर-ट्यूबो की कमी हो, यह बड़े खेद की बात है। पहले कुछ कारखाने खोले गये थे, लेकिन अब इस दिशा मे काफी ढिलाई आई है।

छोटे उद्योग-धधो को चलाने के लिए सरकार ने पहले हर एक जिले में उद्योग अधिकारी नियुक्त किये थे। लेकिन अब उनमे छटनी की गई है और अब दो तीन जिलो के लिए एक उद्योग अधिकारी काम करता है। इसका नतीजा यह है कि उद्योग अधिकारी उद्योगो की ठीक तरह से देख-भाल नही कर पाते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि हर एक जिले मे ऐसी सलाहकार समिति बनाई

जाये, जो इस बात की देख-रेख करे कि वहां कौन से उद्योग-धंधे चल सकते हैं, क्या कच्चा माल मिल सकता है, इससे वहां बेकारी को दूर करने में क्या सहायता मिल सकती है, आदि।

अगर सरकार सचमुच उद्योग-धंधों के द्वारा बेकारी को मिटाना चाहती है और लोगों की जरूरत पूरा करना चाहती है, तो हर जिले में उद्योग-धंधे खड़े किये जायें।

जैसा कि हमारे कुछ साथियों ने कहा है, उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रतापगढ में एक ट्रैक्टर का कारखाना दिया गया। मैं उस बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आदेश पत्र दे दिया गया था, जगह तय कर दी गई, साइन बोर्ड भी लग गया, आम लोगों में प्रचार हो गया, फिर क्या बात है कि यह कारखाना वहां से हटाया जा रहा है ? आज तक वहां वह लगाया नहीं गया है। वहां रेलवे की लाइन भी है, जगह भी है, बिजली भी मिल रही है, पानी की भी सुविधा है। फिर वहां कारखाना न लगाया जाय इसका कोई कारण नहीं है। मालूम होता है कि जो लगाने वाली पार्टी है उसके मन में कुछ और विचार है। अगर उसको वहां लगाना नहीं है तो वह लाइसेंस कैंसिल किया जाय, किसी दूसरे को दिया जाय। यह नीति अच्छी नहीं है। लाइसेंस एक जगह के लिए प्राप्त कर लिया जाता है और लाइसेंस प्राप्त कर लेने के बाद पार्टी फिर दूसरी जगह लगाना चाहती है, यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। ऐसी चीज नहीं होनी चाहिए।

मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने का समय दिया।

*SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI (Mavelikara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am opposing the Demands relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development. After Independence, during the last 25 years Kerala has been neglected in the matter of industrial development. This point has been brought to the notice of this House and the Government on many occasions before. Last year, Sir, when we were having the debate on the Demands of this Ministry the Members from Kerala strongly stressed the point that Kerala was completely neglected in the matter of industrial development. Even the Prime Minister intervened in this matter and assured to remove the grievances of Kerala relating to the industrial backwardness.

Kerala has the maximum number of educated unemployed persons roaming about in the streets, but no new industry has been started in Kerala by the Ministry of Industrial Development or by the Ministry of Defence or even by the Ministry of Communications or other ministries. Sir, I want to warn the Government that we cannot continue like this for long. Every year the number of technically qualified persons is increasing. Engineering personnel, agricultural persons and medically qualified persons are finding it impossible to get employment in the State. They are also enable to get their names registered in other fortunate States where industrial development has taken place and also those states refuse to employ persons not belonging to them.

Sir, after 1952, in particular, and after 1967, in general, many schemes have been submitted to the Centre by the Government of Kerala, but nothing has been done

* The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

[Shri R. Balakrishna Pillai]

by the Centre. When the State Government says that more powers should be given to it to start industries our friends on the Congress side are very quick in saying that we are asking for provincial autonomy. Kerala is a State which earns the maximum amount of foreign exchange for India. I am pained to say that the Central Government is not willing to begin more industries in that State.

As per the report of the Geological Survey of India a steel giant was to be started in Calicut. In that report it is said that 3,300 million tonnes of iron ore is available there and many experts have opined that a steel plant can be started there. After the submission of that report many steel plants have been established in our country but not in Kerala. This goes to prove the neglect that is shown to Kerala by the Centre

Coming to the national sphere I must say that the textile industry must be nationalised If it is not nationalised I warn the Government that the textile industry all over the country will close down. Already many textile mills have closed down all over the country. I also want to warn the Government that if more industries are not established in Kerala it will result in an explosive situation.

In the same way, Sir, the paper Industry has also to be nationalised. There is an artificial scarcity of paper all over India. This artificial scarcity has been created there by the paper mill owners. and therefore, I suggest that this industry has also to be nationalised

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are not concluding, you are starting a new subject.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI : Sir, I have been given ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Who gave you ten minutes ? You are not entitled even to have one minute. As a special case I allowed you to have five minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI R. BALAKRISHNA PILLAI Sir, I conclude.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity. We are today in this country practically at the cross-roads where for the first time in the history of this nation, our country has emerged so strong, so well united and self-confident as never before in history. The question is : are we going to utilise this strength and self confidence to win this war on poverty, as this promise had been given by us to the people ?

The only way this can be done is to industrialise this country. It is no more a slogan : industrialise or perish. It is very much a reality which is staring this nation in the face. Therefore, considering the potential in the field of industrial development we have to completely review our whole production process in this country. What are the things that are to be produced to remove poverty ? You will appreciate that there are three things mainly, if we want to remove poverty : food, clothing and shelter.

On the agricultural field, we know we have made some progress. We have even to look at agriculture as an industry, so that we can have agro-industries coming up faster. We are neglecting the sphere of agro-industries : poultry, animal husbandry, seedcry and many others that spring from them, which were our traditional industries.

In the consumer goods sector, we have made a mess of entire cloth production and have been unable to reach the target of cloth production in any of our plans, particularly in the mills sector. Fortunately

it is the handloom and the decentralised sector that has come to our rescue; they have increased their production and so we can say we have achieved the target.

The whole question is : how are we going to solve this problem. What is produced in a country is its wealth. What priorities are we going to give ? Are we going to give priorities to the necessities of life so that they are produced in a decentralised sector ? I am sorry to say that today in this country it is a fashion to decry Gandhiji and his economics as outdated. Gandhian economics is today as much valid—nay, even more valid—as it was before, because that is the only way you can give productive capacity to more hands and simultaneously solve the employment problem. What goods are to be produced in this country. What are the priorities in the private sector ? The other day the hon. Minister could not give a satisfactory reply to the question : how much percentage of consumer goods industries are in private sector and how much in the public sector ? Hardly 1 per cent. The whole trouble is, the entire consumer goods industry is in the hands of the private sector. They are producing those goods for which the purchasing power is limited in a few hands, things which are not necessary and luxuries like cosmetics and all other non-essential items, which cannot by any stretch of imagination be given priorities in this country. So, let us have a fresh look. The entire production must be need-based so as to reach the maximum number of people. The production capacity should be taken away from the monopolists. We have to take courage in our hands. There has to be a sense of urgency now. We have a leader who is in absolute earnest about it. She gave the warning the other day that 'Time is running out'. There are hardly three years. Can we go and explain to the people at the end of three years that we have not been able to fulfil the promises we made to the people to give them employment and raise their standard of living ?

AN HON. MEMBER : She gave the warning to the Minister !

SHRI VASANT SATHE : There, you have to take courage. But what can she alone do ? If she is surrounded by sycophants everywhere, in the bureaucracy, vested interests and monopolistic class, who are even today dominating our industrial production. We will land ourselves into a tremendous plight. As Veda Vyas put it in the mouth of Yudhishtra :

यावत् भ्रियते जठरम् तावत् स्वत्वम हि देह्निाम्

अधिकम् यो भि मन्यते सस्तनः दण्ड महर्यति ।

A person who utilises the capital of a country in investing on non-essential items and wants to possess more than what is essential is a thief and deserves to be punished. This is the theme, the key-note, which we must keep in our minds in our industrial production if we are really serious about solving the problems of the country.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Sir, between your good self and the limited time at my disposal, I can hardly take a bird's eye-view of the Indian industrial landscape. But one thing is very clear, namely, it is murky and cloudy. I am sorry I must hold this ministry responsible for it. While there are so many other ministries which are responsible—I shall agree if he will defend himself—I must say that the record of this ministry for the last two years has been poor and miserable. Mr Dharni dhar Das yesterday asked for total nationalisation of all industries. My friend, Mr Sathe who just preceded me, spoke about the virtues of a Gandhian economy. But I am afraid I do not agree with both. It is neither total and complete nationalisation nor a complete return to total simple labour-intensive technology

[Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan]

of Charkha type which will help us. Over the years we have evolved under late Jawaharlal Nehru a correct perspective of industrial growth, i.e. a broad-based regulatory frame-work, within which must function the private sector and the public sector which must acquire commanding heights of the economy, with self-reliance in technology as its aim. This is the kernel of the problem. How far have we achieved it ?

It is very clear that from a doctrinal point of view, we had rejected the capitalist mode of development and we had never encouraged any kind of "Erhardism" in this country, even during the days of Jewaharlal Nehru or later. Today we have also built up an anti-monopoly structure, a legislation, the MRTP, a broad frame work to regulate the monopolists, but I am sorry to say that this ministry has not taken this perspective into consideration. I am also not sure that the licensing policy, even as it obtains today in all it entire details have been worked out, will produce this effect. About technology, as a result of the poor coordination between various Ministries, we have allowed import of processes and technologies which are hardly relevant or which are already produced in this country. When this is the state, we can hardly afford to look forward to a state of self-reliance in the industrial economy.

As I know the time at my disposal is very limited; before I conclude, I must say something about regional imbalances. It is on the regional balance the entire edifice and structure of our unity will rest. I am sorry to say, as my hon. friend from the opposition, Shri Balakrishna Pillai, has pointed, the treatment that has been given to my State has indeed been wrong. I shall only refer to page 25 of the Ministry Report which says :

"Instrumentation Limited, Kota, is responsible for the establishment of :

(i) a Precision Instruments Plant at Kota, Rajasthan, and

(ii) a Mechanical Hydraulic and Pneumatic Instruments Plant at Palghat, Kerala,

with technical and financial assistance of USSR."

I would like him to say where this plant is. I know one thing. Ten years ago one of his predecessors Shri D. Sanjivavya, went there and he had the misfortune to lay the foundation stone of a factory. It is only a monument of folly not an Instrumentation factory which still remains there. So, I would like to know this : whom are they trying to kid ? Has the factory gone into production ? Is that the impression that the Ministry wants to give us ? Have they made any specific commitments ? If so, when will they be fulfilled ? I think the people of Kerala are justified in asking this question and seeking an answer from the Government of India and the hon. Minister.

Unfortunately, there has been a bureaucratic set up in that Ministry. While I do not want to name any individuals, all kinds of cliques are operating there. In the public sector also some of the Managing Directors are attempting to become capitalists without investment. This was not our idea of a public sector.

Sir, I hope that the hon. Minister will, take these factors into consideration and while I support these Demands unreservedly I hope at least in the year to come he would be able to give a dynamic push to our nation and to our economy.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, I want to make an explanation. Otherwise, there is a likelihood of a misunderstanding of what I said. Probably it has gone down as if I meant that

the Prime Minister is surrounded by sycophants in the Cabinet. That is not what I wanted to convey. I only wanted to say that the productive machine, that is, the capitalists and bureaucrats are full of sycophants who make people-oriented production impossible.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is going out of the procedure. Perhaps, as a special case it can be done.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister only two things. In Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Haridwar, recently there was a verification of the trade unions by the Registrar. There are two unions there, one affiliated to the INTUC and another affiliated to the AITUC, The AITUC union has got 90 per cent of the workers under it. When the Registrar of Trade Unions from Kanpur went to Haridwar for making a physical verification, we brought before him 4,500 workers with their ballot papers. When he saw this number he left for Kanpur without any verification. After that verification, the office-bearers of the rival union started beating our General Secretary and others. They are also seeking police protection, with the help of the General Manager, to harass us. I would request the hon. Minister to make a note of this. Let him request the General Manager to deal with the situation honestly, earnestly and impartially. Otherwise, we are capable of handling the situation.

The second point is about giving more loan or financial aid to the Tanning and Footware Corporation, Kanpur, which was taken over by the Government of India. Today they want a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs to run this unit. But, unfortunately, only a small sum has been given to them.

I would request the hon. Minister to kindly take note of it and see that this institution is given proper financial aid.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I must apologise for having been absent during the earlier part of the debate due to a sudden indisposition of myself. I was suddenly taken ill by a severe attack of gastro-enteritis yesterday while I was in the House itself...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : He was ill till this morning.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Despite the doctor's advice, I have come here to reply to the debate.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE : The Deputy Minister could have replied to the debate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Anyway, he has come.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I had requested him not to come if he felt ill or sick. But he has come.

SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : He can sit down and speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Thank you, Sir.

Sir, I have been looking forward to this debate and the comments and suggestions of the hon. Members. Unfortunately, for the most part, I have had to hear them *in absentia*. I am grateful to them for the interest they have shown in the working of my Ministry and for the suggestions they have made.

The debate has already shown that the hon. Members, and, in fact, the nation as a whole, attach a great deal of importance to the industrial development, and rightly so, since it is one of the major factors contributing to rapid economic growth. At

[Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury]

the same time. the debate does show how divergent views could be held as to what is the right way to proceed with industrial development. This is an area in which almost anything that one does can be criticised by one school of thought or another. But for that reason, I do not say that the golden principle would be to remain inactive so as not to be criticised. On the other hand I do feel that we ought to take practical and pragmatic steps in tune with the aspirations of the people.

During the debate some misgivings and observations reflecting a partial analysis have also found expression. I would, therefore, like to place the activities of my Ministry in the proper perspective. The slow growth rate, for example, has been an obvious focus of attention. The growth rate of the first 10 months of 1971 was 2·5 per cent compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The rate of growth for the year 1971 in all probability will not exceed 3 per cent or so. But this is not something which is borne out of the blue sky, all of a sudden.

Industrial development is a continuous process. If we look at the trend, we find that the problem of slow growth rate has been with us for quite some time. Compared to the year 1969, when the growth rate was about 7·1 per cent, there was a slump in 1970 to about 5·6 per cent. Now, the growth rate is going to be 3 per cent or so. This is a trend, no doubt, but it is a disturbing trend. We should arrest it and set it as soon as we can on an upward curve. But for doing this, we have to understand the process of industrial growth in some depth.

Firstly, industrial growth can be slowed down for reasons external to the industrial structure as such. If we look at the Economic Survey for the year 1971-72 which has been prepared by the Ministry of Finance and has been circulated to all the Members, there is a very pertinent observation on P.37. I quote :

"It is, however being increasingly felt that what is seriously impeding Industrial growth is neither procedural difficulties nor policy restraints but the general dearth of savings. Such aspects as harmonious industrial relations or managerial efficiency cannot also be ignored, but the major determinant of growth is the availability or otherwise of investible funds. Since investments in the public sector have been pivotal for generating momentum elsewhere in the economic system, it is the paucity of public savings which, more than anything else. is frustrating current attempts at a large-scale industrial breakthrough.

The vital issues even for the industrial sector are those which concern the processes of investible surplus in the economy."

How does the *rate* of industrial growth increase ?

Granted that there is no decline in production, growth increase in production can occur by a better utilisation of the existing capacity or by the maturing of investment propositions. Industrial growth is then possible provided (a) the raw material and critical inputs are available in adequate quantities; (b) there is demand for the various items of manufacture; and (c) there are no capacity constraints which stand in the way of production. Having these broad factors in mind, let us look at the industrial situation today.

For quite some time now I have pointed out the defective nature of the present index of industrial production and the need for its revision. In this I have sometimes been misunderstood as if I am trying to take shelter behind these arguments. What I have done and would like to do is to draw attention to the structure of the weights and its implications. If we look at the present index of industrial production constituted with reference to the base year of 1960, we find that 84.91 percent is

given for the manufacturing sector; 9 72 per cent is accounted for by mining and quarrying; and 5.37 per cent by electricity generated, Even in the manufacturing sector, 27.06 per cent is given to the textile manufacture and 12.09 per cent to food manufacture. In otl er words, almost half of the weights in the manufacturing set-up goes to these two items. I am not saying that such a weightage should not be given. The weightage is given according to the extent of production in the economy and is not a mythical figure. At the same time, if new weights were to be evolved in the light of the industrial development which has taken place since 1960, we will find a somewhat different picture. More importantly, let us see how these sectors have performed in 1971. Both 'electricity generated' and 'mining and quarrying' have registered smaller rates of growth in the first eight months of 1971 as compared to 1970. Among the food-manufacturing industries the sugar industry which has a weightage of 3 58 per cent has declined by 13.8 per cent in 1971 as compared to 1970 whereas in 1970 it had increased by 10.3 per cent over 1969. This means that the decline in sugar output in 1971 has contributed to a fall in growth rate of about 0.5 per cent. Cotton Yarn which has a weight of 11.79 per cent declined by 10.4 per cent in 1971 as against in increase of 1.2 per cent in 1970. This means a decline in the growth rate by roughly 1.1 per cent. Cotton cloth which has a weightage of 9.39 per cent declined by 4.9 per cent in 1971 as as against a marginal decline of minus 0.1 per cene in 1970. This means a drag in the growth rate by about 0.5 per cent. Saleable steel which has a weightage of 3.89 per cent declined by 4.9 per cent against the 1970 levels. The non-availability of steel has affected industries like metal products, non-electrical machinery, electrical nachinery and transport equipment which among them bear a weightage of more than 15 per cent. In fact, among themselves the decline in sugar, cotton yarn and cloth, iron and steel and steel based industries depressed the index roughly by 2.5 per cent thus explaining the poorer growth rate in 1971. While these statistics are still provisional, there can be no doubt as to the causes for the slower rate of growth. Since the decline in the growth rate as compared to 1970 is explained broadly by these three items, it is also clear that so far as other industries are concerned, they have, as a whole, maintained the rate of growth and perhaps marginally improved on them. Hon. Members know the stresses and strains that our economy had to face due to the influx of ten million refugees and the war that was thrust on us. The fact that we were able to come through that testing time is a tribute, among others, to the resilience and the basic strength of of our industrial economy Conditions in West Bengal last year were still unsettled and hon. Members may be aware that close to a quarter of the aggregate industrial output in the country emanates from the eastern States.

15 hrs.

I would request the hon Members to kindly reflect on the situation. The facts are there before them. Even as regards the future, I will be misleading the House if I were to promise a very high growth rate, unless I can be satisfied that the three important sectors, *viz.*, sugar, textiles and steel, are able to forge ahead and so long as these sectors are not able to do so, for some reason or the other, however much I may increase production in the newer sectors, it will not make an overwhelming difference so far as the growth rate is concerned. After all, the industrial growth has got a certain historical pattern and we cannot ignore it. Both sugar and cotton textiles are related to the agricultural production of the respective crops. So far as the present year is concerned, sugar production is expected to be more and hopefully in cotton textile also in view of the better crop of cotton that we have had this year. In respect of steel, I am equally hopeful that with all our efforts, a better growth rate can be ensured in this year. For long-term growth, therefore, we should devote very great attention to these indust-

[Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury]

ries as well as others which have a critical bearing on industrial growth.

There are a number of industries which have done well in the past year—they have been listed in the report circulated to the hon. Members and I would not like hon. Members to overlook them. A number of industries which have not yet been given weightage in the index have also registered significant increases. Among them are, steel plant equipment, plastic working machines, industrial machine knives, forged hand tools, TV sets, malleable iron castings, polyster fibre and penicillin. I am not, therefore, inclined to take such a pessimistic view of industrial development as some of my hon. friends consider it convenient to adopt.

In this connection, I would like to clear the possible misconception of some of the hon. Members that my Ministry is in charge of all the industries. While my Ministry does perform certain co-ordinating functions, the development of quite a few industries is the charge of other Ministries, *e.g.* sugar is with the Ministry of Food & Agriculture; Textiles and jute with the Ministry of Foreign Trade; Iron and Steel with the Steel Ministry; Fertilisers, Drugs, Pharmaceuticals, Petroleum, etc. are with the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry, and so on. On specific points relating to the growth of these industries, I would request the hon. Members to address them to the concerned Ministers. I will not be able to deal with them hear for want of time.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : He is right.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I am referring to them because a large number of criticisms were made with regard to the slow growth in textiles, in pharmaceuticals, etc. and this gives me an impression that some of the hon. Members do not know that I do not deal with them. Therefore, I have to say it.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur) : But you issue the industrial licences.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : As I said earlier, one of the ways in which increase in industrial production occurs, is by way of fructification of past investment propositions. It is the past investment decisions which are actually maturing to-day. However much I may clear letters of intent or licences now, they will not have an impact on to-day's growth rate, but will certainly have an impact in the next two to five years. This is like the planting of trees where the fruits are not to be reaped by those who plant them. By and large, it is the meagre extent of licences issued in the year of 1966-67 which would have matured in the year 1971.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research which is an autonomous organisation has made a study of implementation of licences which brings out the nature of the time lag involved. In this connection, hon. Members would kindly note that for the years 1967, 1968 and 1969, the licences issued were only 291, 221 and 221 respectively for a country of our size. And, according to the Council of Applied Economic Research, even in respect or licences issued in 1966, one-fourth of them had not fructified into industrial ventures till today and some are on way.

As far as I can read, the investment trends are beginning to be brighter now. Additions to investments are slowly happening. Many of the heavy machinery industries and machine tools have shown increase in production, which means that they will all soon go into new factories to be set up which will in turn produce a variety of goods. The Capital Goods Licences issued, the approvals by the Controller of Capital Goods, all show a trend that investment propositions will now be implemented at a faster pace and the investment climate is assuming a brighter outlook.

I think, I have explained in sufficient detail the reasons for the slow rate of industrial growth and the reasons why we should study the problem in some depth rather than entertain vague misgivings, however convenient they may be, or stimulate despair, however hard the effort. But, to explain is not to justify. You may well ask what has my Ministry done to improve the growth rate given the limitations I have mentioned above. The foremost task in this regard is to sustain production and then increase it. We have recognised clearly that the spectre of sick units is a malaise which affects production. It was to enable the Government to act with greater speed and flexibility and to rehabilitate the industries taken over without let or hindrance that I brought before this House certain amendments to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act in November last. This has clearly strengthened our hands in ensuring that industrial units which do not deserve to close down are not allowed to close down. The closure of sick units has been due to a large number of reasons. Sample studies have shown that often it is not labour trouble, but financial mismanagement that has caused the sickness of many units. We must ensure that our inspection machineries are made more effective so that financial and other mismanagement is recognised early and tackled then and there.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar) : You have allowed Mundhras to close the Alcock Ashdown the Company. It is a reputed engineering unit. You allowed Mundhras to mismanage and close the units. It is a defence-oriented industry. It is now closed down. The High Court has issued the order to liquidate the Company. This is their working, Sir.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : But, to the extent that mismanagement has already taken place and units are closed, it is necessary for us to see whether production cannot be revived. This would not and should not mean that Government should take upon it self sizeable financial burdens without being satisfied about the economic viability of the units, which alone can ensure the prospects of long-term and stable employment to the labour involved. Equally important is the prevention of closures for which a suitable monitoring system will be necessary. This is an aspect which is under examination in my Ministry.

I can tell the hon. Member that an investigating team went into the question of Alcock Ashdown and Company and they found it neither economic nor feasible for Government to take it over. Defence people were also asked whether they were interested and they said no; they were not interested in taking it over.

There is equally the problem of managing a large number of units as and when they are taken over. To facilitate this, I am also considering the establishment of a separate Corporation. This is, however, still in the exploratory stage and I cannot now commit myself to any specific course of action in this regard.

Once we take steps to sustain production, next comes the question of increasing it in the quickest possible way and with the minimum expenditure of investible resources. It was with this end in view that I had the question of the utilisation of existing capacities taken up. As a result, we have announced that in 54 selected industries, undertakings which have been licensed on a single or double-shift basis, can manufacture up to three shifts, and in the case of other undertakings, they can expand production to the extent of another 100 per cent. While providing for this facility, we have taken care to see that it does not apply automatically to larger industrial houses and foreign concerns, who will have to justify their proposals before a task force and also that it does not apply to items reserved for the small scale sector.

[Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury]

Even this step of liberalised utilisation of existing capacity has been sought to be criticised. Frankly, I cannot conceive of a better and quicker way of increasing production and expanding employment opportunities in the manufacturing sector than that of allowing the fullest utilisation of existing capacity.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What about non-essential items? Would he allow them also to go up to more than 100 per cent ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : No, we have not. Therefore, we had been selective and we only selected 54 critical industries which were very necessary.

54 industries have been selected by the Planning Commission from out of the 59 priority industries. We are thinking of adding a few more to this list. Some misgivings have been expressed about allowing these facilities to larger industrial houses and foreign concerns. We have not at all ignored this aspect, and that is why we have constituted a task force which will go into individual cases of these larger houses and foreign concerns. The task force will necessarily have to frame its recommendation within the overall framework of the licensing policy. The requirement of the MRTP Act will also have to be satisfied. When such is the case, I cannot accept the argument that the Government's policy has been diluted in this regard.

The final Government decision has not yet been taken on any of these cases so far. I expect that this policy of full utilisation of existing capacity will result in a better effort in the priority sector. The extent of actual utilisation will, however, depend upon ....

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : The hon. Minister has not made one thing clear. Supposing a case is cleared by the task force, will that case have to go to the MRTP commission again and get clearance? What is the position in that regard?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : It is within the scope of the MRTP Act, and the Company Affairs Department is associated with the task force and thereafter it will come to Government, after the task force's clearance .....

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : That means, they will have to go through three stages in order to get clearance.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The larger houses have got to got through all the procedure. There is no help for them.

The extent of the actual utilisation, I was telling, will, however, depend upon demand realities and the quickness with which industrial undertakings can gear themselves to the increased production.

I now come to the creation of new capacities. As it is constituted today, one of the most important functions of my Ministry is the licensing function, that is to say, the creation of capacities to match demand. In this sphere, I have no hesitation in saying that we have been able to show very substantial results, despite the criticism made here that the licensing procedure is slow. I do not know whether the figures will justify that criticism...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : It is slow and time-consuming.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : It is monopoly oriented.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Let us look at some of the figures, and these will show whether it is slow or not and will indicate the speed that it has taken. As against 221 licences and 324 letters of intent issued in 1969, and 363 licences and 438 letters of intent issued in 1970, we have issued in 1971, 626 licences and 1015 letters of intent, which

is nearly double that of 1970 and thrice of 1969.

I thought I would get a little praise instead of condemnation for this.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: What about the COB licences, 309.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Even minusing the COB licences, the performance is 2-½ times of the last two years.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: In terms of investment, can he give us an idea of the trend in investment?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I have already spoken about it earlier.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let him give the figures.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: I am coming to it. I am answering the question about speed, I have shown that as against 221 licences and 334 letters of intent issued in 1969, we issued 363 licences and 438 letters of intent in 1970 and in 1971 we have issued 626 licences and 1015 letters of intent, that is nearly double that of 1970 and thrice that of 1969. Even if the COB licences are included, for that also work has to be done; an inquiry has to be made whether effective steps have been taken; it goes to the Licensing Committee; the Minister has to read the entire file. It cannot be done from the moon.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: I raised the objection regarding investment potential. The COB licences do not come in.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY: Foreign collaborations approved were 245 in 1971 as against 183 in 1970 and 138 in 1969. The value of capital goods approved amounts to Rs. 111.54 crores in 1971-72 as against Rs. 99.67 crores 1970-71 and Rs. 20.98 crores in 1969-70.

The performance in the small-scale field is equally substantial. Capital goods licences cleared for the small scale industries have also shown a marked increase. The estimated gross value of output in the small-scale sector, both organised and unorganised, is of the order of Rs. 4050 crores. The estimated employment in the small scale sector is of the order of 33 lakh people. The estimated investment in the fixed assets in the small scale industrial rector is Rs. 475 crores. The number of small scale industrial units registered with the Director of Industries is 2,81,418.

In the ancillary industries, the total number of units which make supplies to the larger units is estimated to be 10,000. The estimated production of these units in 1970-71 is of the order of Rs. 33 crores, and the employment in this sector is near about one lakh people. The units enlisted by the SSIDO is 397. The value of purchases made by 21 public sector undertakings from about 279 small scale units in 1970 is of the order of Rs. 865.48 lakhs.

These are not mere arithmetical achievements. The increased pace of issue of licences and letters of intent, foreign collaboration approvals and of capital goods approvals have now set the stage for accelerated production possibilities in the coming years. They have thrown open opportunities for new entrepreneurs and thus fulfilled one of the major aims of our liberalised licensing policy. Likewise the elimination of rigid capacity consideration has set the stage for a production system based on surpluses rather than on shortages. There is no longer scope for protected markets. The issue of liberal licences has also contributed to the revival of the investment climate.

An important endeavour of my Ministry has been to spot areas of marginal shortages and create capacities to match new demands. In the past one year or so, we have issued pressnotes for a large number of items where we found that capacity

[Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury]

constraints have begun to rear their heads and we have licenced liberally in such sectors. In this manner, we have allowed for very substantial capacities in the field of paper, cement, automobile tyres and tubes, soda ash, calcium carbide, antomobile ancillaries, dry batteries, commercial gases and so on. In many of these fields, the capacities added have really been substantial. That is why I made a statement sometime earlier in the course of my speech that one of the main functions of my Ministry, namely, the creation of capacities to match the demands has been discharged by me in more than ample measure.

The problem of raw materials continues to be difficult. It has to some extent got complicated because of the recent developments in the sphere of foreign aid. I call this decidedly a blessing inasmuch as they give us a further impetus to be more self-reliant. This should propel us to faster endeavours in import substitution.

According to the study made by the DGTD, the foreign exchange component of industrial production has come down from 8.3 per cent in 1969 and 8.2 per cent in 1970 to 7.4 per cent in 1971. As a matter of fact, I have initiated certain studies in my Ministry to see how far some of the important raw materials which are now being imported can be substituted by indigenous raw materials and also the extent to which imported raw materials can be diverted from hard currency areas to rupee currency areas.

325 imported raw materials, of which 101 are for the chemical industries and 224 for the engineering industries are being studied. Their present annual import is of the order of Rs. 298 crores—about Rs. 128 crores for chemical industries and Rs. 170 for engineering industries. A 10 per cent saving out of this will amount to as much as Rs. 30 crores.

The study has not yet been finalised, but the efforts will certainly help us in organising our import substitution endeavours.

As regards the supply of steel and other critical materials, I shall not for want of time enumerate the steps Government has taken. I shall leave it to the capable hands of my colleagues, the hon. Steel Minister, the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and the Minister of Foreign Trade to deal with those aspects at the appropriate time.

As regards the implementation of letters of intent and industrial licences, I propose to accelerate it. I have already called for a report on the status of implementation of various licences. My Secretary has already held a number of meetings with holders of letters of intent and licences in certain important industries. In the course of the coming year, I propose to institute a special implementation drive through a regular implementation committee of officers. This will enable us to review the process of implementation systematically, to revoke licences where necessary and assist and aid the entrepreneurs with speedy clearance where called for.

Hon. Members will thus observe that a series of co-ordinated steps are being taken on many fronts to give a definite thrust to industrial growth and development. But we are not pursuing a high rate of industrial growth as an objective in itself. The Prime Minister has been laying increasing stress on the fact that what we should aim at is not a mere increase in the GNP but growth attended with social justice. What is required, in her phrase, is multidimensional transformation of society. A nation of unequal opportunities can never thrive in the long run. I would like to assure the hon. Members that it is our conscious and continuing policy to relate our growth policies to our social objective.

Some of my hon. friends have been criticising that the licensing policy is being

diluted and that the larger houses and foreign concerns are being given a free hand. But if we look at the number of letters of intent and licences issued to the larger houses, the position will be clearer. In 1970, 20 licences including one COB licence and 22 letters of intent have been issued to them when the total licences issued in the country were 383. In 1971 114 licences including 87 COB licences and, 38 letters of intent have been issued, out of the total of 626 licences issued. Taking out the COB licences which cannot be refused, where effective steps have been taken or the project itself set up during the delicensed period prior to 1970, the percentage of licences issued to larger houses, when compared to the total licences, is only 7 9 per cent in 1970 and 8 5 per cent in 1971, a percentage which is far lower than what was the average earlier. For those who had made it a personal issue against me, I can tell them the share of larger houses was 14.3 per cent, 14.46 per cent and 17.19 per cent in the years 1967, 1968 and 1969, when I had nothing to do with this Ministry. The critics would see that it is coming down sharply. Similarly if we are to look at the letters of intent which is the real test, inasmuch as licence has to be given if a letter of intent was issued, before my taking over and the effective steps taken, the percentage of letters of intent issued to the larger houses was 5 per cent in 1970, 3.7 per cent in 1971 when I have been the Minister. So far as licences go, hon. Members know that they are mostly by way of conversion of letters of intent and only a portion of them were issued as direct licences. Hence in most of the cases while licences were issued, licences have been with reference to approvals given earlier to 1971 or 1970 as the case may be. The number of new undertakings allowed in these licences is only two in 1970 and three in 1971. Similarly among the letters of intent issued three are for new undertakings in 1970 and four in 1971. None of of these licences or letters of intent for a new undertaking has gone to Birlas, about which so much fanfare was made by Shri Panda yesterday. All these approvals have been given after careful consideration in line with the Government's policy of channeling resources of those houses in the core and heavy investment sectors. I alone do not deal with these cases of large houses. There is a definite procedure laid down for it. Each one of the cases is carefully considered on merit and cleared by the Cabinet Committee on economic co-ordination wherever necessary after following the requirements of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, wherever an undertaking is registered as such.

In the speeches of some of the hon. Members I have been flattered as if a person of omnipotent powers and all the misdeeds of the larger houses, alleged or actual, have been alleged to have taken place with my connivance. It is even alleged, quite unfairly to hospitable State Governments like West Bengal, that I am received in certain places by monopoly houses and not by Government officials. To such wild charges, there is really no need for reply. But I would like to say that the allegation, namely, about under-invoicing of jute exports or allowing large number of joint ventures abroad, are matters with which I am not concerned; these are subject matters dealt with in the Ministry of Foreign. Trade. Even if baseless allegations have to be made, they should at least be directed towards proper Ministries and not to me ... (An Hon Member : There is no joint responsibility ?) ...(*Interruptions*) Hon. Member concerned should have some amount of responsibility.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : (Patan) : I have said that licences are given to foreign controlled firms, and not to Indian firms. I cited two examples. They are not giving licences to Indian firms.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : I can assure the hon. Member that whenever a licence is given, il there an

[Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury]

Indian firm, it will always get preference. There is no question of a foreign firm being given preference

SHRI K. S CHAVDA · Facts are otherwise.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY If the fact is otherwise, I shall enquire into them

It has also been suggested that I personally knew of the alleged malpractices of the Bajoria Jalan house and the way they managed to get credits from the nationalised banks financial corporations and other government institutions It looks as though I have overriding powers on all the Ministries including the Ministry of finance and that I have had such powers even before I became the Minister in the Government of India. I may be permitted to say by way of information that my Ministry does not deal at all with the financial institutions and is not responsible for recommending any credit or any such thing I do not know of any such book mentioned by the hon Member Shri Panda, and if the hon Member has got such a book, he can with the permission of the hon Chairman lay it before the House, it is not my duty to chase a wild goose.

I repeat, as regards the book regarding Mysteries of Bajoria Jalan House, the hon member is welcome to publicise the facts and bring it to the notice of the Ministry of Finance

Similarly, there have been some apprehensions about the foreign majority companies Let me assure the hon members that there has been no dilution of the Government policy Our foreign investment and collaboration policies continue to be selective The guidelines in this regard continue to be observed and approvals are given only in areas of sophisticated technology. Of the 183 cases of foreign collaboration approved by the Foreign Investment Boards, only 32 were approved for foreign investment in 1970 Similarly, in 1971, only 46 cases of foreign investment were approved out of a total 245 foreign collaboration cases agreed to In both years, it is less than 20 per cent of the total Nor have we given up our selectivity in approving foreign technical collaborations, without foreign investment The comparatively higher number of foreign collaboration approval is in line with the larger number of clearances by way of Letters of Intent and Licences Not all the cases that come up to the Foreign Investment Board are approved. In 1970, compared to the number of cases, roughly only 49 per cent was approved and similarly in 1971 roughly only 54 per cent was approved

There has been some apprehension recently that we are going to allow foreign subsidiaries or branches to come in in the case of export-oriented labour intensive industries We have taken no such decision Whatever was mentioned in the discussions of the Indo-British Technological Group from which this Apprehension flows was only to elicit the response of the other side It was purely exploratory in the context of the discussions and it was never considered a point of agreement on both sides or a Government decision, as my be seen from the press communique issued after the talks. In any event, as we have done in the few cases approved so far, there is no question of allowing the import of second-hand machinery with or without foreign collaboration, unless there is an overwhelming export advantage The quality and working life of the plant to be imported will have to be certified in every case by qualified engineers and decisions will be taken on case by case basis Similarly, there has been some misunderstanding about the Government policy of reducing equity in foreign majority companies through a specific formula related to tho extent of foreign equity and the size of the expansion. Instead of being a dilution, this is a policy which enables us

to insist on the issue of fresh equity to Indians irrespective of the claims of availability or size of the resources which a company may have built up. Actually, the idea of this graduated reduction is to ensure, systematise and apply uniformly our policy of reduction of foreign equity.

Apart from the regulatory measures, there are other means of reducing concentration of economic power. Important among them are the evolution of a joint sector and enlarging the scope of the public sector. The Prime Minister has given us the lead in calling for the evolution of a vigorous joint sector where the managerial ability of the private sector could be harnessed with support from the financial institutions. The scooter projects; which we are setting up is itself an example of the joint sector. The numerous licences which we have granted to the State Industrial Corporations, will also be implemented largely in the joint sector. The Government will take every opportunity to channelise projects into the joint sector in all appropriate cases. The joint sector is intended to harness the energies of managerial talent available throughout the private sector and not necessarily of a few groups alone. As a matter of fact, we would welcome the association of small and medium entrepreneurs and technocrats rather than of anybody else. It is with the same aim of reducing concentration of economic power that we have decided that the scope of the public sector should be enlarged and that it should enter the consumer industries in which significant shortages exist. It is not only the commanding heights of the economy that the public sector has to take care of, but the monopolistic ravines as well. There are already public sector units in a number of consumer industries like bread, cement, tractors, drugs and pharmaceuticals, salt, etc. My Ministry has been considering the selection of more industries to be set up in the public sector. The selection has necessarily to be made very carefully so that viable projects are established. I am glad to say that inter-Ministerial examination at the officers' level has been completed in respect of public sector project for dry batteries and it will be possible to finalise this proposal at Governmental level shortly.

Hon. Members are aware of the progress that we have made with regard to the scooter plant in the public sector. The final agreement is about to be signed after making the necessary legal verification and then the project is expected to be implemented quickly, in about 18 months' time.

In 1971 we had granted six licences and 61 letters of intent and in 1972 one licence and 12 letters of intent to the State Industrial Development Corporation from 1. 10. 71 to 30. 3. 72.

We have been constantly and systematically reviewing the operations of the existing public sector uudertakings. I am glad to say that for the year 1971-72, the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has come out with a profit Rs. 3 crores in 1971-72 as against Rs. 0-65 crores in 1970-71. A significant contribution to this profitable result was made by the Trichy Boilers Plant, which by itself made a profit of roughly, Rs.6 crores in 1971-72. The Kote Instrumentation Plant has given a satisfactory performance with a profit of Rs. 2 crores for 1971-72 as against Rs. 1. 55 crores in 1970-71. All the figures I am quoting for 1971-72 are rough unaudited figures, but they certainly reflect the order of achievement. In all the cases where losses, have been sustained, we have been constantly reviewing the position. I myself and my colleagues have inspected some of the plants and issued instructions. In the case of National Instruments and Opthalmic Glass Limited, an operational difficulty was that the two plants were situated at two different places, namely, Jadavpur and Durgapur with consequent managerial problems. I have now passed orders to bifurcate them and the Jadavpur Instruments Plant is

[Shri Moinul Haque Choudhary]
expected to breake even in 1972-73. In the case of Hindustan Machine Tools, we have taken a decision in principle to create a holding company for machine tools, for the letter development of the machine tool industry.

Some hon. friends frinbs from Kerala referred to the Instrumentation Plant and of the promise of locating one at Palghat Hon. Members may be aware that originally two plants have been envisaged, one at Kotah which is already in operation and another at Palghat. The plant at Palghat was intended mainly for Mechanical Hydraulic and Pneumatic Instruments.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Now you are changing it.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHARY : Government had postponed the seeting up of this plant for the reason that the demand requirement did not justify the setting up of the plant immediately.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : But so much of money has already been spent on this plant at Palghat.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : It is true that a plot of land was acquired. But the land is still there and it has appreciated in value. It is going up. Government had to postpone the setting up of this plant for the reason that the demand requirement did not justify the setting up of the plant immediately. Government had, however, taken a decision in principle that when the need for a second instrumentation factory arose, such a plant would be set up at Palghat I know that this commitment has been made and government would certainly abide by this commitment. I have actually asked my officers to re-examine the position and re-assess the economic viability. Very recently, the instrumentation plant at Kota has come forward with a certain expansion programme and we are examining as to whether or not this expansion programme, instead of allowing it at Kota itself, should not be allowed at Palghat.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : What about the automobile sector, the small car project ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The Palghat project has nothing to do with automobiles, it is for *instrumentation*.

Some hon. Members seem to be very much agitated about the Partapgarh tractor factory. A letter of intent was given to a private party on a condition that they would set up the tractor factory at Partapgarh. They had come forward with an application to the Government that they should be allowed to go to some other backward district in U. P . . .

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) Like Gorakhpur.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHARY : Like Unnao. We have not allowed their application up till now.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : प्वाइट आफ आर्डर, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कहा है कि हम बिजली और जमीन सब देने को तैयार है. . . .

MR. DUPUTY SPEAKER : Order, please. A point of order is to be addressed to the Chair, not to the Minister. It cannot be abused all the time. You want to have some information under the garb of a point of order. You cannot do that. There must be some discipline.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY ; The party applied for a change of the location for the tractor factory from Partapgarh to Unnao on the ground of certain difficulties of theirs. The U. P. Government, at the Secretary's level wrote to us supporting the change. I wrote a letter to the Chief Minister of U. P. to clarify the position as to whether the Government would like to agree to such a

change. A letter came from the U. P. Industries Minister, in the meantine to my colleague, Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit on 15th March or so saying that the Government wanted this location to be changed to. . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There must be something very wrong in the functioning of the Government. . . (*Interruption*)

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : The U. P. Industries Minister had written that they would support the change. But later on I had received a letter from the Chief Minister saying that they had no objection to the change to a backward district although they would very much like that it should be at Partapgarh. So far as we are concerned, we have not yet passed any orders, allowing the change. Therefore, if it is Partapgarh, it is at Partapgarh.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY : What has your Ministry decided ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : My Ministry originally issued a letter of intent for Partapgarh. The party has filed an application for a change. We have not allowed the change as yet. We have neither allowed the application nor rejected it. In the meantime, these correspondence has been going on. Therefore, I say, after taking in all these correspondence into consideration, the view expressed by the U. P. Industries Minister, the last letter I have received from the Chief Minister of U. P. and also various difficulties pointed out by the party, we will certainly take a final decision in the matter.

The hon. Members have referred to development of backward areas. I am equally concerned as they are. It is true, in the year 1961, we have taken certain schemes for the backward areas and some amount of money has been allotted for the development of those areas. (*Interruption*) These backward districts have already been notified. I need not take the time of the House in telling you about that. Personally speaking, I can tell the hon. Members that I would have been much more happy if we could have given more concessions and I have myself taken it up with the Planning Commission for consideration as to whether or not we should give more facilities to attract industries in those backward regions. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

The suggestions have also been given that Government should nationalise this house or that house. While nationalisation is considered necessary, the Government will go ahead. . . .

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) : A specific question was raised whether you are going to allow big monopolists to exploit those areas because entrepreneurs are not forthcoming. About that, what is the answer ?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : On the one hand, the hon. Member says all that against big monopolists and, on the other hand, he pleads for them.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : A specific question was raised about it so far as regional imbalances are concerned. That is it to be answered.

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : So far as regional imbalances are concerned, we have announced certain schemes. These are also available to Orissa.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) : प्रदेश में भिंड का इलाका जो डाकुओं का इलाका है उसके लिए . . .

श्री मोइनुल हक चौधरी : जी हां, डाकुओं के इलाके के लिए भी यह लागू है ।

[Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury]

I was talking about nationalisation. Suggestions have been made about nationalisation, Where nationalisation is considered necessary, Government will go ahead without the least hesitation, Government did not hesitate when they nationalised the Banks and took our the Coking Coal Mines and the Copper industry. But we should look at the problem of nationalisation in perspective. I cannot do better than quote from the observations that the Prime Minister made when she replied to the debate on the President's Address in Rajya Sabha. I quote :

"The Government is neither averse to, nor afraid of, nationalisation. But nationalisation has to fit into our over-all scheme of priorities with reference to the changing conditions of our economy. We shall nationalise an industry or a unit if it is essential to strengthen the control of the public sector over the economy. That is why 14 major Banks were nationalised and later the General Insurance Companies. We shall also not hesitate to nationalise any unit or industry when there is evidence that it is being managed to the detriment of the national interest. That is why we took over the management of certain coking coal mines and of copper. Nationalisation is one amongst many instruments at the disposal of Government to curb concentration of economic power in private hands, and we resort to it after a careful assessment of the efficacy of the other instruments available, in a given situation."

SHRI D. K PANDA : what are the other instruments ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There should not be too many interruptions.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : Because they are all vital questions, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. There should be a limit to interruptions. It should not be done too many times. (*Interruption*) Order now. It is a cross-fire between individual members and the Minister. How can a debate go on in that way?

SHRI MOINUL HAQUE CHOUDHURY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I conclude, I once again offer my apologies for not having been able to be present, for reasons of health-beyond my control. I hope I have been able to explain and clarify the Government's policy and the measures it has been taking to accelerate industrial development in a board-based and equitable manner. I have tried to answer as many of the points raised in the debate by the hon. members as possible (*Interruption*) but because of the limitations of time I cannot claim to have answered every indivisuai point of detail. If the hon. member could kindly write to me on those points, if they so desire, I shall be glad to inform them of the position.

I now request the House to accept the Demands of my Ministry without pressing the Cut Motions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are a number of Cut Motions moved by Shri D. K. Panda, Shri Laxminarayan Pandey, Shri Prasannabhai Mehta and Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya. Shall I put all of them together to the vote of the House ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

All the Cut Motions were 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 colum thereof agai-

out Demands Nos. 52 to 54 and 120 relating to the Ministry of Industrial Development."

The motion was adopted.

[*The Motions for Demands for Grants which were Adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below*—Ed.

DEMAND NO. 52 : MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,78,01,000 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 Ministry of Industrial Development."

DEMAND NO. 53 : INDUSTRIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,88,77,000 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 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 54 : VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,83,02,000 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 March, 1973, in respect of 'Village and Small Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 120 : CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,12,28,000 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 Industrial Development'."

15.51½ hrs.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 1 to 5, 104 and 105 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which 7 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

15.52 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

DEMAND NO. 1 : MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,99,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the changes which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March. 1973, in respect of 'Ministry of Defence'."

DEMAND NO. 2 : DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-ARMY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,68,28,33,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the changes which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Army'."

DEMAND NO. 3 : DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE NAVY.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,69,58,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the changes which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1973, in respect of 'Defence Services, Effective-Navy'."

DEMAND NO 4 DEFENCE SERVICES, EFFECTIVE-AIR FORCE

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,26,59,83,000 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 'Defence Services, Effective-Air Force'."

DEMAND NO 5 DEFENCE SERVICES, NON EFFECTIVE.

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 45,08,33,000 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 'Defence Services, Non-Affective' "

DEMAND NO 104 DEFENCE CAPITAL OUTLAY

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1 58,91,67,000 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 'Defence Capital Outlay' "

DEMAND NO. 105 OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

MR CHAIRMAN Motion moved

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,20,83,000 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 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Defence' "

*SHRI E. R KRISHNAN (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my Party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

At the very outset, I would like to pay my humble tribute to the hon. Minister of Defence, Shri Jagjivan Ram, for the dynamic leadership he gave to our Defence Forces which gave the country a great victory in the recent Indo-Pak war. The hon Defence Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, is not only an embodiment of humility and patience but he is also endowed in abundance with the sense of time in taking decisions He has secured for the country a pride of place in the comity of nations. I would also like to pay my compliments to the gallant soldiers of Indian Army, Indian Navy and Indian Air Force for getting the country a resounding victory in the recent war I would also congratulate the Chiefs of our Army, Navy and Air Force for leading them to this unprecedented success in this war I have no hesitation in saying that the national awards which have been given to them reflect the appreciation and the sentiments of 55 crores of people of our country

It is also a matter of pride for all of us that India's defence forces are ranked fourth in the world In the so-called Third World, India has not only achieved significant success in her economic endeavours but also can hold her head high so far as her defence efforts are concerned India has been traditionally extending her staunch support to the countries struggling hard to get out of their colonial yoke. India has always been strongly condemning the role of imperialist and colonial powers. During the 1965 Indo-Pak conflict, America did not support the just cause of India It is no wonder that during the recent Indo-Pak war that America not only did not appreciate the problems faced by India but also unreservedly and unashamedly backed Pakistan by supplying arms and ammunitions. Our former Prime Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri, during 1965 conflict, stated that only during a crisis a country would know who was its friend and

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil

who was its enemy. The recent war has proved to hilt this prophetic statement of our former Prime Minister. It is not only the people of India but also 300 crores of people of the entire world have realised the inimical role played by America towards India in the Indo-Pak war.

The Indo-Pak war has also brought home to us the necessity for producing arms and armaments needed by our Armed Forces to face such a crisis. You know, Sir, that our mighty neighbour, China, has acquired nuclear capabilities and has also successfully tested hydrogen bombs. As it is common knowledge that China is not in a friendly disposition towards our country, we should also not feel hesitant to equip ourselves with nuclear weapons Any reluctance in this regard will only lead to serious consequences in the present circumstances We have got eminent scientists , we have also all the available technical know-how within the country; we have in plenty the basic raw materials required for producing nuclear weapons. we cannot afford to jeopardise the security of our country. I would urge upon the hon. Minister of Defence to review our nuclear policy and embark upon the task of equipping ourselves with nuclear weapons

During and after the recent conflict, the personnel problem in the Indian Army centred around the overall deficiency of about 4600 officers, chiefly in the middle ranks among the fighting units. Due to inadequate financial and other terms and conditions of service, our Army could attract only 214 Ex-E. C. Os. I would like to quote from the 1971-72 Annual Report of the Defence Ministry :

> "Special steps to remedy deficiencies in the officer cadre seem called for".

I would like to know how this realisation is being translated into action

16 hrs.

With the introduction of the Submarine Arm in the Navy, the need for accurate surveys of international waterways, coast channels and sea floor has become greater. For exploiting the natural resources of the seabed such surveys are an essential prerequisite. There is already a heavy backlog of survey work. To complete the backlog and also to undertake the much-needed surveys, our Navy would require a strength of more than twelve survey ships. But our Navy has got 4 old and decrepit survey ships and I find that the Government are trying to replace only one of the old survey ship out of the four This is what I find in the Annual Report and there is no word of making available any new survey ships to the Navy, which has contributed greatly to the victory in Indo-Pak war and the role of which has been acclaimed throughout the world. I don't think the Government are being fair to the Navy by such a half-hearted step in equipping the Navy with survey ships In the 1970-71 Annual Report it has been stated that by the middle of 1971 the Navy would be equipped with SEAKING HELICOPTERS, which would substantially add to the anti-submarine capability of the fleet. I regret to say that in the Report under review, there is no indication as to whether this objective has been achieved.

It is stated in the Annual Report that in the recent operations one of our frigates INS Khukri was bit by an enemy torpedo and sunk. But I came across news items in the papers that INS Khukri was sunk by an American submarine and since the Government could not brush lightly the American pressure not to identify this episode with the American submarine, they could not openly admit this. I am sure that there has so far been no contradiction from the Government and I also believe that this rumour has no factual basis. But, still, with a view to stopping this kind of vicious propaganda, I would request the hon. Minister to clarify this position.

I find that shortages continue to exist in the Executive, Electrical and Engineering Branches of the Officers' cadre in the Navy. There is also a shortage of sailors in the

[Shri E. R. Krishan]

Navy to the tune of 10%. I would like to know that steps are being taken by the Government to meet these shortages of staff in the Navy.

In the Air Force also, there seems to be shortage of personnel in the Technical branches and in particular the Aeronautical Engineering (Electronic) Branch. I would request the hon. Minister to inform the House of the steps taken by the Government to remedy the situation. An agreement was signed in 1970 with the SNIAS of France for the manufacture of helicopters. The helicopter factory for this purpose is to be set up in Bangalore under H.A.L. Unfortunately, no mention has been made about this in the current Annual Report. I would like to know whether this project is being implemented or not and when we are likely to achieve the goal of self-reliance in our defence efforts.

It has been stated in the current Annual Report that there is a plan to manufacture armoured personnel carrier. I would like to suggest that this manufacturing unit should be set up in Avadi, near the Tank Facto y in Tamil Nadu.

Coming know to public undertakings under the Ministry of Defence, during 1970-71 the H.A.L., the Bharat Electronics, the Mazagaon Dock, the Praga Tools, the Bharat Earth Movers, the Garden Reach Workshop were holding spares and raw materials to the extent of Rs. 77.90 crores I would request the hon. Minister to go into the question whether such a huge stock-pile of stores and raw materials is necessary. During 1970-71 the production of H.A.L. declined by Rs. 3.18 crores as compared to 1969-70. I would like to know the reasons for the deceleration in produc- of H.A.L.

Sir, I would refer to another strange phenomenon so far as Mazagaon Dock is concerned. The authorised capital of the unit is Rs. 4 crores and the paid-up capital is Rs. 3.85 crores. ut, contrary to established conventions, the Government have given a loan of Rs. 6 crores to the Mazagaon Dock. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify why the loan given is much more than the authorised and paid-up capitals of the unit.

From 1965-66 to November 1971, the orders placed on the Department of Defence Supplies for different defence items came to the value of Rs. 93.10 crores. But this Department could execute the supplies during this period only to the value of Rs. 14.99 crores, which is approximately 16% of the orders placed. If this is the sort of performance of such an important Department, I wonder why this Department of Defence Supplies should at all exist

You know, Sir, that Ordnance Factories have been set up to produce in time and in sufficient quanti y the requirements of Defence Services What do we see? For manufacturing explosives 'A', 'B', 'C', three plants were set up five yer rs before and during 1969-70 and 1970-71 these plants could not produce even 50% of the rated capacity. The plant for producing 'A' explosive is having the capacity of Rs. 90 tonnes, but during 1970-71 the production was only 10 tennes: In regard to the plant for producing 'B' explosive, the production was only 28 tonnes though the rated capacity is 75 tonnes. Similarly, the production in plant set up to produce 'C' explosive, was only 4 tonnes out the rated capacity of 120 tonnes. The value of the imported machinery in these three plants is of the order of Rs. 1.10 crore. If this is the trend of production in such an important defence set-up, I feel dismayed how we are going to energise our Defence Services engaged in protecting the security of the country.

Sir, the Small Arms Factory set up in 1966 in Trichinopoly in Tamil Nadu has been functioning well. The workers who have contributed to this have got certain demands, legitimate demands. When our

Minister of Defence Production, Shri Shukla, visited Tiruchirappali, he was acquainted with these demands. I would like the hon. Minister to let me know what action has been taken on the demands of the workers.

The oldest defence unit in our country is the Aravangad Cardite Factory in the Nilgiris. I came across a news item that before the end of 1975 this plant will be completely modernised at a cost of Rs. 6 crores But there is no reference to this in the Ministry's Annual Report under discussion. I shall be happy if the Minister could throw some light on this matter.

In conclusion, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Defence that, when the might of our Defence Services has been universally acknowledged, we should make serious attempts to recover thousands of squars miles of our area which continue to be occupied by China from the date of its aggression in 1962. Only when this is done, we will be redeeming the pledge given to the people of our country. In order to meet any unfortunate eventualities from the side of China, we should go whole-hog to equip our Defence forces with nuclear weapons.

Lastly, I would appeal to the hon. Minister of Defence, on behalf of 25 lakhs of people of Madras. that the proposal to have défence buildings in the Island Grounds, which is known as the heart of the city of Madras should be dropped for ever.

Deeply concerned with the welfare of lakhs of people in the city, the Tamil Nadu Assembly passed a unanimous resolution actively supported by all the 234 Members of the Assembly to this effect. Our beloved Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi, when he was recently here in Delhi, conveyed this to the Prime Minister. I am sure that our sagacious Defence Minister would drop the proposal of having Defence buildings on the Island Grounds. The Tamil Nadu Government has also offered alternative site for this purpose and I request him to avail of this genuine offer and have such Defence buildings there.

India does not only want peace but she is committed to peace. But, we should be perpetually ready to meet any aggressive designs of any country which tries to covet even an inch of our territory. We have no ambitions over the territories of other countries. But we will not permit any aggression on even an inch of our country.

With the ardent wish "Long Live our Indian Defence Forces", I conclude.

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY (Mandsaur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifference towards country's legitimate demand for the manufacture of atom bomb. (7)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in equipping the defence line of the country with latest scientific and technical arms and ammunition. (8)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide incentives, reasonable pay and other facilities to all categories of personnel in Navy, Army and Air-force. (9)]

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective—Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise Jawans as skilled workers despite their valour, efficiency and sacrifices. (11)]

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective—Navy by reduced Rs. 100."

[Failure to further strengthen Indian Navy. (12)]

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective—Air Force be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to equip Air Force with more powerful, modern and latest aircraft. (13)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Need to provide more amenities and facilities to separated families of Army Officers residing in Partap Chowk, Delhi Cantt. especially provision of residential telephones. (25)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase hours of water supply in Army Officers separated families flats in Partap Chowk in Delhi Cantt. (26)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more marketing facilities near Army Officers separated families flats in Partap Chowk in Delhi Cantt. (27)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain grassy plots in front of Army Officers separated families flats in Partap Chowk Delhi Cantt. (28)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Frequent break-down of electricity in Army Officers separated families flats in Partap Chowk, Delhi Cantt. (29)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to place T. V. sets for sale in Army Officers canteens in New Delhi. (30)]

SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA (Sangrur) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Defence Services, Effective Army be reduced to Re. 1."

[Policy regarding leasing of camping ground of Fazilka. (10)]

"That the demand under the head Defence Capital Outlay be reduced to Re. 1 "

[Policy regarding acquisition of land for the expansion of Sangrur Cantonment in Punjab. (14)]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100 "

[Failure to remove discrimination between the Industrial and non-Industrial employees of Defence establishments. (31)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs 100."

[Failure to include workers representation in Raksha Utpadan Board. (32)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise the pay scales of Army, Navy and Air Force personnel. (33)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the decisions of Industrial Council meeting held in Aravankadu in 1971. (34)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Maintenance of required ratio of Scheduled Castes in all classes of employees in Defence establishments. (35)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Utilisation of full capacity of Ordnance Factories. (36)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to increase the tenure of the Cantonment Board from three years to five years after every election (37)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop inspection of Defence establishments by the American and British military experts (38)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Re. 1."

[Failure to turn out American and British officers from the Defence establishments (39)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make the country self-sufficient in the matter of Defence (40)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to sever relations with America and other imperialist countries in the matter of defence (41)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to pay special attention to the production of latest types of military arms (42)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to solve the difficulties of the employees working in Ordnance Factories (43)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide better quality of food and other facilities to Jawans (44)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced to Re. 1."

[Lack of cordial relations between officers and Jawans (45)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Acute scarcity of drinking water in Danapur Cantonment Board area (46)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to sanction special grants for making arrangements for drinking

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

water in Danapur Cantonment Board area (47)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Deplorable condition of roads in Danapur Cantonment Board area (48)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give special grants for the repair of roads in Danapur Cantonment Board (49)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure of Danapur Cantonment Board in constructing a Rickshaw stand (50)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abandon the policy of realising extra water tax by Danapur Cantonment Board (51)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Danapur Cantonment Board's anti-social policy of effecting increase in the taxes. (52)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unnecessary interference by Danapur Cantonment Board in the construction of houses. (53)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay adequate compensation to farmers in time for their land acquired for defence purposes. (54)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give living wages to Navy, Air Force and Army personnel (55)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allot Government fallow land to the families of the armed forces personnel. (56)]

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide special facilities to disabled Jawans (57)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give pension to disabled soldiers (58)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring officers and Jawans nearer by establishing a convention for their joint participation in messes and sports, etc. (59)].

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give compensation to the farmers of Mubarakpur village near Danapur even after acquisition of their land for defence purposes (60)]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay compensation to the farmers for the trees taken over from them near Bihata military airport (61)].

MR. CHAIRMAN : The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians) : Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether it is a reflection on the Report—certainly not a reflection on the Defence Minister or the performance of our defence forces—but this very emasculated attendance—I do not think we have yet got a quorum—is an unfortunate projection of the lack of interest that members continue to show in this most vital of Ministries.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South) : He has alse come to the House after a long time. So let him not make such remarks.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur) : For the last one week, he was not attending.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : If he will listen, he will realise the interest I take.

Perhaps this is due to the fact that in its report, the Defence Ministry continues to show or is obsessed by a rather exaggerated sense of secrecy. I have made this grievance before. As I looked through the report fairly carefully, from the report we could not make much of a meaningful contribution to the debate. This unfortunately is a hang over of pre-Independence days when the Government showed a certain mistrust towards members and was not prepared to share even a minimum of information with regard to defence. I feel this is a dangerous complex in the context of the challenges we face today.

An index of the little store that Government sets by any kind of civilian participation in defence matters is provided by the fact that the National Defence Council never met once either before, during or after the recent conflict. I do not know whether it is still in existence. I was a member right from the time it started in Jawaharlal Nehru's time. But perhaps the Government was not prepared to give it a decent burial. Speaking for myself, I feel that perhaps it would not be a bad thing to allow the National Defence Council to just fade out of existence. I say this without any disrespect that the meetings were too infrequent and even when it met, the debates were too skimpy. Again I say that when it did meet, only two or three of us took any real interest in the deliberations. Unfortunately, there also the Government was not prepared to share any real information with us.

Fortunately for the country, more people are beginning to contribute articles to newspapers. I am particularly happy at the spate of articles that have been contributed by the Director of the Institute of Defence Studies and Analyses. Personally, I have always been in favour of the principle of the supremacy of the civilian so far as the defence forces are concerned, and that is projected by having the Defence Committee of the Cabinet and the Ministry being headed by a civilian Defence Minister.

But having said that, I feel that we should begin to reassess the position of civilians in the lower echelons of the Ministry, *vis a vis* defence planning and strategy. I remember, not so long ago, I protested in this House against the overweening position of the civilians in the Defence Ministry. The then Chief of Staff had told me privately that he had to wait on the then Secretary of the Defence Ministry which, I think, was completely indefensible.

16.10 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL *in the Chair*]

This brings me to the need for a rethinking on this question of having some kind of top military co-ordinating agency. Fortunately, there is a dialogue going on in the country. We know that in the United Kingdom they have a Chief of Defence Services; in the USA they have a Chairman of the Joint Staff Committee. These sorts of people have their own organisation, co-ordinating organisation,

[Shri Frank Anthony]

drawn from the three arms and they are immediately responsible to the Cabinet. Fortunately, during the recent conflict, we had the most magnificent co-ordination between the three services. The country ought to be proud, and the country ought to be grateful for that. I do not want to make any invidious comparisons. But I think it was largely due to the fact that we had a very first-class Chief of the Army Staff, because, the co-ordination in the military sense must have fallen largely to his lot. But I say this and I say it advisedly that the magnificent co-ordination we saw at his time was purely adventitious. It was just a coincidence. (*Interruption*).

AN HON MEMBER : No confidence

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I do not know what interest if any my friend has taken in defence,—this kind of off the cuff remark—(*Interruption*)

What happened in 1962 ? Jawaharlal Nehru used to confer with seven to eight of us almost every day during the conflict with the Chinese. Shastriji, during the 1965 conflict, did the same thing. Now, I know that in 1962 we did not commit our Air Force. Our Air Force was, however, used for reconnaissance purposes I know this; that the Air Force gave information to our army that the Chinese were very thinly strung out when they were approaching Sela and Bomdila. We knew, a few of us who were in constant touch with the Prime Minister, that we had thrown in every conceivable thing that we could between Sela and Bomdila. Had the army made the slightest use of that Air Force intelligence, that could have massacred the Chinese. Because you made the mistake,—you had a politician—General and you had unfortunately not the best Generals in the Indian army in 1962—the result was that instead of massacring the Chinese—and you were not taking any advantage of the Air Force intelligence—they just virtually led to our rout, and got our troops to withdraw when they were in a super strong position.

In 1955,—I have certain inside information, not so much as what was told to us by Shastriji, because I handled probably every case in the army of every officer who had failed, and I did it in my professional capacity;—I know that over and over again there was not that co-ordination which should have been between our ground forces and the Air Force. Over and over again, a brigade commander, over and over again a battalion commander, would call for air support; he would not get it, with the result that some of us know that we had several, purhaps avoidable, reverses particularly in the Lahore sector. This time, as I said, there was a tremendous, magnificent co-ordination. The Air Force gave full support to our ground forces, apart from their own operational efficiency.

But I am talking about co-ordination not during the conflict. In a war, even the angularities, differences between the Chiefs of Staff, give way because of the urgency of the conflict. I am talking of the crucial interregnum period before the conflict. There, let us be quite frank. They would not be human—these people who are equals would not be human—if they did not put forward competing and sometimes conflicting claims between the three services. That is why I feel that there must be a top military co-ordinating agency directly responsible to the Cabinet and the Defence Minister. As far as I can make out, at the moment the only co-ordination that is done by the civilians. I say this with a great deal of respect, and I have said it before, I am entirely against this. However able they may be these erstwhile revenue collectors, they have no background and no expertise with regard to military matters...

DR. KAILAS : On a point of order. Is this a debate on defence or on defence budget ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him continue.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : I say that whatever co-ordination there is,

appears to be in the hands of the civilians and I think that this is not correct. This was also so, if I may say so with respect, a hangover from the old days of the ICS domination. I think that time is long past. There is need for this military agency at the top and odviously the abvanced military powers have felt the need for having it and in the context of the war we have had and the undue interference of the civilians, especially lower echelons; I think it is long overdue and we should at least think about it seriously. This crucial matter has been pushed into the back ground because of vested interests among certain of the civilians in the Defence Ministry.

In this regard may I say a word about the extension given to the Chief of Army Staff. I would have been very happy if Government in its wisdom had made him a Field Marshal. I am saying this with great respect; I do not think it was either good or desirable to have given a vague, short, indefinite extension to the Chief of Army Staff. I have not discussed the matter with him but I should think that as a first-class General, first class soldier he could not be very happy. It is not in the Army tradition. Because the tradition of a sophisticated fighting machine is, if your Chief of Staff goes, if several of your top Generals go, the whole system is so rationalised that the change takes place immediately, smoothly and efficiently. I feel that there is also the psychological question; those in line for promotion are bound to feel somewhat frustrated. Perhaps the most crucial thing is this. It will take the best successor some months to get all the strings into his own hands and to get to know the ropes.

I am among those who not only hope but pray that Pakistan will not seek a second misadventure. Mr. Bhutto has made the boast that he is going to build up, or is building up, the finest fighting machine in Asia. And we know that President Nixon through his satellites is supplying a lot of planes. We know that the Chinese have helped them to build up, recently after the conflict, between two-four divisions. The prisoners of war are bound to go back sooner or latter and they will have an accession of three or four divisions.

Taking the worst view, if there is vevanchism in Pakistan and they determine to have a second misadventure I do not think they would attack us again before October. That is all the greater reason why we should not have had a stop-gap arrangement. If you are thinking of having a sort of a Chairman of a co-ordinating committee and made the Chief of Army Staff Chairman, no body would have been happier than myself but merely to give him an ad hoc, temporary extension, I do not think, is either good or desirable.

I want to pay a tribute to our Army. Specialists till now were writing of the Indian Army as if it was just a sort of a colonial left-over; at best it was a second-rate unmodern army. Many of them must have been surprised. I am certain that Mr. Nixon and his administration were very unpleasantly surprised at the sophisticated blitzkrieg that our Armed Forces carried out in Bangla Desh. The Defence Minister knows that Bangla Desh, with its mzae of rivers and waterways was a nightmare for an advancing army, that Dacca with its riverine approaches was a natural fortress. We know that Pakistan had thrown in more than four divisions and they were armed to the teeth and supplied for two months. If the Pakistani forces had not been demoralised by the political corruption and all the unmanly practices of rape, loot and murder, they could easily have fought for another two months. That was Mr. Nixon's estimate. But even if they had fought for one month, Mr. Nixon would have created a lot of international complications. What I am now underlining is, obviously the strategy and tactics of mobility, by-passing; surrounding, etc.—this was something new to our armed forces. We did it for the first time. That is why we took the Pakis-

[Shri Frank Anthony]

tanis by surprise, because both armies wore conditioned to the old linear tactics.

That is bound to be our strategy and tatctics for the future. But what I feel the Defence Ministry will have to apply its mind to, whatever the cost is going to be, there will be much more intensive expenditure on achieving this mobility, more armour, more expenditure on tanks, more expenditure on helicopters, more expenditure on armoured personnel carriers, etc. That will have to be done.

I was looking at the figures in one of the articles and I noticed that West Germany, who have got less than half of our army in size, spend four times as much as we do, because they have this new strategy of concentrating on mobility and fire power. We know in world War II, the Germans were hopelessly outnumbered in men on the Russian front along the 900 miles frontier, But they drove them back 600 miles and captured a million Russians, because even then they had this strategy. We know what happened in Israel.

I want to say a few words about the size of our army. Some commentators say, "All all right; let us be committed to this now strategy and new tactics. We can easily cut down our army by 25 percent." Quite frankly, I do not agree. There may be some pruning of wastage. Khera in his book has suggested pruning of wasteful expenditure to the extent of Rs. 100 or 200 crores. But we are a sub-continent having to defend a land frontier of 3500 miles and a sea frontier of 3000 miles. Whether we concede it or not, the whole power equation, the whole power structure has changed after the emergence of Bangla Desh and the shrinking of Pakistan and that added to our obligations.

I would conclud with a few words about our Air Force and Navy. Our Air Force has done a magnificent job. Not only did they give ground support but the riposte they gave to this attempt at a pre-emptive strike against us,—their knocking out of the various strategic areas, the pin-point bombing in Karachi, their knocking out the Attack Oil Refinery and the Sui Gas Works and the marshalling yards—it is my own very humble opinion that it is because of this tremendous riposte, 400 sorties a day, that the Pakistan machine was largely crippled and that accounted for the fact that after a little while, they did not use their Air Force and their armour remained immobilised.

I will end on this note with regard to the Navy. Our Navy perhaps requires more replacement than anything else. They did a magnificent job and they won their spurs handsomely. I am glad to see if the Defence Minister is going to add to our submarine fleet. But may I pass on a word to him from the late Dr. Bhabha ? In the national Defence Council, we discussed this privately. You are adding to your submarine fleet. He said. "If only the Defence Ministry would think ahead ! India also will have to have nuclear-driven submarines." I am not talking about missile equipment. He said the cost is going to be prohibitive. "If only Government told me" this is what he said before he died "Dr. Bhabha, we want this within 18 months, I would have supplied all the wherewithals indigenously for nuclear driven submarines."

Finally, I want to say this. We seem to have a blind spot with regard to this development of our nuclear capability—I have said this before—the same kind of blind spot that we had before 1962 with regard to conventional weapons for our armed forces, which led to disaster. Today we are stark naked in the nuclear field. Now, I do not believe much in this balance of terror. People think that because there is balance of terror, the nuclear powers will not use their nuclear weapons. What is Nixon doing in Vietnam ? Who is stopping him from perpetrating and continuing his increased criminal atrocities against North Vietnamese like carpet bombing, napalm canisters and daisy cutters ? Who has done it ? No one has

lifted his figner against it. That could happen to us also but for Indo-Soviet Treaty if we do not develop our nuclear capability. In 1954 Chou En-lai said that we were ten years ahead of China, so far as nuclear capability is concerned. Today the position has been reversed. Had we had some nuclear deterrents Alaister Buchon says it will cost Rs. 2o crores to produce 50 to 20 kiloton bombs because wc have got over the capital cost stage—Pakistan would never have dared to attack us and Nixon would never have dared to send the Seventh Fleet into the Indian Ocean. I would say that to depend on somebody-else's nuclear umbrella is some thing which is much too precarious for the security of our country.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Madam Chairman, I welcome the budget of the Ministry of Defence. The welcome is all the more because we are facing the budget for the first time after a spectacular victory.

If we look at the comparative position of our army, navy and air forces, we get some idea regarding the size of our armed forces. The United States with a population of about 208 million souls has a total armed reserve or armed foice of 2.5 million people. USSR with a population of 245 million has a total armed strength of 3.3 million people, and much against our expectations, China. which has a population of 760 million souls has only an armed force of 2.8 million people. Our country with 560 million people has barely an armed population of 1 million. So, among these major countries of the world, irrespective of the type of system of Government which they have adopted, from the point of view of the world we compare very unfavourably. That is not be suggest that I am going to propose that there should be a rapid expansion of our armed forces. Actually, our armed forces have increased very remarkable in the course of the last 10 to 12 years; there has been a ten-fold increase. Our defence budget, which used to be of the order of Rs. 168 crores, has now run up to a figure of Rs. 1,514 crores. But in regard to our options, or the options which we have before us the choices are fairly clear—after the limited war which we had for 14 days, whether we are opting out for a state of limited or unlimited isolationism in our foreign relations or in our relations with the other countries or we are trying to make an effort to wield, to the extent successful, for the purpose of trade, commerce and industry as well as other things, a certain amount of influence in the Indian Ocean area.

One thing which we can take fairly for granted is that there is a certain amount of difference between the armies in capitalist countries and those in socialist countries. One of the handicaps of the army in a capitalist country is this. We might say that it is President Nixon who is responsible for these policies. But I would like to lay the blame entirely at the doors of the mighty American war machine. The American industrial military complex or the Establishment, as they call it, will have to have wars somewhere or the other. It is not to blame a particular country or particular individuals who are in power. It is to find out something which is wrong with the system. Because, unless they expand their bombs, their Napalm bombs, as my hon. friend Mr. Anthony said, or what all they have, unless they do that, the whole of the mighty American war machine, will come to a short of grinding halt. On the top of it, in case there is no war and, in case peace becomes very threatening, there will be a de-mobbing of the American army. In the case of Socialist countries, it never happens that the army gets de-mobbed. If they are de-mobbed, they are re-planted somewhere else. Employment is not a problem there. In the case of socialist economies, when a war industry or a defence industry stops, it does not go into liquidation. But whenever a capitalist industry is stopped or goes into liquidation or when the war orders are stopped, invariably, it cuts somebody else's pocket.

[Shri B. V. Naik]

Therefore, we can take for granted on board basis the types of systems we are to confront with as far as laying down of our defence policies is concerned. In respect of waging a war or in respect of continuing a peace effort, we can take for granted, whether we like it or not, whether we like Chinese or their attitude or not, the socialist countries of the world are and will be all the time more predictable and much more likely to follow up the policies of peace and the policies of non-aggression.

What I am sayieg is in regard to our options. Since we are on fairly friendly terms with these countries both of the West and the East, the best course seems to be one, after a certain amount of calculation, to be one of friendly isolationism at least for some years to come till we are able to develop our own muscles, till we are in a position to take care of ourselves. For the time being, we hope, we will be left alone because, as I see, our military plus defence industrial complex is not of such a poor size. Our strength is that we have got about 25 Divisions, about 45 Squadrons and about 40,000 people who are working in the Navy. That is not a very unimpressive size. As far as Indian Ocean is concerned, as long as we are not going to meddle into the affairs of the world, I think, we can take ourselves to be fairly secure.

The next question, therefore, is the size of our army. It is also the 'question of its shape. We have to accept that this country is bestowed with very fortuitous circumstances as far as the training of its personnel is concerned. We have got in Rajasthan the possibilities of desert warfare; we have got in Himalayas the possibilities of Alpine warfare; we have in the eastern as well as southern areas the possibilities of, let us say, the equatorial region or jungle warfare. Then, we have got about 3000 miles of the coast-line for equipping our Navy. Under the circumstances, while I would very much like to subscribe to the point of view of Mr. Frank Anthony in comparing West Germany and India, I would like to compare myself with Vietnam and India. Most of the time we try to draw our wisdom from wars that have been fought—the Second World War, The First World War, the Russo-German War and so on. Let us see what is the contemporary reality for us in this country. It is true that West Germany has got four times the defence expenditure versus half the size of the army. But West German armies will have to fight the European armies; they may have to fight East European armies; they may have to fight English armies. But we in Asia will have to fight Asian war if, God forbid, that time comes. Under the circumstances, we should better take our cue both from Vietnam, particularly the North Vietnamese, as well as from the Chinese or whatever it may be rather than go in for the West German model, for the simple reason that we have seen as to what have been the consequences of the war between India and Pakistan. And a doubt comes whether even if the United States were to drop the bomb, the ultimate bomb, it would make the valiant people of Vietnam surrender to the American aggression.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They will not.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I am glad to hear that.

This brings us to the size as well as the shape of our army. I would, therefore, say that, as far as the shape of our army is concerned, it has to be principally on the basis of the two lines which it has got. As far as the size is concerned, I would still think, both from the point of view of our country's unemployment problem as well as for equipping and disciplining our people, that the size could stand a certain amount of expansion.

I come to the question of self-sufficiency as far as our industrial units are concerned.

A large number of them have been doing a good job. We would benefit very much if our ordnance factories could do this. At present, we are not able to get information as regards their capital outlay versus the value of their products. I wish they were capitalised and they could then give us this information so that their performance could be judged with those of the units in the public sector particularly in the defence production like the HAL. I am very sorry to note that some of these units have hardly been able to give much on their return, particularly the Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., with its about 36,000 employees. Also in regard to their employment practices, I think, they could stand a lot of streamlining. We speak about the local people being employed within the States. In the State of Mysore, for example, in Bangalore, what we see is that there is a certain amount of close circuit recruitment of the employees. I hope this will be looked into, and also the profitability of the public sector undertakings.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI B. V. NAIK : I am going to make only one more point, and that is regarding the question of welfare of army personnel. It is an extremely vital point During the course of our journeys, etc., we met a large number of army personnel whose one theme song, almost one principal complaint, seems to be lack of family stations. I do not know how this problem of family stations is going to be solved. I wonder whether some hostels, if it is a question of domestic welfare, could be built.

The last point is about the resettlement of 60,000 demobbed people. A large number of them had been doing good jobs. Some of the Lieutenant-Generals have written good books, leave aside some of the indifferent ones, like the recent *Lightning Campaign*. I would suggest that, in regard to resettlement, a certain amount of continuity of service, wherever they have been absorbed, will have to be provided for, for these 60,000 people if it is to be year after year. If we have to keep our equipment in good shape, I think, we will have to take better care of them and see that these people who have been helping us are helped in good time when they are demobbed.

With these words, I support the demand for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur) : Madam Chairman, I rise not only to support the Demands of the Ministry of Defence but I also demand that more provision should be made for the Ministry of Defence. After all, since Independence, it has been our experience that we have to maintain a constant vigil on our borders. So, it is absolutely necessary that we spend more on defence even if it means curtailment of some plans and sacrifices to ourselves. Therefore, I appeal that in the coming year's budget, at least defence will be encouraged.

I am rather gratified to see that 36,000 non-combatants are being treated as combatants. They were suffering as their pay and allowances and other benefits were not equal to those of regular combatants. Now, these 36,000 non-combatants are being treated as combatants and I am really glad to know that.

About Navy on page 61, para 22, I am rather amused to see that there is shortage of officers in the Executive, Electrical and Engineering Branches. I do not know how this can happen. After all, our country has thousands of unemployed brilliant engineers, I would like to know where the matter has gone wrong. Is it whether the recruitment campaign is slackening? Or is it whether a career in the Navy is not that attractive to our young men? The reasons should be gone into and remedial action taken and the best talents should be drawn into the Navy and we should utilise the best talents in the country and there should be no excuse

[Shri K. Gopal]

whatsoever that there is shortage in the cadre of officers.

As regards Air Force, according to the report, we have 45 squadrons at present We have many Branches—Flying, Technical Equipment, Mechanical, etc. I would like to know whether it is necessary to have a Flying Branch with fliers as Commissioned Officers because in the RAF and some other Air Forces, they have Sergeants Pilot and in the same way why not we think in terms of having Sergeant Pilots. It will not only cut down the expenditure if at all it is too much but we can set the same standards we have for the GDP Branch. The minimum qualification for the GDP Branch is Matriculation and the same standard can be kept. I am sure the hon Minister will pay attention to this matter and have a cadre of Sergeant Pilots.

Next, I come to the Emergency Commissioned officers. Time and again we recruit ECOs in our Armed Forces, but, after a certain number of years, they are released, of course, with some retirement benefits. But, many people, once they go out of the Army and once they are discharged, because they are neither too young to start any vocation nor too old to retire, are suffering a lot. Therefore, I request even though some reservations are made in the Government Departments as also in commercial undertakings, the hon Defence Minister should see that all the ECOs who are discharged get some employment or the other. After all we spend lot of money on their training. They are very good people. They can be absorbed in public undertakings and also in some leading private sectors firms as long as they exist. They can also be asked to absorb these officers.

With regard to housing, I believe a provision of Rs. 30 crores has been made for constructing 1016 quarters for officers, 1870 quarters for JCOs and 5522 quarters for Other Ranks, 866 for NCsE and 317 for Civilians. Altogether, 9591 units are going to be built.

I am not against construction of quarters for officers but I would request the Defence Minister to pay attention to the aspect of providing married accommodation to as many people as possible in the Other Ranks. After all, when a person is kept as a bachelor—I may be excused for saying so, -you cannot expect the best out of him. The consequences will also be disastrous.

Now I come to the question of civilian employees in the defence establishments We in the Government should prove to be a model employer. I do not say that conditions are as bad as some people try to put them out. We have some very efficient people as heads of these undertakings, some service and retired officers serving with honesty and integrity. My appeal is that these people should be given training to be a bit more tactful, when the question of labour problems come. We cannot expect the employees or workers of factories to be just like jawans.

I would like to refer to the appeal made by our DMK friend and Mr. Frank Anthony that we should go nuclear. We have to look at many aspects. I may tell them, our country cannot afford to do it. We cannot do it for some time to come. The hon. Members should be convinced that this is the position in view of the finances of our country also.

Finally I would say this. In our country the jawans are remembered only during war time. Once war is over, he is forgotten. In respect of those serving officers or those who are discharged, whenever they seek help from the Government, it is our duty to provide them with all help. It is the duty of this House, this Government. After all they are the people who are guarding our borders throughout. It is therefore the duty of this Parliament and our Government to see that all servicemen, when they go out of service, should be well looked after.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Baramulla): Most surely, our army, navy and air force have done a very good job and the whole Indian nation has already appreciated their work. We have appreciated not only their valour and courage but also their strategy and the way they handled the war operations.

I want to look at our defence on a wider canvass that merely as a fight between two soldiers. During the last 25 years we have had 4 wars with Pakistan. What was the reason for that? The reason was, disunity in this subcontinent. Disunity was there because of the British and disunity resulted in the partition of the country. Partition followed the two nation theory. Emergence of Bangla Desh with our help and with the valour of the people of Bangla Desh has proved that what Kashmir had challenged in October 1947 was correct. We have been proved to be right. Bangla Desh emergence as independent country sounded the death knell of the two nation theory. This is one point that I have learnt during the last 12 months and over 25 years which have gone by. The other thing that I have learnt is this. If we stand united we shall always win; we shall be a great country. I remember that Yahya Khan sent 10 million refugees hoping and expecting that there will be disunity in our country and because of disudity he thought that he would be able to crush the Mukti Bahini forces that were operating in Bangla Desh. But our unity was something marvellous. I still remember the speech of our great Prime Miinster at the boat club and her call for unity. We were united, and the manoeuvres, strategy and tactics of Yahya Khan were frustrated, and we could come out successful.

Another lesson that we have learnt during the last 12 months in so far as defence is concerned is this. I would begin it with a verse, namely:

कसर गिर जायेगा ईंट भी किसकी मगर
खस्ता दीवार को तू हाथ लगाता क्यों है ।

[قصر گر جائیگا اینٹ بھی کسکی گرا کر
خستہ دیوار کو تو ہاتھ لگاتا کیوں ہے]

What did Pakistan do in Bangla Desh? Pakistan attempted to crush the aspirations of the Bangla Desh people. In the *Saturday Review* of New York of February 5, I read that a foreign observer had asked an army jawan of Pakistan forces 'why are you committing so much of atrocities? If these people resent and revold what will happen', and the jawan replied 'These niggers do not fight.' This was the conditioning of the army officers of Pakistan. Why? It was so because they had borrowed us arms. I am not enamoured of nuclear weapons. I am not enamoured of those tanks, guns and machine-guns and others. What lays at the bottom was the conditioning of the brain, and the borrowed weapons of America and the hope that Nixon would help them directly which ultimately did not prove right. Pakistan with all those hopes and their dependence on the United States has not been able to do anything.

The other lesson that I have learnt is that while we were attacked and our forces had to defend us, there was no war hysteria in the country. There was certainly was hysteria across, but there was none here. We sat in Parliament, and I remember having sat here and passed the 24th, 25th and 26th amendment to the Constitution; we took over general insurance and we wanted to usher in a society of equals. We were doing all that work here, and we left the work of defending the borders to the army which was fighting there. But we were here fighting a bigger battle. the battle for unity, and the battle for the emancipation of the people, and we created a place for ourselves in the comity of nations. We left it to the soldiers to fight the war on the borders. It was not a fight between Porus and Alexander; it was not just a fight between soldiers only. We belong to the world; we are a part of the world, and when we look at our defences, we have to look at the world conditions and we have to shape our defences accordingly.

Another thing that I have learnt is that it is always futile to think of hanging by

[Shri Syed Ahmed Aga]

the apron-strings of some big power. We never thought of that. But Pakistan did so. India never thought of any big power or wanted any big power to come and help it. We always believe in peace. and we always believe in non-alignment, and because of these great principles at our back, we have gained a great victory today with which we have actually given a lesson to the world community.

The other thing that I have witnessed and noticed is the role of the United States throughout. What were they doing ? They created Pakistan, because they never wanted this sub-continent to progress. They kept us busy in in-fighting. They created a cease-fire line in Kashmir, and I still remember that on the day our forces were marching and the cease-fire line was vanishing, the Seventh Fleet moved into the Indian Ocean. It was not a mere coincidence or synchronisation, others may say so, but I do believe that Imperialists wanted this bone or contention to remain. They are creating problems in West Asia They are creating problems in South-East Asia, What does all this indicate ? The US role indicates that they do not want the Asian countries to fight for the emancipation of the people, to fight for their liberation, to fight for giving a better deal to their people. They have always tried to prevent us from fighting for liberation.

It has always been the policy of India to stand by and help those countries which wanted to liberate themselves. Today we stand by the Vietnamese people who are fighting for their liberation, because they are fighting in the same way in which we fought for our liberation

Then again in the Arab world, they have created Israel. Why ? Because they never wanted the Arabs to live in peace in West Asia. Now they are egging on Jordan to create troubles there, further trouble. So both on this side of India and on the other side they are engineering trouble. Inside the sub-continent, they create trouble for us through Pakistan.

Now our emissaries have gone to see if we could set in motion the process of a peaceful settlement. We wish them all luck, I hope that the talks will succeed. We must see that Bangla Desh, India and Pakistan become friends so that we are able to usher in an era of peace in the sub continent.

I do not agree with the Jan Sangh representative, Shri Vajpayee's view when he spoke about the area occupied by Pakistan in Kashmir. I have great regard for him—we have worked together in the Public Accounts Committee—but he said a wrong thing when he said that we must insist that the area occupied by Pakistan since 25 years must be got back and retrieved from Pakistan occupation. He said that every inch of that territory must come back. I am not for that territory. We here stand by certain principles If by a little adjustment, an inch here or an inch there, we can bring about an enduring peace, we must give elbow-room to our Government to negotiate and bring about lasting peace in the sub-continent.

Here I want to recite a verse or two .

बाहमी एक हो साकी दरे मैखाना खुले
फिर वही गर्दिशे सागर हो फिर वही दौर
चले
इक जाविया फिक्रोनजर हो अपना
एक ही मंजिले मकसूद हो कदमों के तले
यूं जहां के लिए तसवीरे वफा बन जायगी
दुश्मने अम्न जो देखे कफे अफसोस मले ।

باهمی ایک هو ساقی در میخانہ کھلے
پھر وهی گردش ساغر هو وهی دور چلے
ایک زاویہ فکر و نظر هوا اپنا
ایک هی منزل مقصود هو قدموں کے تلے
یوں جہاں کے لئے تصویر وفا بن جائیگی
دشمن امن جو دیکھے کف افسوس ملے

When I say *dushmane amn*, I refer to Imperialist USA. I want the USA to listen to this. With these words, I conclude, thanking you for the opportunity given to me to speak.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, जो डिमांड्ज डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से पेश की गई है, मैं उन का समर्थन करता हूं। हमारे डिफेंस मिनिस्टर फ्रीडम-फाइटर रहे है और फ्रीडम के डिफेंडर भी हैं, यह हमारी खुशकिस्मती है। मिनिस्ट्री की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया हैं, कि इस देश की ग्रास नैशनल प्रडक्ट का 3.4 परसेंट मिलिटरी पर खर्च किया जा रहा है, जो कि 1400 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग है। मैं चाहता हूं कि खर्च को बढ़ा कर 6 परसेंट कर दिया जये।

17.00 hrs.

जब तक हम लोग एटम बम नही बनायेंगे, तब तक हमारे देश की खातिर-ख्वाह हिफाजत नहीं हो सकती है। अगर पालिटीशन्ज यह चर्चा करते है कि हम एटम बम नहीं बनाएंगे, तो यह एक बड़ी गलती है। हम ने एटम बम बनाना है या नही बनाना है, इस बारे में मिलिटरी के जेनेरल्ज से पूछना चाहिए और उनकी ओपीनियन पर चलना चाहिए। यह बात पालिटीशन्ज द्वारा डिसाइड करने की नहीं है। अगर कल लड़ाई शुरू हो जाये, तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर लड़ने का हुक्म दे सकता है, लेकिन मिलिटरी से पूछा जाना चाहिए कि क्या वह बगैर एटम बम की प्रोटेक्शन के लड़ सकती है।

हमारा झगड़ा सिर्फ पाकिस्तान के साथ नहीं है। अगर कभी पाकिस्तान के साथ झगड़ा हो गया, तो हमारी मिलिटरी का आठवां हिस्सा भी उनके लिए काफी है। लेकिन अगर किसी वजह से किसी और पावर से हमें लड़ना पड़े, जो कि न्युक्लियर पावर हो, तो हम उसका मुकाबला कैसे कर सकते हैं? हम दूसरों पर कहां तक डिपेंड कर सकते हैं? हम अपनी पूरी हिस्ट्री का सरवे करें। अगर मुसलमानों के हमलों में भारतवर्ष के राजा-महाराजा हार गये, तो उसकी वजह यह नहीं थी कि हम बहादुरी में कम थे। उस वक्त वे लोग तोप ले कर आए तो हम लोग हाथियों पर लड़ने के लिए गए। आज भी अगर किसी न्यूक्लियर पावर के साथ लड़ना होगा तो हमारे ये बम उस में काम नहीं देगें। यह कहना कि हमारी एकोनामी इस को बर्दाश्त कर सकती है या नहीं कर सकती है, यह ठीक नहीं है। जब आदमी मजबूर होता है तो बहुत बड़ा बोझ भी सिर पर उठा कर चलता है। हमारे देश के अन्दर 55 करोड़ आदमी हैं। पन्द्रह सोलह सौ करोड़ रुपये इसके लिए खर्च होने का अनुमान बताया जाता है। हमने हिसाब लगा कर देखा है, प्रति व्यक्ति 20 रुपया आता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 4 हजार करोड़ रुपया चाहिए।

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी : एक दिन में 4 हजार करोड़ नही चाहिए। धीरे धीरे हमारी आमदनी बढ़ रही है। एक वक्त हम को मालूम है कि हमारा पूरा सेंट्रल बजट 500 करोड़ का था। आज वह करीब 6-7 हजार करोड़ तक चला गया है। तो हमारी एकोनामी बढ़ रही है, दूसरी चीजें भी बढ़ रही हैं। फिर क्यों हमारे लोग इस मामले में आ कर कजूसी करते हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। 1949 में चाइना भी वहीं था और हम भी वहीं थे। दोनो एक जगह पर थे। बल्कि चाइना हम से भी ज्यादा गरीब था। चाइना आज ऐटम बम बना सकता है तो हिन्दुस्तान क्यों नहीं बना

[श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी]

सकता ? इसलिए हमे इसके वास्ते पूरी तैयारी करनी चाहिए और अपने मिलिटरी जनरल्स की राय ले कर फौरन ऐटम बम बनाना शुरू कर दिया जाना चाहिए । मुझे एक सुबहा ऐसा भी है कि हमारे जगजीवन बाबू ज्यादा बोलते नही हैं । हो सकता है उन्होने उस को बनाने की तैयारी कर ली हो और बता न रहे हो । एक दिन एक्स-प्लोड कर के तब यहां बता देंगे कि हम ने तैयारी कर ली है । कहा गया कि मिलिटरी सीक्रेट्स के लिए हाउस को कान्फिडेंस मे नही लिया जाता । ठीक बात है । यहा हाउस मे जब हम बात कर रहे है तो यह पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर आपस मे बात नही कर रहे है बल्कि सारी दुनिया के सामने यह बात कर रहे है । तो अगर छिपाने की बात है तो जरूर छिपाइए, हमे मत बताइए, हमे उस पर कुछ नही कहना है । हमे आप पर पूरा विश्वास है । जैसे पाकिस्तान के साथ जग हुआ तो आप ने विश्वास दिलाया, उस पर पूरे देश ने विश्वास और भरोसा किया । तो उस किस्म का भरोसा होना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात मिलिटरी के सबंध मे मुझे यह कहनी है कि ऐसी बहादुर मिलिटरी शायद ही दुनिया मे कही और हो । वह लोग जिस तरीके से लडे उसकी मिसाल मिलना मुश्किल है । सिविलियन मे और उनमे फर्क है । सिविलियन मे जब ज्यादा गर्मी होती है तो एयर कंडीशन लगा लेते है जब सर्दी होती है तो एयर कंडीशन हटा देते है । मिलिटरी का आदमी जो 17 हजार फुट की ऊंचाई पर तैनात है वह न तो एयर कंडीशन लगा सकता है न हटा सकता है । उसे तो खडे रहना पडता है, सांप, बिच्छू किसी का डर उसे नही होता है । इनसे भी ज्यादा खतरनाक दुश्मन का डर उसे नही होता है । तो यह लोग जब ऐसी जगह काम करते हैं तो इन्हें पूरी सहूलियत देनी चाहिए । खाने पीने का बन्दोबस्त इन के लिए अच्छा होना चाहिए । गो कि खाना मिलता अच्छा है लेकिन बाज वक्त कुछ ऐसा सुना जाता है कि वह उतना अच्छा नही होता । तो बेहतरीन से बेहतरीन खाना उन को खिलाया जाय । हम लोग जो यहां काम करते है, एयर कंडीशंड मकानो मे बैठते है उन्हे खाना थोड़ा कम भी मिले तो कोई बात नही है, लेकिन मिलिटरी को अच्छे से अच्छा खाना मिलना चाहिए ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मिलिटरी के किसी भी सेक्शन मे डिसकंटेंटमेंट नही होना चाहिए । आज तक हमे पता है कोई डिसकंटेंटमेंट नही रहा है और जगजीवन बाबू के जमाने मे भी कोई डिसकंटेंटमेंट नही है । लेकिन जो भी ऐसी बाते हो उनको दूर करना चाहिए ।

मुल्क की आजादी की रक्षा करना यह कोई एक दिन का सवाल नही है । जगजीवन बाबू को मालूम है कि 90 साल हम लोग अंग्रेजो से लडे 1857 से ले कर 1947 तक, तब जाकर हमारी आजादी की जंग खत्म हुई, लेकिन डिफेंस का जहां तक सवाल है वह कोई एक दिन मे खत्म नही होने वाला है । जब तक सूरज और चांद रहेंगे जबतक गंगा जमुना मे पानी रहता है तब तक हमारे डिफेंस के लिए मिलिटरी को काम करना है । जब तक हमारे देश के एक-एक आदमी के अन्दर एक-एक खून का कतरा है तब तक अपने बोर्डर को हमे डिफेंड करना है । इसलिए इस बात को दृष्टि में रख कर अपनी मिलिटरी के लिए वैसा प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए ।

जो यह मिलिटरी के परसोनल हैं जब वह नौकरी से निकाल दिए जाते हैं तो उन लोगों को ऐसे ही नहीं छोड़ देना चाहिए। उनके लिए हर तरह की सहायता और सहूलियत का इंतजाम होना चाहिए। वे बेचारे ट्रेन्ड लोग हैं। मैंने तेलंगाना में एक इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट के अफिसर को इनके लिए लिखा था तो उसका जवाब मिला कि मुल्की के रूल इसमे रोड़ा अटकाते है। मैं जगजीवन बाबू से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि यह मुल्की के रूल मिलिटरी के परसोनेल के लिए अप्लाई नहीं होने चाहिए। वे लोग हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी कोने मे जायें उनको सरकार की ओर से नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए। जो आदमी अपनी जान पर खेल कर हर किस्म की कुर्बानी दे सकता है, मुल्क की प्रेस्टिज को बढ़ाता है, उसके साथ ऐसा बर्ताव नहीं होना चाहिये।

आज हम पाकिस्तान से जीते है तो इसका मतलब यह है कि हर आदमी का सिर ऊंचा उठा है, 1962 में हमारी जो डिफीट हुई थी, उसका कुछ न कुछ कम्पेन्सेशन हुआ है। लेकिन मैकमोहन लाईन के बाजू को हमारा जितना हिस्सा गया है, वह कब लेगें? उसके लिए हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिए। जब तक उसे वापस नहीं लेंगे, हिन्दुस्तान छोटा रहेगा, नामुकम्मिल हिन्दुस्तान रहेगा। हमारे बाप-दादाओं ने जितना भारतवर्ष हम को दिया था, वह कम हो गया है, इस बात का हमको दुख है। मैकमोहन लाइन के अन्दर आकर हमारा जितना हिस्सा चाइना ने आक्यूपाई किया है, वहां से उसको हटाना पड़ेगा। यह डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री का ही मामला नहीं है, इस में हमारी दोनों मिनिस्ट्रीज एक्सटर्नल अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री और डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री इन्वाल्व्ड हैं, इसलिए इन दोनों मिनिस्ट्रीज को बैठ कर कोई स्कीम बनानी चाहिए।

इसके बाद मैं अपनी तीनों सर्विसिज के चीफ, बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स और जितने हमारे सिविल आफिसर्ज-इनएक्शन थे, जिन्होंने हमारे मिलिट्री वालों का दिन-रात साथ दिया हैं, उनको बधाई देता हूं और आप को धन्यवाद देते हुए अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशयारपुर): मैडम चेयरमैन, आज का मजमून इस लिये ज्यादा अहमियत रखता है कि कुछ अर्सा हुआ हमारी फौजों ने जितनी बहादुरी से, जितना समझदारी से और जितनी मतानत से काम किया है, उसकी मिसाल शायद हमारी हिस्ट्री में नही मिलती। यह डिफेन्स का महकमा इतना इम्पोर्टेन्ट है कि इस पर जितना भी कहा जाय, कम है। बहादुरी के अलफाज कहने के बजाय, हमारे एन्टनी साहब ने, जो यहां से चले गये, कुछ ऐसी बातें कहीं, जिस से, बजाय इसके कि जितनी हम ने नेशनल इन्टेग्रेशन हासिल की है, जितना हमारी फौजों के केजिल ने काम किया है, जितना हमारे सिपाहियों ने काम किया है, जितना हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर और उनके साथियों ने काम किया है, हमारे डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर ने काम किया है, उस की प्रशंसा और तारीफ की जाती, उन्होंने कहा कि क्यों उन को एक्सटेन्शन दे दी गई। हमने उन लोगों के काम को इज्जत अफजाई की है, उन लोगों को जो आनर दी जा सकती है, वह दी है। उनके अल्फाज इस बात को जाहिर करते हैं कि मुल्क में कोई कान्फिलक्ट पैदा किया जाय, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह कभी भी देश के हक में नहीं है। वह इस किस्म की बातें यहां पर करते हैं और चले जाते हैं। हमने उनसे कहा कि दूसरों की भी सुनिये, लेकिन सुनने के लिए यहां पर नहीं बैठे। यह बात

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]
ऐसी है जिसको बहुत सीरियसनेस से देखना चाहिये . . . .

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : उम्र ज्यादा हो गई है ।

डा० कैलाश : नेशनल डिफेन्स कान्सिल की मीटिंग नहीं हुई या उन को नहीं बुलाया, इसलिए नाराज हो गये हैं ।

श्री दरबारा सिंह : मुझे उनकी नाराजगी का ख्याल नहीं है, लेकिन जिन अलफाज मे उन्होंने कहा है, वह समझदारी के अलफाज नहीं है . . .

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे (बेतूल) बेहूदगी है ।

श्री दरबारा सिंह : बेहूदगी मैं नहीं कहता, यह लफ्ज इसके लिए दुरुस्त नहीं है ।

14 दिनो की जो जंग हुई सारा संसार उसको देख रहा था, उसमें हिन्दुस्तान कैसे निकल पायेगा. लेकिन हमारी फौजो ने उस मुहिम को बिलकुल साफ कर दिया । जो लोग हम पर बार-बार हमले करते थे, मैं उनकी जनता के खिलाफ नहीं कहना चाहता, लेकिन याहया खा और उनके साथियो के बारे मे कहना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने तमाम ताकत इस बात पर लगा दी कि डेमोक्रेसी न सिर्फ उनके अपने मुल्क से खत्म हो जाय, बल्कि एक डैमोक्रेटिक मुल्क पर हमला कर के, उन्होंने हमारी डेमोक्रेसी को खत्म करने की कोशिश की । लेकिन इन 14 दिनों की जंग ने दिखा दिया कि वे कहीं के नहीं रहे । संसार भर की हिस्ट्री मे ऐसा कभी देखने मे नहीं आया कि इतने बड़े सिपाही ने हथियार डाले होंगे और कहा हो कि हम आपके सुपुर्द होते हैं, जो मर्जी हो कर लो । यह हमारे इन बहादुरों की वजह से हो सका, जिसको आज एन्टनी साहब किसी और ढंग से पेश करना चाहते हैं । आज उनकी बदौलत हमारा देश एक बड़ा देश बन सका ।

हमारी ज्योग्रेफिकल कन्डीशन्ज ऐसी है, जिसमे तरह तरह के ख्याल रखने की जरूरत है—मिलिट्री प्वाइन्ट आफ व्यू से और दूसरे प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से । लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हू—क्या यह कम है कि हमारी पब्लिक और फौजों मे कितना तआवुन रहा, हमारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का, वजीरे आजम और दूसरे वजीरो का कितना तआवुन रहा । यह कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं है तो क्या है ? इसमे लोगो ने भी हजारो नहीं, लाखो नहीं, करोड़ो रुपया जेवर की शक्ल म और दूसरी तरह से पेश किया इस देश की आजादी को कायम रखने के लिए और अपने मुखालिफो के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए जो कि हम पर हमला करते रहते है । यह बात उनको समझनी चाहिए जब वह डिफेन्स पर बोलते हैं । मैं तो कहता हूँ कि डिफेन्स पर जितना खर्च किया गया है उससे भी ज्यादा करने की जरूरत है । कई और चीजे है जिनके लिए मैं बाद मैं अर्ज करता हूँ ।

एक बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि फौज वालों का 35 साल मे रिटायरमेंट हो जाता है लेकिन उस वक्त तो उनमे जोश होता है, लड़ने की हिम्मत होती है और वह सर्विस करने के काबिल होते है । जो रिटायर होकर चले जाते हैं उनके लिए आप कहते है कि हम उनका इन्तजाम करेंगे, उनको रोटी पानी का और उनको जमीन पर बिठायेंगे लेकिन तब तो वे जवान होते हैं । उनको शायद पेंशन भी कम मिलती हैं । इसलिए उनको पेंशन भी ज्यादा मिले और

जब एजेड हो जायें तब वे रिटायर हों तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं कुछ और बातें कहना चाहता हू। एरानाटिक कमेटी की जो रिकमेंडेशन है उसके बारे मे ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हमारी जो प्लानिंग है; मिलिट्री प्लानिंग वह कम से कम आगे दस सालों के लिए होनी चाहिए और उसमे जो स्पेशलिस्ट्स है—एकोनामिक्स के टेक्नालाजी के और पोलिटिकल साइंस के वे माहिर लोग होने चाहिए ताकि सारे पर्सपेक्टिव में आगे के हालात को देखकर कि इस तरह से काम चलाना हैं उसकी प्लानिंग उनके दिमाग मे हो। यह निहायत जरूरी बात है।

डिफेन्स प्रोडक्शन के बारे मे भी मैं कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। हमारी 28 फैक्टरीज चल रही है जो कि पुरानी और बोसीदा है। वह कम प्रोडक्शन देती हैं इसलिए उनका रिप्लेसमेंट होना चाहिए। यह सही है कि आज कुल कैपेसिटी से उनको चला रहे हैं लेकिन अगर कोई डिसआर्डली चीज हो जाये और वह बन्द हो जाये तो इमीडिएटली उनका रिप्लेसमेंट नही हो सकता है। इसलिए उनके लिए कुछ रुपया रखना चाहिए।

इसके साथ साथ अपनी इंडियन फील्ड गन जो है उसको स्पीड अप करना चाहिए। उसको जल्दी से जल्दी आपरेशन मे लाना चाहिए। इसी तरह से कानपुर मे मीडियम मशीनगन जो इन्फैन्ट्री के लिए है उसमे कितना काम हुआ है और उसको कब तक तैयार करना है—यह बात मैं मंत्री जी की नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ। इसके अलावा आर्टिफिशल लासेज जो हैं वह निहायत जरूरी हैं—पहाड़ों पर भी जरूरी हैं और मैदानों पर भी जरूरी हैं। हम उनको इम्पोर्ट करते हैं इसलिए उसके लिए कहीं फैक्टरी लगाइये। मिलिट्री के लिए यह सब चीजें निहायत जरूरी हैं। सारे साधनों के लिए हम किसी पर मुनहसिर न रहें बल्कि हमको इनके मामले मे सेल्फ सफीशिएन्ट होना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके साथ साथ मे रिसर्च और डेवलपमेंट की बाबत अर्ज करना चाहता हूं। एक हजार से ज्यादा आपकी रिसर्चेज हो रही हैं। जो बहुत नाजुक और सफिस्टिकेटेड रिक्वायरमेंट्स हैं आपरेशनल रिक्वायरमेंट्स उनका हमे सारा हिसाब रखना चाहिए। जैसे राडार जो है वह बहुत इम्पार्टेन्ट है। ऐसे जितने इक्वीपमेन्ट्स है उनमे साइंटीफिक तौर पर पूरे तौर पर कहा तक तरक्की की जा सकती है उस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा तवज्जह देने की जरूरत है। मेकेनिकल माइन लेयर्स के बारे मे कहा गया है लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि माइन्स को क्लियर करने, साफ करने की जो बात है उसका मेकेनिकल तरीका भी हमे एडाप्ट करना चाहिए।

फौजियो के कपड़ो और दूसरी बातें के बारे मे मैं ज्यादा नही कहना चाहता क्योंकि उसको तो आप देख ही रहे हैं लेकिन मे न्यूट्रिशयस फूड की तरह तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हू। बरफ मे जो हमारे फौजी रहते है उनको मदद करने के लिए, जो खाने की जरूरत है या कपड़े की जरूरत है या और जो साफिस्टकेटेड चीजें होनी चाहिए उनको हमे देखना है ताकि जहा वे लड़ाई करते हैं वहां पर दूसरी तरफ उनका ध्यान न जाये कि हमारी फूड वैल्यू कम हो गई है या हम कमजोर पड़ गए हैं। मैंने बार्डर्स पर देखा है, मैं पहाड़ों पर तो नही गया लेकिन पंजाब के बार्डर पर मैंने देखा है कि लोग ट्रेंचेज में पड़े हैं।... (व्यवधान)...मै अर्ज कर रहा था कि इनकी

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

सारी चीजों की ज्योग्राफिकल कंडीशन्स क्या हैं उसके मुताबिक उनके लिये खाने, पीने का और दूसरी जरूरत की चीजों का इन्तजाम किया जाय।

एक कंटोनमेंट ऐक्ट 1924 में बना था, बहुत बोसीदा है क्योंकि जिस वक्त बना तब के और अब के हालात में जमीन आसमान का अन्तर है। वहां कुछ रस्ट्रिक्शन्स हैं उन को दूर करना चाहिए, जैसे मेम्बरशिप के लिए और दूसरे हल्को को अन्दर लाने के लिये। कौन कौन से एरियाज होने चाहिए, ऐमिनिटीज क्या देनी हैं, उसके लिए एक नये ढंग से सोचना चाहिये, और इस बारे में जरूर विचार करना चाहिये तथा जल्दी होनी चाहिये।

मैं ऐप्रीसियेट करता हूं कि सरकार के इस स्टैप को जो इसने एक्स-सर्विसमैन को सैटिल करने के लिये उठाया है। बहुत कुछ किया है, मकान भी बनाये जा रहे हैं, उन के लिये इंडियन आयल कारपोरेशन ने उन को पैट्रोल पम्प के ठेके और दूसरी चीजें देने के लिये प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है। इसी के साथ-साथ पेंशन के लिये भी जो इस सरकार ने किया है वह एक हिस्ट्री है, दुनिया के किसी मुल्क में ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। यह एक कारनामा है, संसार में ऐसा कहीं नहीं हुआ है कि तीन चौथाई जो बड़े अफिसर हैं उन की जितनी पेंशन बनती है, और जो जंग में शहीद हुए हैं, उतनी पेंशन लगातार उनकी विडो को मिलती रहेगी। यह भारत सरकार ने किया है, और इसी दफा किया है। ऐसा दुनिया में कहीं नहीं हुआ है। इसलिये जहां आप ने यह किया है उसके साथ-साथ जितनी जमीन जो सरकारी है और मिलिट्री के कब्जे में है वह उन को, यानि ऐक्स-सर्विस मैन को, ट्रैक्टर और दूसरी सहूलियतें दे कर, खेती करने के लिये, और काम के लिये अलाट करनी चाहिये ताकि वे अपनी रोटी कमा सकें।

जो रोड्स हैं उनके बारे में खास ध्यान देना चाहिये, खासकर जो बौर्डर एरियाज हैं। काफी हल्कों में ठीक रोड्स बनायी गयी हैं। लेकिन कुछ ऐसी इम्पोर्टेन्ट रोड्स हैं जो मिलिट्री के नुक्तेनिगाह से जरूरी हैं लेकिन अभी तक नक्शे पर ही हैं, एक्चुअली बनी नहीं हैं। इन रोड्स का बनाना जरूरी है। जो पैरलल रोड्स हों, स्ट्रैटेजिक रोड्स हों उनको लाजिमी तौर पर बनाने की निहायत जरूरत है, जितनी जल्दी बनाया जा सके उतना ही अच्छा होगा।

जहां तक इस डिमान्ड का ताल्लुक है इसके बारे में एक आनरेबिल मेम्बर साहब कह रहे थे कि 200 करोड़ रु० इस से बे आसानी से हजम किया जा सकता है। उन्हों ने कहा कि मंत्री जी ने उनको बताया कि 1962 में कुछ नहीं हुआ, 1965 में शास्त्री जी मिले तो इन से बात करते थे, कहते हैं कि कानफिडेंस में हमें नहीं लिया जाता था। कहते हैं कि शास्त्री जी ने हमें बताया। ऐसी कन्ट्राडिक्शन की बहुत बातें हैं। लिखने में वह बहुत माहिर हैं, लेकिन सोचने में कासिर हैं। ये ऐसी बातें हैं जिनका कोई सर पैर नहीं है। यह मौका ऐसा है कि हमें अपने सिपाहियों को आफिसर्स को, प्रधान मंत्री जी को और डिफेंस मिनिस्टर तथा दूसरे लोगों को इस बात के लिये मुबारकबाद देना चाहिये कि उन्हों ने हिस्ट्री में ऐसा काम किया है जो कम ही देखने में आता है। और मैं समझता हूं कि जैसी हमारी पौलिसी महात्मा गांधी से ले कर आज तक चली आ रही है उसी के मुताबिक हमारी सारी तैयारी है। हम किसी देश पर हमला नहीं करना चाहते लेकिन अपने देश पर अगर हमला हो जो

उसका पूरी शिद्दत से, पूरे जोर से मुकाबला करते हैं। बेशक हमारा ऐग्रीमेंट रशिया के हुआ हो या और किसी से हमारे ताल्लुकात अच्छे होने वाले हों ये सारी चीजें इसलिये हैं कि संसार भर में अमन कायम हो। और अगर उस रास्ते में कोई रुकावट आयेगी, किसी ढंग से, परसुएशन से, कहने से, मिलने से, समिट से वह रुकावट दूर नहीं होती तो उसका मुकाबला करने के लिये और उसको तहस नहस करने की हम को इजाजत है।

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, or the first time in history we are having a defence debate after a moment of glorious victory and I must start by offering congratulations for the bravest and the best effort made in Indian history to our revered Prime Minister and the Minister of Defence and the Service Chiefs of the armed forces. It was Ambedkar, one man from the masses, who gave India the constitution of democracy and it is another man, Babu Jagjivan Ram, who has stoutly defended the working of the constitutional democracy in India. I pay my humble respect to Babu Jagjivan Ram on this occasion.

As we are marching from one victory to another and our steps are becoming firmer and stronger, and the gaze of the world is becoming sharper and sharper on us, there is no moment for us to keep back in satisfaction. There is every moment to march ahead with confidence and spirit of joy. But let us not take the glories more seriously than our own draw-backs.

I thank the hon. Minister of Defence for bringing out some deficiencies also into this very report. How was Pakistan more strong in the western sector than in the eastern sector has been amply brought to our notice. I quote from p. 17 of this Report:

"In the West too, Pakistan had the advantage of interior lines as their cantonments were situated in close proximity to the border; it was possible for Pakistani forces to be moved into battle positions with ease, speed and flexibility. Most of our cantonments, on the other hand, were situated for away from the border."

So, as I can see, the problem is one of the movement of armed forces and I can say that though we have 62 cantonments in this country, the deployment of our forces can be quicker if there is a second line of defence. Pathankot, Shakargarh and Dera Baba Nanak, these sectors, are Vulnerable and they will continue to be vulnerable in the days to come. Therefore, I would request that another railway line be constructed from Chandigarh to Pathankot by linking Nangal Dam and Talwara by rail and linking Chandigarh to Rupar by rail so that we can have quick movement of our troops. Unless we do this, we will not be able to cope with the situation if and when it arises in future.

Chandigarh is going to be the sheet of cantonment and from Chandigarh to Pathankot, we would require quick movement of our troops. With only one railway line and that too from Standerd, it will be very difficult for us to cope with the situation in the near future or in the distant figure, whenever it arises. So, this to my mind is the most immediate problem that should be tackled.

The defence of the country is not the concern of armed forces alone. It is not the concern of the Defence Ministry alone. It is equally the concern of the Ministy of Railways; it is equally the conbern of the Ministry of Transport and shipping. It is very good that we have railway lines in certain areas. It is equally important for the defence of the country that our borders are secure and new railway lines

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

are constructed in that sector so that our army personnel are moved quickly at a moment's notice to where the situation demands them.

I would request the hon. Minister of Defence to kindly examine and have consultations with the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Transport and shipping, to have the proposal examined and accepted in the near future.

Then, I have to refer to another thing and that is the shortage in staff. I am surprised to know that in every branch of armed forces, army, navy and air force, this should be brought to our notice that adequate response is not forthcoming. There is an overall deficiency of about 4600 officers in the army alone. What can we expect at the moment of success? We should have had the optimum recruitment. I would request the hon. Minister of Defence to see to it that at no moment of our history, much less in this period, when the complexities are many, we should rest content with that. We should have all the recruitment that has been sanctioned and that is adequate for the purpose.

Similarly, it has been pointed out in the Report itself that the intake for the Short Service Commissions is also not encouraging. Again, the response to N. D. A., I. M. A. and O. T. S. is also not very adequate. I would request him to kindly look into this matter so that, on the one hand. we are able to bring the brave amongst us, to the armed forces, and on the other hand we are able to solve the problem of unemployment, Similarly, the Navy and the Air Force too present a picture of this type. I am not going to dilate longer on this point because there is another urgent matter that requires more attention, and that is resettlement of ex-servicemen. 'Jai Jawan' is bravely sounded and acclaimed when the war is on, but unfortunately and unluckily, to my chagrin and frustration, the jawan is forgotten the moment the war is over. I have seen with what effort I had to convince the Deputy Minister of Railways to attach one bogie to the Kashmir Mail for Hoshiarpur. A direct train was not allowed but only one bogie was sanctioned, and that too with great efforts after we had paid about nine visits to the Ministry of Railways. Mr. Darbara Singh, Deputy leader of the Congress Party, and myself were going for what? For a single bogie for the welfare of ex-servicemen. The ex-servicemen or an active serviceman, when he goes on leave, has to rub shoulders with the milling crowds! He is not able to get reservation of one seat. What sort of injustice to the armed forces! What sort of homage we pay to the ex-servicemen! Their windows come and we are unable to give them seats. I say this here right in the presence of the hon. Minister of Defence. I wrote a letter to the Prime Minister moved by her inspiring address here when she said, "the black-out has been lifted, but the lights in some houses have been extinguished". I was moved to see the plight of the soldiers. I requested the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister—He was also given a copy of that letter—to see to it that some sort of a working arrangement is made, a Parliamentary committee is appointed on the pattern of the Parliamentary Committee for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes If the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is important for our country, Sir, the welfare of ex-servicemen and active servicemen is an equally important issue, if not more important. I hope, something will be done in this regard. If there is no supervisory agency in the country in which Members of Parliament are associated, how can we know what is being done? The Directorate General of Re-settlement, we are called upon to believe, has done much for the ex-servicemen of the country. Just today I have received a letter from one of my friends saying that the rules have been so framed in a particular State of India that only those

ex-servicemen would be coverd for reservation of posts who joined the army after 1962. What sort of injustice is this? There should be some uniformity of rules to be observed in each and every State of India. We cannot have a date for them. We had a date with history, and we would like to see that the price and bravery of the man who has served in the army are not subjected to bureaucratic pulls and regional discrimination. We must see to it that the ex-serviceman or active serviceman is not allowed to wander from pillar to post. The file moves slowly and slowly. One professor from Mysore State conducted research and found that 289.4 days were required for a file to mature. Why does such a situation develop? It requires just one moment for decision. One moment of brave decision is required for the army man to go into the front and shed his blood for the defence of the country. Why should a file take a longer time? I want that this bureaucratic bulge and red-tapism should be destroyed by one stroke of pen. If the defence Ministry cannot do it, our armed forces will not be able to share and appreciate the national courage and the joy for victory.

There was a time in history when, for pension, people used to go to the office of Tahsildar. It was a matter of pride when I saw military officers going into to the homes of widows, going into the villages and ensuring that their pension cases were disposed of. I wrote to the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister that the pension money to the army widows and ex-servicemen should be paid by money order, but I see no reply; it has not been done. I want to know why it has not been done.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM : It has been done.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : It is all right if it has been done at long last. I thank you, Sir, for this.

There are some aspects which have to be looked into. For example, we prefer individual basis for help to the army man. We are offering him pension. The widow of a Captain, had he lived, would have sent her children to a public school. The widow may be given pension, the life-long salary of the army officer. But she will be living in a village which has no post office, which has no railway station. She may be spending her days of life in a place where she may have no drinking water. There may not be one drop of drinking water to the wife of a brave man who has shed the whole of his blood for the defence of the country, perhaps, far way in Bangla Desh or on the western sector and she has to walk for miles for a drop of water. I wrote to the Prime Minister as also to the hon. Defence Minister that some sort of priority should be given to those areas wherefrom brave army men come. I think we are giving top priority only to those sections of society under pressure of trade unions or under pressure of this strike or that strike. Don't these war widows and the people who have been brave enough to sacrifice their all for the sake of the country deserve a better deal? I want they should be treated rather more sympathetically.

There are some problems which need our notice. We are now increasing the age for recruitment to IAS from 24 to 26. Similarly, we are extending the age of retirement for a Professor or a Lecturer from 60 to 63. But why are we not extending the age of retirement from Army? Here, I support Sardar Darbara Singh and I will put it in concrete terms that the age for retirement from the Army should be increased from 35 to 40 and also the amount of pension should also be increased.

Sir, I have no words to describe the bravery of our armed forces. I have come across bravery in a visible and concrete form in the face of soldiers of my own State which still has no Sainik School or,

[Prof Narain Chand Parashar]

my district of Kangra which has no Central School for the education of the children of the Defence personnel. Though there are 132 Central Schools in the country and though district Kangra has the highest ratio in the matter of contribution to the Defence Forces, it has no Central School or a Sainik School and I hope it will n t be too much for us to expect that before the next report appears, we may not have to say the same thing again.

I have been able to see what sort of people these brave soldiers are. I will give you an instance to show of what stuff they are made. Sir, Shakespeare might have said :

> "Our life is such stuff as dreams are made on."

But here is the native bravery coming forth. An Army contingent was required to move across the Dera Baba Nanak Bridge before dawn and save the bridge on 5th December last year and some army officers wanted to know who would go there. A congingent from the Dogra Regiment came forward and they were asked to take their meals with them. They said 'No. We would go there and conquer and then only we would take our bread'. But there was compulsion that they should take the food. Then they said, 'We would take the first drop of water only from the other bank of the river.' They crossed the bridge before sun-rise and hoisted the Indian tri-colour there and then only they sipped water. With these brave persons amidst us I think it would be our duty to look to their comfort and look to them with sympathy and I hope as we show sympathy to the freedom fighters of old, the same sympathy we should show to these people also. Here, let me quote an Urdu couplet .

> सरफरोशी की तमन्ना अब हमारे दिल मे है
> देखना है जोर कितना बाजुए कातिल मे है

This seems to have inspired our heroes in the armed forces.

Whether the *qatil* be Nixon or Mao or their ally it does not matter. Mao may say that power grows out of the barrel of the gun. It does not matter whether it is Mao or Nixon or their allies to our forces. They will deal with them effectively. Sir, our armed forces can claim the best honour in the world. Glory to them all.

Thank you.

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (सागर) : सभापति महोदय, रक्षा मन्त्रालय को बधाई देना चाहती हूँ और साथ साथ यह भी कहना चाहती हू कि हमारे जवानो ने जो लड़ाई लड़ी उसके लिए वे तो बधाई के पात्र है ही, लेकिन केवल उन्होंने ही अकेले लड़ाई नही लड़ी है। जनता के अन्दर हमारी महिलाओं ने भी बड़ी मदद उस में की है। जगह जगह उन्होंने जेवर उतार कर दिए और हमारे जवानों को स्टेशनों पर जहां जहा वह जाते थे चाय पानी डबल रोटी मक्खन, खाना पीना सब उन्हे तैयार करके उन्होंने दिया, उनकी विदाई की और उन्हें तिलक लगाया। उनके लिए प्रार्थना की कि वह विजयी होकर लौटे।

इसके साथ साथ मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में सागर जिले के अन्दर मकरोनियां स्टेशन के पास के पन्द्रह बीस गांव मिलिटरी के लिए लिये जा रहे हैं जहां बड़ी उपजाऊ जमीन है, लाखों मन गल्ला पैदा होता है। उस से लाखो लोग बेघर होने जा रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो हमारी सरकार कहती है कि कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाओ, जय जवान जय किसान का नारा दिया जाता है। जब तक जय किसान नहीं होगा तब तक जय जवान भी नही हो सकता क्योंकि किसान लोग गल्ला

और दूसरी चीजें पैदा करके उनको देते हैं तब वह लड़ते हैं। अगर वह गल्ला उत्पन्न करके न दें तो मिलिटरी वाले एक दिन नहीं लड़ सकते। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहती हूँ, हमारे विद्याचरण जी बैठे हैं, उनकी जमीन जो हवाई अड्डे के लिए ले रहे है उसको छोड़ दिया जाय और जहां जंगल का एरिया है वहां मिलिटरी को इन पन्द्रह बीस गांवों के बदले में जमीन दे दी जाय। अभी मै जब अपने यहा गई थी तो वहां की जनता ने मुझे घेर लिया और मुझ से कहा कि आप रक्षा मन्त्री से कहिए कि हमारी जमीन न ली जाय। हम कहां जायं? तो एक आन्दोलन उठने वाला है। इसलिए मै अपील करती हूं कि जगल का एरिया लिया जाय, जहां पहाड़ी इलाका है, वह लिया जाय। लेकिन जहां उपजाऊ जमीन है वहां नही लेना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी महिलाएं भी अब इतनी पढ़ी लिखी होने लगी हैं कि उनको भी हवाई जहाज मे रक्षा कार्यों के लिए लेना चाहिए। हवाई शिक्षा के साधन उनके लिए मिलने चाहिएं, उन्हे भी इसकी शिक्षा दी जानी चाहिए और मेडिकल में हमारी डाक्टरनी और नर्सेज है, बहुत सी लड़कियां हमारी है जो उसमे काम करती हैं, जब जवान जख्मी होते हैं तो वह उनकी सेवा करती हैं। तो लड़कियों को भी उसमें भर्ती करना चाहिए।

मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहती क्योंकि हमारे बहुत से भाइयों ने मुझ से पहले सब कुछ कह दिया है। एक बात जरूरी है जो मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि जब गोवा में लड़ाई हुई थी तो हमारे जवानों की विजय हुई थी, सिकन्दराबाद में लड़ाई हुई थी तो हमारे जवानों की विजय हुई थी, और अभी की लड़ाई में भी हमारे जवानों की विजय हुई है। तो हमारे जवान तो हर वक्त तैयार रहते है लड़ने के लिए और हमारी विजय होती है, लेकिन हमारे यहां की जो राजनीति है, सब लोग कहते हैं कि आप एटम बम क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं? मगर मैं समझती हूं रक्षा मन्त्री सही बात को नही बता सकते कि बनाते हैं या नहीं बनाते हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करती हूं कि जब सभी बड़े बड़े देश अमेरिका रूस और चाइना वगैरह ऐटम बम बना रहे हैं तो हमें बनाने में क्या आफत है? अगर आप बनाते हैं और उसे जाहिर नही करना चाहते है तो अच्छी बात है। लेकिन भीतरी तौर पर उस की तैयारी जरूर होनी चाहिए जब चाइना ने हमारे साथ लड़ाई की थी तो हम धोखे में रह गए थे हम हिन्दुस्तान और चाइना को भाई भाई समझते थे, वह शिक्षा हमने दी थी अभी अभी हमने बंगला देश जीता है उसके लिए रक्षा मन्त्री को भी मैं बधाई देना चाहती हूं और प्रधान मन्त्री को भी। साथ साथ यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि दुश्मन का कोई भरोसा नहीं। हमारे जवानों की तैयारी और बार्डर पर जितनी हमारी तैयारी होनी चाहिए वह की जाय। हम चुप न बैठे रहें ताकि वक्त आने पर हमारी रक्षा हो।

एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लड़के बहुत अच्छा काम करने वाले होते हैं क्योंकि शुरू से वह काश्तकारी का काम करते हैं, वजन ढोते हैं, बोझा उठाते हैं, लड़ाई में वह पीछे हट नहीं सकते। उनको भी सेना में मौका देना चाहिए। इतना ही कह कर मैं बधाई देती हूं और एक बात अन्त में और कह देती हूं कि हमारे यहां जो छतरपुर का इलाका है वहां पर एक बुन्देला रेजिमेंट खोलनी चाहिए

[श्रीमति सहोदराबाई राय]
ताकि उस इलाके के बुन्देला लोग डाके न डालें और जनता को तकलीफ न हो। इसलिए उन्हे भर्ती करने के लिए वहा एक बुन्देला रेजिमेंट जरूर खोले।

श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर (दुर्ग) सभापति महोदय, पिछली लड़ाई के बाद हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा जितनी अधिक बढ़ी है, उतनी पहली किसी लड़ाई के बाद नही बढ़ी। इसका श्रेय हमारी सेना के तीनो अंगो को तो निश्चित रूप से है ही, लेकिन सीमा सुरक्षा फोर्स को, हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री जी और हमारे रक्षा मन्त्री जी को भी है। इस लड़ाई के दौरान हमारी तीनो सेनाओ के बीच जितना सहयोग रहा उतना सहयोग, उतना कोआर्डिनेशन पहले कभी नही हुआ था—इसका श्रेय भी हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री और रक्षा मन्त्री को है।

अभी तक जितनी लड़ाइयाँ हुई है, उनसे हमे सबक लेना चाहिए। हमे किस तरह के शत्रु का मुकाबला करना पड़ेगा, उस के मुताबिक रक्षा की तैयारी होनी चाहिए। इस लड़ाई से हमे एक मुख्य सबक यह मिला है कि आगे भी पाकिस्तान और चीन के साथ लड़ाई हो सकती है और हो सकता है कि उसमे अमरीका भी उनका साथ दे, ऐसी स्थिति मे हमे अपनी थल सेना को तो मजबूत करना ही है, लेकिन साथ ही जल सेना और हवाई सेना को भी अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाना अत्यावश्यक है। अंग्रेजो के जमाने मे उन लोगो ने हमारी थल सेना को अधिक प्रमुखता दी थी और वायु सेना और जल सेना को प्रमुखता नही दी थी। इसका कारण यह था कि ब्रिटेन से सबसे अधिक खर्च की सेना पर होता है, वह जल सेना पर होता है और अपनी जल सेना के आधार पर वह समझते थे कि भारत मे जल सेना की आवश्यकता उतनी अधिक नही है।

अभी पिछली लड़ाई मे हमारी जल सेना ने बहादुरी का जितना अच्छा परिचय दिया है, उसकी जितनी प्रशसा की जाय, निसन्देह वह बहुत कम है। उन्होने कुछ ऐसे आश्चर्यजनक कार्य किये, जिनकी आशा नही थी। आशा इस लिए नही थी कि हमारे पास जो जहाज है, जैसे विक्रान्त या दूसरे जहाज, वे काफी पुराने है। हमारी रिपोर्ट मे भी यही लिखा हुआ है कि ये काफी पुराने है। इस लिए आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हमे अच्छे और आधुनिक जहाज रखना चाहिये। सयोग की बात है कि हमारे देश के एक तरफ बगाल की खाडी है, जिसमे अण्डेमान और निकोबार आइलैंड्स है और दूसरी तरफ अरब सागर है लकादीव और मिनिकाय आइलैंड्स है, दोनो तरफ इन द्वीप समूहो मे कम से कम बडे जहाजो का होना बहुत आवश्यक है। हमे चाहिए कि हम इन द्वीप समूहो मे अपने जहाजी अड्डे बनाए, जल सेना के अड्डे और हवाई सेना के अड्डे बनाए, इससे हमे अपने देश की सुरक्षा मे बहुत सहायता मिलेगी। आई०एन०एस० विक्रान्त बहुत पुराना है, इससे पिछली लड़ाई के समय भी उसकी मरम्मत हो रही थी और इस वक्त भी लड़ाई के कारण हमे उसको लेना पड़ा, वरना इस समय भी उसकी मरम्मत हो रही होती। इस दृष्टि से बहुत आवश्यक है कि हमारे पास कम से कम दो आधुनिकतम एअर क्रॅफ्ट कैरियर्स हो, जिससे कि एक बगाल की खाड़ी मे और दूसरा अरब सागर मे रह सके। इस समय हमारी जहाजी सेना ने जो काम करके दिखाया है, यहाँ तक कि कराची के फ्यूल-डम्प को, उन के पैट्रोल के टैंको को जलाया, उसी तरह से

चटगांव में जो काम किया, इन सब से हमें सबक लेना आवश्यक हो गया है कि हम अपनी जल-सेना को बहुत शक्तिशाली बनाए। इसके लिए जो रकम मन्जूर की गई है, यद्यपि अन्य वर्षों से तो अधिक है, लेकिन और अधिक रकम की जरूरत है। यह ठीक है कि हमारे यहा कुछ समुद्री जहाज बनने शुरू हो गए है, लेकिन हमें उनको बहुत तेजी से अपने देश मे निर्माण करना है। यह ठीक है कि रूस के साथ हमारा इतने वर्षों का समझौता हुआ है, लेकिन अचानक हमला हो जाने पर रूस की सहायता के लिए हम प्रतीक्षा नही करते रहेंगे, इस लिए हमें हर किस्म के समुद्री फौजी जहाजो के लिए स्वावलम्बी होना चाहिए। किसी दूसरे पर अधिक समय तक निर्भर नही रह सकते हैं। लड़ाई के समय मे, जब तक हम अपने पैरो पर खड़े नही रहेंगे तब तक हम दूसरो पर भरोसा नही कर सकते हैं। इस लिए बहुत जरूरी है कि जल सेना को भी बहुत शक्तिशाली बनाया जाये।

इसी तरह से वायु सेना की बात है। इसकी तरफ कुछ वर्षों से ध्यान दिया गया है लेकिन अभी वह बहुत शक्तिशाली नही है। कुछ जहाज हम बनाने लगे हैं। एक तरह का विशेष जहाज और बनने वाला है जोकि बहुत शक्तिशाली होगा, शब्द की गति से भी अधिक तेज उड़ने वाला, सन 1980 तक उसके बनने की उम्मीद है। उसके उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ तैयारी हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...इस तरह का विमान बनाने का जो सवाल है इस पर हमारे राज्य मन्त्री श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल ध्यान दे रहे हैं लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि जितने हवाई जहाज बनाये जा रहे हैं, जैसी उसकी चर्चा है, उस पर और अधिक तेजी से निर्माण कार्य आरम्भ किया जाये।

हमारी जो आर्डनेंस फैक्ट्रीज हैं उनका उत्पादन काफी अच्छी तरह से हो रहा है लेकिन कुछ जगह जहा उत्पादन हो रहा है वहा के अनुभव से कुछ लोगों का कहना है कि उनमे वेस्ट कुछ अधिक हो रहा है। उदाहरण के तौर पर जबलपुर आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी मे फौजी मोटर गाड़ियों, जीपों आदि का उत्पादन हो रहा है लेकिन जितनी तेजी से उत्पादन होना चाहिए वह नही हो रहा है। उसकी क्षमता को और बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। राडार वगैरह के बनाने मे काफी तरक्की हुई है। इसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे रक्षा मन्त्रालय ने काफी ध्यान दिया है।

इस समय एक और बात की भी बड़ी आवश्यकता है। सन 1965 मे पाकिस्तान से जो हमारी लड़ाई हुई उसमे पाकिस्तान ने एक सबक यह लिया कि नेट हवाई जहाज से ज्यादा टक्कर न ली जाए। उसी प्रकार से हो सकता है कि इस लड़ाई मे हमारी जल सेना ने कराची बन्दरगाह पर जो आक्रमण किया उससे सबक लेकर अपनी रक्षा की तैयारी करे। उसी तरह से हमें भी अपनी स्ट्रैटजी अपनाने की आवश्यकता है कि हमारे रक्षा मन्त्रालय ने रक्षा उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध मे जो 15 साल का प्लान बनाया है उसके लिए किसी प्रकार से धन की कमी न होने पाए।

हमारे देश की जो थल सेना है उसमें अलग अलग रेजिमेंट्स हैं—जैसे महार रेजिमेंट, सिख रेजिमेंट—ये नाम बहुत पुराने हैं। इनके जो सैनिक हैं उनको उस नाम से प्रेम है लेकिन आज की बदलती हुई स्थिति मे यदि यह हो सके तो हमारे देश के इतिहास में जो पुराने बहुत शूरवीर हो चुके हैं, जो बहुत प्रख्यात रहे हैं उनके नाम पर इन रेजिमेंट्स को बदला जाए तो बहुत

[श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर]

अच्छा होगा—जैसे कि राणा, झांसी की रानी, शिवाजी या और जो हमारे इतिहास में लड़ाई के क्षेत्र में प्रख्यात रह चुके हैं उनके नाम पर रेजिमेंट्स के नामों को बदला जाए तो उत्तम होगा।

इसमें शक नहीं कि पिछली लड़ाई में हमारी सेना के जो जवान स्वर्गवासी हुए हैं उनकी विधवाओं और रिश्तेदारों को पहले से अधिक सुविधाएं दी गई हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जो हमारी सेना के जवान मोर्चे पर लड़ने के लिए जाते हैं, वे चाहे फौज के हों या बार्डर सिक्योरिटी फोर्स के उनका बीमा क्यों न अनिवार्य रूप से सरकारी खर्च पर कराया जाए। ऐसा करने से उन जवानों की विधवाओं या रिश्तेदारों को तत्काल ही कुछ रकम मिल सकेगी। यह रकम बहुत बड़ी न होकर चाहे तीन, चार या पांच हजार की ही हो और इसमें अफ़सर और सोल्जर में कोई अधिक फर्क न हो लेकिन बीमा कर देने से एक सोल्जर और उसके परिवार को कम से कम यह यकीन रहेगा कि एक रकम उनको फौरन मिल सकेगी। मैं समझता हूं सरकार को इस पर बहुत गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये और जितनी जल्दी हो सके बीमा कराने की स्कीम को लागू करना चाहिये।

तीसरा मेरा सुझाव यह है, जैसा अभी दो वक्ताओं ने कहा कि लड़ने वाली सेना के सिपाहियों की उम्र 35 से बढ़ा कर 40 कर दी जाय, मैं इसका समर्थक नहीं हूं। क्यों कि आज की लड़ाई में सब से ज्यादा जरूरत स्पीड की है और वह स्पीड 32, 33 साल के बाद नहीं रहती, कोई भी व्यक्ति 32, 33 साल के बाद तेज लड़ने के लिये सफल सिपाई नहीं गिना जा सकता है। इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि 40 वर्ष उम्र करना उचित नहीं होगा आज दुनिया में तेज लड़ने वाली फोर्स है उस की उम्र 32, 33 की होती है। हां, जब वहां से लोग निकलते हैं तो उन को बसाने की समस्या सामने आती है और यह दायित्व सरकार के ऊपर आ कर पड़ता है। इन को नौकरी देने में प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए। आज होता क्या है कि जो प्राथमिकता दी जाती है वह वस्तुतः लड़ने वाले लोगों को बहुत काम मिलती है, और जो सैनिक प्रतिष्ठानों में दफ़तर में काम करने वाले होते हैं उन को प्राथमिकता कई जगह मिल जाती है। ऐसी शिकायतें आयी हैं इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर हो सके तो सब से अधिक प्राथमिकता लड़ने वाले सिपाहियों को दी जाय।

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (झुंझुनू) : सभापति जी, रक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों को मन्जूर करते हुए यह सदन ही नहीं बल्कि सम्पूर्ण देश आज इस बात के लिये गौरवान्वित है कि हमारी फौजो ने जिस बहादुरी से काम किया ऐसी बहादुरी दुनिया के इतिहास में बहुत कम मिलती है। हमारी थल सेनायें प्रथम और द्वतीय विश्व युद्ध में बहुत बहादुरी दिखा चुकी हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की थल सेना दुनिया की सर्वोत्तम सेनाओं में से गिनी जाती है। लेकिन इस बार नभ और जल सेना ने जो काम किया वह भी सराहनीय है। हमारी जल सेना के पास जितने भी साधन थे उनको देखते हुए अपनी क्षमता से अधिक काम किया। जैसा पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा कि हमारे पास जितने जहाज हैं और पुरानी सामग्री है, आज की दुनिया को देखते हुए वह सामान बहुत कम है। लेकिन फर भी काफी बहादुरी से हमारी जल सेना ने काम किया। लेकिन आगे आने वाले समय में हो सकता है कि इस तरकीब को हमारा दुश्मन समझ ले। इसलिये अधिक से

अधिक नये साधन जल और थल सेनाओं के लिए जुटाने चाहियें । जल सेना को आधुनिक अस्त्रों से लैस किया जाये, नये जहाज हों और पनडुब्बियां बनानी चाहियें ताकि जल सेना और बहादुरी से काम कर सके ।

हमारी सेनाओं ने बहादुरी से काम किया, बांगला देश को मुक्ति दिलाई और पाकिस्तान को भी सबक सिखा दिया जो कई सदियों तक याद रखेगा । कुछ बातें मैं मंत्री महोदय की सेवा मे कहना चाहता हूँ, उनको इस रूप मे न लिया जाए कि मैं अपनी फौजों को क्रिटिसाइज करना चाहता हूं; या उनकी बहादुरी को कम करना चाहता हूँ : मैं उस क्षेत्र से आता हूं जहाँ हर परिवार मे से कम से कम एक सिपाही है, और हर विश्व युद्ध में हमारे इलाके के लोग शहीद हुए हैं । इस लड़ाई में भी 90 आदमी शहीद हुए और 46 आदमी आज भी मिसिंग हैं । इस लिए मैं फौज की बहादुरी मे विश्वास रखता हूं, उनकी सराहना करता हूं : लेकिन इस पाकिस्तान से हुए युद्ध ने हमें कुछ सबक सिखाए हैं उनकी ओर हमें आत्म-विश्लेषण करना चाहिये : जहां जहां हमारी फौजें बढ़ी हैं, और एक लाख पाकिस्तानी फौजों को गिरफ्तार किया है यह सब हमारी फौज की बहादुरी की वजह से ही सम्भव हो सका, लेकिन हमें यह भी सोचना चाहिए कि कुछ न कुछ पाकिस्तानी फौज में कमी थी जिसकी वजह से एक लाख फौज ने आत्म-समर्पण किया : इसलिये इस जीत को आधार मान कर और आगे की प्रगति में कोई बाधा पड़ जाये ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये : हमारे सामने पश्चिमी क्षेत्र का उदाहरण है जहां जहां पाकिस्तानी फौज हमारी फौज के मुकाबले में आई, उनमें से कुछ स्थानों पर हमारी फौज को पीछे हटना पड़ा : किन कारणों से हटना पड़ा, इसमें मैं नहीं जाना चाहता : लेकिन इससे हमें सबक लेना चाहिए । आइन्दा जब भी अवसर आये, चाहे वह पूर्वी क्षेत्र हो चाहे उत्तरी क्षेत्र हो, जहां भी हमारी फौजें दुश्मन की फौजों के सामने आयें, हमारी फौजों को एक कदम भी पीछे हटने के लिए मजबूर न होना पड़े :

खास तौर से जो हमारी एअर फोर्स है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि हमारे देश में लड़ाकू विमान बने हैं और अच्छे विमान बने है : चाहे 1965 का युद्ध हो चाहे 1971 का युद्ध हो, दोनों में हमारे लड़ाकू विमानों ने बड़ी बहादुरी के काम किये हैं : उन्होंने पाकिस्तान के हवाई जहाजों को नष्ट किया जो उसको अमरीका से मिले थे : लेकिन जहां तक एअर अटैक के डिफेन्स का सवाल है, हम महसूस करते हैं कि वह अंग कुछ कमजोर है : बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी एअर फोर्स के इतने मजबूत होते हुए भी पाकिस्तान के जहाज आगरा पर अटैक करते रहें, वह जयपुर से होकर निकलते रहे : लेकिन हम उनका आना रोक नही सके : हमारे रेडार सिस्टम में कोई कमी हो सकती है या डिफेन्स में कोई कमी हो सकती है इस को हम को महसूस करना चाहिए : मैं इस बात की ओर संकेत करना चाहूंगा अपने फौजी अधिकारियों के सामने कि हमारा एअर डिफेन्स मजबूत होना चाहिये : कहने की कई बातें हो सकती हैं, और उन की गुंजाइश भी है : यह हो सकता है कि जो हवाई जहाज ऊंचाई से आ सकते थे वह नीचे से आ रहे थे, जिसके कारण हमारा रेडार सिस्टम उसको पकड़ने में कामयाब नहीं हो सका : लेकिन हमको देखना चाहिये कि दुश्मन ऊंचाई से भी आयेगा और नीचे से भी आयेगा : वह जहां से भी आये, हमारा रेडार सिस्टम उसको पकड़ ले और हमारे लड़ाकू विमान उसको नष्ट कर दें :

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

जैसा अभी मैंने निवेदन किया, नेवी के लिये भी हम को अच्छे अच्छे जहाज मुहैया करने चाहिए। हमारा जो खुखरी जहाज नष्ट हो गया उससे हम को सबक लेना चाहिए। एक आम अफवा है, पता नही वह कहां तक सही है, शायद गलत ही होगी, लेकिन कहा जाता है कि उसका रेडार सिस्टम सही नही था इसलिये उसका नाश हुआ। यदि ऐसी कोई बात हो तो उसका निराकरण होना चाहिये और आगे से इस प्रकार का कोई नुकसान न हो।

इन बातो की ओर संकेत करते हुए मैं एक और बात निवेदन करना चाहूँगा। मिलिटरी इंटेलीजेंस में भी सुधार आवश्यक है। वह काफी अच्छी है लेकिन पश्चिमी क्षेत्र मे कई अफवाहें ऐसी थी जिन के विस्तार में मैं नही जाना चाहता, फिर भी हमारी फौज के अन्दर मिलिटरी इंटेलीजेंस कुछ कम थी, और जो कुछ भी कामयाबी पाकिस्तान हमारे यहा हासिल कर सका वह मिलिटरी इंटेलिजेंस की कमी के कारण ही। इसलिये हम को मिलिटरी इंटेलीजेंस बढाने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये।

हमारा देश धन देने को तैयार है, जवान देने को तैयार है। हमारे रक्षा मंत्रालय ने जो मांग पेश की शायद उस ने सकोच से पेश की है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारा देश धन देने को तैयार है, देश के पास धन की कमी नही है, लेकिन हम अपने बार्डर की सिक्योरिटी चाहते है। हमारे जवान भी काफी हैं। हमें गर्व होता है कि अगर कभी हम को पांच जवान भर्ती करने की आवश्यकता होती है तो एक हजार जवान भर्ती के लिये आकर लाइन में खड़े हो जाते हैं। हमारे जवान देश के लिये बड़ी से बड़ी कुर्बानियां देने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन कुछ दिमाग भी होना चाहिये। कुछ प्लैनिंग की भी आवश्यकता होती है। धन और जवान तो देश हमेशा देगा, लेकिन प्लैनिंग ऐसी होनी चाहिये कि देश का हर नागरिक इस बात को सोचे कि हमारा बार्डर बिल्कुल सुरक्षित है।

यहां पर अणु हथियारों के बारे में कुछ बहुत कहा गया है। हम पाकिस्तान से युद्ध मे जीते हैं, इसी से हमको सन्तोष नही कर लेना चाहिये हमारे दूसरे पड़ोसी देश भी हैं। चीन भी हमारा पड़ोसी देश है, लेकिन चीन से हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे नही है। आज उसके पास अणु हथियार हैं। हम इस बात को कहना चाहेंगे कि हम शांति में विश्वास करते है, लेकिन जिस के पास ताकत नही होती उसकी शांति की बात को कुछ कम माना जाता है। इसलिये मै निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि सरकार अपनी वर्तमान नीति पर पुनर्विचार करे। हमारे पास अणु हथियार होने चाहिये। मैं वह दिन देखना चाहता हू जब चीन की सरकार भारत सरकार से निवेदन करे कि हम आप के साथ शांति संधि करना चाहते हैं, और वह तभी होगा जब भारत चीन से अधिक शक्तिशाली होगा। इसलिये अणु हथियारों के निर्माण की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। उस को बनाना चाहिये, चाहे वह सीक्रेटली बनाया जाय चाहे खुले रूप से बनाया जाय लेकिन बनाया जाय और हम चीन से शक्तिशाली हो।

अब की बार जो जवान युद्ध में शहीद हुए हैं उनके लिए सरकार ने बहुत कुछ किया है। मैं उसकी सराहना करता हू। जैसा श्री दरबारा सिंह ने कहा दुनिया के इतिहास में इसकी कोई मिसाल नहीं है कि जितने जवान फौज के शहीद हुए हों उनके परिवार वालों को उनके बाकी टर्म की पूरी तनख्वाह दी गई हो। अभी यहां भी कहा गया है कि

रिटायर होने के बाद जवानों की बहुत कम देखभाल की जाती है। मैं भी महसूस करता हूं कि जो जवान एक्शन में मारे जाते हैं उनके परिवार वालों के लिए राज्य सरकारें जो घोषणायें करती हैं, उनकी पूर्ति की ओर बाद में वे बहुत कम ध्यान देती हैं। कई सहूलियतें देने की वे घोषणायें करते हैं लेकिन उनकी पूर्ति नहीं होती है। राजस्थान सरकार ने 1962 और 1965 मे जो जवान शहीद हुए थे उनके परिवार वालों के लिए घोषणा की थी कि 25 बीघा जमीन उनको या उनके आश्रितों को दी जाएगी। खेद है कि उस समय जो वादे किये गये थे उनको हमारी सरकार आज तक पूरा नहीं कर सकी है। बहुत सी विधवाएं हैं जिन को जमीन आज तक नही मिली है। अगर मिली भी है तो वह कैंसल कर दी गई है। जब लड़ाई हो रही होती है तब तो बढ़ चढ़ कर सहूलियतें देने की घोषणा की जाती है लेकिन बाद वे उनकी पूर्ति नही की जाती है। जब उनके परिवारो के लिए, उनकी विधवाओं के लिए कुछ नही होता है तब इसको देख कर हमारे दिल को दुख होता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि राज्य सरकारों का मामला हो या केन्द्रीय सरकार का मामला हो, जितनी घोषणाएं सहूलियतें देने के बारे में की जाती हैं उनको पूरा करने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, उनको पूरा किया जाना चाहिये।

18.00 hrs.

फौजी सिपाहियों की तनख्वाह को आप देखें। फोर्थ क्लास के जो सिविलियन कर्मचारी हैं उनसे भी कम तनख्वाह उनको दी जाती है। जवान घर से बाहर दूरस्थ स्थानों में रहते हैं, अपने घर वालों की वे जरा भी देख भाल नहीं कर सकते हैं जबकि फोर्थ क्लास का जो कर्मचारी है वह घर के नजदीक रहता है और दूसरे धंधे भी कर सकता है। जवानों की तनख्वाह बढ़नी चाहिये। उनको जो तनख्वाह दी जाती है उस में कुछ तो वृद्धि हुई है लेकिन आज भी वह बहुत कम है और उसको बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये। पेंशन का जो रिविजन हुआ है, 1962 से पहले जो रिटायर हो चुके हैं, इसका लाभ उनको नहीं मिला है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आज जो पेंशन के रूल हैं, वे उन पर भी एप्लाई हों।

फौजी स्कूलों में एक्स सर्विसमैन या सर्विंग सर्विसमैन के जो बच्चे पढ़ते हैं उनको जो स्कालरशिप की राशि दी जाती है वह उससे बहुत कम है जोकि होम मिनिस्ट्री द्वारा दूसरो को दी जाती है। यह उसके बराबर होनी चाहिए। उसी आधार पर फौजी स्कूलो मे पढ़ने वाले फौजियो के बच्चों को स्कालरशिप मिलना चाहिये।

जवानो को प्लाट्स देने की भी स्कीम की घोषणा हुई थी। राजस्थान सरकार ने झुनझुनु शहर मे दो ढाई सौ जवानों को प्लाट देने की स्कीम बनाई थी। रुपये भी जमा किए गए। लेकिन आज तक उनको इन प्लाट्स का कब्जा नही मिला। वे बेचारे मारे मारे फिरते हैं। इस तरह की चीजों को देख कर तकलीफ होना स्वाभाविक है। या तो राज्य सरकारें इस तरह की घोषणायें न करें जिनको वे पूरा न कर सकती हों और अगर करती हैं, तो उन्हें इनको पूरा करना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री का यह फर्ज है कि वे देखें कि जो घोषणाएं की गई हैं, वे पूरी हों।

राजस्थान नहर का भी मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। अगर इसको पूरा कर लिया

[श्री विश्वनाथ सिंह]

जाए तो यह डिफेंस का एक बहुत बड़ा साधन बन सकती थी। जिस तरह से पाकिस्तान ने इछोगिल नहर बनाई थी उसी तरह राजस्थान नहर भी हमारी डिफेंस मे हमारी बड़ी मदद कर सकती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस नहर को डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री को सौंप दिया जाना चाहिए और वह इसको पूरा करे। इसको पूरा कांडला तक मिला दिया जाय और अगर ऐसा कर दिया जाता है तो पश्चिमी क्षेत्र मे एक बहुत अच्छी डिफेंस की लाइन बन सकती है। इसको डिफेंस के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाना चाहिए और वह इसको पूरा करे। यह बहुत अच्छी डिफेंस की लाइन बन सकती है।

1962 के युद्ध के समय जो चीन के साथ लड़ा गया था हमारे उस समय के डिफेंस मिनिस्टर चव्हाण साहब झुनझुनु गए थे। वहां उन्होंने घोषणा की थी कि इस जिले में जहा के सत्तर हजार जवान आज भी एक्टिव सर्विस मे हैं या रिटायर हो चुके है, उनके बच्चो के लिए मिलिट्री कालेज होगा। उसकी बात तो दूर रही वहा उनके लिए मिलिट्री स्कूल भी नही खोला गया है। वर्तमान डिफेंस मिनिस्टर को मैं उनकी याद दिलाना चाहता हू। इस घोषणा को किए हुए दस साल पूरे होने को आए हैं। इस आश्वासन की वह पूर्ति करें। अगर मिलिट्री कालेज नही आप वहां खोल सकते हैं तो मिलिट्री स्कूल ही खोल दें।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं जो जवान शहीद हुए हैं, उनको अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं, जिन्होंने देश के लिए खून बहाया है, उनके आगे मैं नत मस्तक होता हूं और इन मांगो का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन): रक्षा मन्त्रालय जैसे महत्वपूर्ण मन्त्रालय की अर्थ की मांगों पर बहस हो रही है लेकिन शर्म की बात है कि कोरमपूर्ति नहीं है। सभापति महोदय, कोरमपूर्ति होनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय: घंटी बजाई जा रही है। अब कोरम हो गया है। श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट (अल्मोड़ा): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे इन महत्वपूर्ण अनुदानों पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

इस लड़ाई में प्रधान मंत्री तथा डिफेंस मिनिस्टर ने जिस तरह से पोलीटिकल डिसिजंन्ज लिये, उसके लिए मैं उनकी भूरी-भूरी प्रशंसा किये बिना नहीं रह सकता और वे हमारे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं।

मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओ ने जो बातें कही हैं, मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं, क्योंकि उसमे मेरा बहुत सा समय लग जायेगा।

सब से पहले मैं उस इलाके के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं जहां से मैं आता हू। उत्तर प्रदेश के आठ जिलो, उत्तर काशी, चमोली, गढ़वाल, टिहरी गढ़वाल, अलमोड़ा, नैनीताल, पिथौरागढ़ और देहरादून, मे कोई ऐसा परिवार नही होगा, जिसके सदस्य फौज मे न जाते हों। हाल के युद्ध में मारे गये पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के सिपाहियो के परिवारों को अधिक सुविधायें देने की आवश्यकता है। सब लड़ाईयों मे इस इलाके की सब से ज्यादा कैजुल्टीज हुई हैं और यहां के लोगों ने ही सब से ज्यादा सफर किया है। मगर अभी तक उन लोगों की ओर सरकार का ध्यान बिल्कुल नहीं गया है। उनके लिए कोई सुविधा के साधन नहीं उपलब्ध किये गए हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार तराई में जमीन देने के बारे में उन को सब से अधिक प्राथमिकता दे, ताकि उन लोगों को वहां बसाया जा सके। इसके अलावा

उनके लिए काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज़ खोली जायें, उन के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध हो, उनके लिए हाउसिंग की व्यवस्था की जाये, उनके लिए कोआपरेटिव ट्रांसपोर्ट यूनियनें बनाई जायें और टूरिस्ट होटलों की व्यवस्था की जाये। अगर ऐसी चीजें उन लोगों के लिए की गई तो उनका आर्थिक स्तर अच्छा होगा और वे लोग एक सेकेंड लाइन आफ डिफेंस के लिए एक अच्छी सेवा इस देश की कर सकेंगे।

इसके बाद मुझे यह कहना है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में सैनिक स्कूल खोलने की भी आवश्यकता है। अब तक सिर्फ एक स्कूल घोड़ाखाल में है जिस में कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लड़के बिलकुल ही नहीं लिए जाते क्योंकि अंग्रेजी की शिक्षा उन लोगों को नहीं होती और वह कम्पीटीशन मे नहीं आ सकते। इस लिए सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लड़के भले ही उससे फायदा उठाते हैं मगर उन स्थानीय आठ जिलों के लड़के उस से फायदा नहीं उठा पाते तो जो वहां के बहादुर और वीर लोग हैं जिन्होंने देश के लिए अपनी जानें दी हैं उनकी भावी संतान के लिए वहां सैनिक स्कूल होने चाहिए और उस मे भले ही वह हिन्दी जानते हों उनको लिया जाय और हिन्दी मीडियम से ही वह स्कूल चल सके तो चलाने की कोशिश की जाय।

सैनिकों के आश्रितों को रोजगार दिलाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में एक आयुध कारखाना स्थापित करने की नितांत आवश्यकता है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे किस्म की आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज़ वगैरह वहां पर खोली जायं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में सैनिक अस्पताल खोलने की आवश्यकता है। सरकार से मैं यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि उस इलाके में कोई व्यवस्था अस्पतालों की ठीक नहीं है। चालीस चालीस और पचास पचास मील पर वहां अस्पताल होते हैं पहाड़ों में, लोगों को आवागमन के भी साधन नहीं होते हैं कड़ी मुसीबत का सामना करना पड़ता है। तो सरकार को चाहिए कि कुछ इस दिशा में वहां के सैनिकों की मदद की जाय।

युद्ध में मारे गये जवानों के आश्रितों के लिए सैनिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोलने की आवश्यकता की ओर भी मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में वीरगति प्राप्त जवानों की विधवाओं की अत्यधिक शोचनीय स्थिति को सुधारने की भी बहुत ही आवश्यकता है। जितने भी पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लोग हैं उनकी बहुत बुरी आर्थिक स्थिति है। उन के पास न कोई साधन है, न जमीन है, न उनके रहने की कोई व्यवस्था है, न शिक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था है, न अस्पताल की कोई व्यवस्था है। इन चीजों की ओर सरकार को ध्यान अवश्य देना चाहिए।

पिथौरागढ़ के लिए मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां एक बड़ा भारी कैन्टोनमेंट चीन की लड़ाई के समय से बन रहा है। पिछले दस सालों से वह कैंटोनमेंट बन रहा है। मैं कैन्टोनमेंट बनाने के खिलाफ नहीं हूं। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि खेती योग्य जो जमीन है उसमे खेती करने दी जाय लोगों को और जो पहाड़ी बंजर जमीन है वह कैन्टोनमेंट के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा लेने की कोशिश की जाय। अन्यथा जो थोड़ी सी जमीन खेती लायक है उस से भी वंचित हो कर वहां के लोग बेकार हो जाएंगे और बहुत तकलीफ लोगों को होगी। इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कैन्टोनमेंट की प्रगति है वह बहुत धीमी है। दस साल हो गए अल्मोड़ा से

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट]

पिथौरागढ़ तक बिजली का कनेक्शन नही मिला। पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं हुई। मकान बहुत कम बने है। तो इसकी धीमी प्रगति की ओर भी मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हू और चाहता हूँ कि कैंटोनमेन्ट का काम तीव्र गति से किया जाय।

डी जी बी आर की तरफ मैं विशेष ध्यान सरकार का आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यहा बोर्डर रोड्स नही हैं। अल्मोड़ा से पिथौरागढ़ के बीच मे काम बहुत धीमे हो रहा है। उसमे प्रगति लाने की बहुत जरूरत है। क्योंकि हमे यह नही सोचना चाहिए कि आज बंगला देश की लड़ाई के बाद सब लड़ाईयां खत्म हो गई। असली दुश्मन चीन हमारे बोर्डर पर अभी भी है और हमे हमेशा उससे सतर्क रहना चाहिए और ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोशिश जो हम से हो सके वह करने के लिए प्रयतनशील रहना चाहिए। बोर्डर के इलाके मे जो सड़कें बन रही हैं वह इतनी धीमी गति से बन रही हैं कि दस साल मे टनकपुर से पिथौरागढ़ की सडक भी पूरी नही हो सकी मैं आशा करता हू कि सरकार इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देगी और जल्दी से जल्दी इस सड़क को बनाने की कोशिश करेगी।

अब थोड़ी सी बातें जो सारी फौज की उन्नति के संबंध में हैं वह मैं कहना चाहता हूं। अणु बम के बारे में बहुत से वक्ताओं ने अभी तक भाषण दिए। मैं भी इस विचार का हूं कि हमारे पास अणु बम की ताकत अवश्य होनी चाहिए तभी हम चीन से मुकाबला करने लायक समझे जा सकते हैं। अन्यथा जवानों को उनके शौर्य, कुशलता और बलिदान के बावजूद कुशल कर्मचारी घोषित न होना—यह हमारे लिये दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

हमारे फौजी भाइयों को हमारे समाज में उचित स्थान मिलना चाहिये, उनको सोफेस्टिकेटेड वेपन्ज् और जीवन की जो अन्य सुविधायें हैं, जैसे खाना, पानी, पहनना, ये सभी सुविधायें उनको मिलनी चाहियें। उनकी तनखाहों मे इजाफा होना चाहिये। उनके लिये "हैपी एट होम—विल भी हैपी आउटसाइड" यह कहावत चरितार्थ होनी चाहिए। अगर घर पर उनके मां-बाप सुखी जीवन नही बिता सकते, तो फौज मे रहकर वे भी निश्चिन्त होकर काम नही कर सकते। उन को निरन्तर यही चिन्ता लगी रहती है कि मेरी बीबी भूखी है, मेरे बच्चे अनपढ़ हैं, उन के खाने-पीने की व्यवस्था नही है—अगर ये चिन्तायें उनको लगी रहें तो वे पूरा समय, पूरी जान, पूरी ताकत फौज के काम मे नहीं दे सकते। इसलिये उनके घर की सभी सुविधाओं को पूरा करना आवश्यक हो जाता है।

भारतीय जल सेना को अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाने की जरूरत है। अभी देखा गया—बावजूद इसके कि हमारी जल सेना ने बहुत चमत्कार-पूर्ण कार्य किया, लेकिन फिर भी देखा जाये तो जितनी ताकत जल सेना की हमारे पास होनी चाहिये, उस जरूरत के मुताबिक वह नाकाफी है। एक दफा अमरीका का सेवन्थ फ्लीट आ गया, तो उसी से हम घबराने लगे थे, पता नही क्या चमत्कार यह सेवन्थ फ्लीट कर डाले। उसके मुकाबले हम ताकत मे बहुत कम थे। वह तो हमारा सौभाग्य था और रूस ने हमारी मदद की, उनका भी फ्लीट आ गया, तब हमारा साहस बना। इससे हमें सबक लेना चाहिये और जितनी भी समुद्री ताकत को हम बढ़ा सकें, उसके लिये हमें प्रयत्नशील होना चाहिये।

वायुसेना को भी अधिक शक्तिशाली और अत्यधिक नवीनतम विमानों के क्षेत्र

करने के लिये मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। इसमें कोई सन्देह नही कि अमरीका के हवाई जहाजों के मुकाबले हमारे नेट्स ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया, उन के सेबर-जेट्स के मुकाबले ये जहाज बहुत अच्छे साबित हुए, लेकिन फिर भी यह देखा गया है कि हमारी हवाई जहाजो की ताकत बहुत कम है, जितनी होनी चाहिये, उतनी नही है।

अन्त मे, समय कम होने की वजह से, मै ज्यादा न कहते हुए अपने चीफ आफ़ आर्मी स्टाफ—जॅनरल मानेकशा, नेवल स्टाफ़ एडमिरल एस० एम० नन्दा और चीफ आफ़ एयर स्टाफ एअरचीफ मार्शल पी० सी० लाल को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूं और उनकी भूरि-भूरि प्रशसा करता हूं। हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास उनको कभी नही भूलेगा यहा के इतिहास मे उनके नाम सोने के शब्दों में लिखे जायेंगे।

इतना कह कर मै मत्री महादय से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि इस लड़ाई से हमें यह नही समझ लेना चाहिये कि अब लड़ाई होने वाली नही है। अब तो और ज्यादा लड़ाई की आशका मुझे प्रतीत होती है, क्योंकि जैसा निक्सन ने अभी हाल मे चीन मे जाकर काश्मीर के बारे में चर्चा शुरू की, जब कि दुनिया के और कई मामले उनके सामने थे, उन मामलों की ओर उनका ध्यान नही गया। इससे मालूम होता है कि उन लोगो की इच्छा क्या है। जैसे वियतनाम और कोरिया में हमेशा निरन्तर लड़ाई चली आ रही है, वैसे ही हिन्दुस्तान भी शायद आराम से न रह सके और यहां भी लड़ाई होती रहे। इसलिये हम ज्यादा ताकत अपनी फौजों की बढ़ा सकें, उसके लिये प्रयत्नशील होना चाहिये।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल (बागपत): सभापति जी, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं, रक्षा मंत्रालय की इस महत्वपूर्ण अनुदान का समर्थन करने के लिये आप ने मुझे आज्ञा दी है।

सभापति जी, यह बात निसंदेह सही है कि भारत का सिपाही सारी दुनिया में अपनी वीरता और पौरुष के लिये प्रसिद्ध है, भूखा रहकर, चने चबाकर भी यह सिपाही वीरता और बहादुरी से लड़ता रहा है। इस बात का लोहा सारे ससार की फौजो और सारे देशो ने माना है। जहां पुरानी लड़ाइयों मे हमारे सिपाहियो का लोहा रहा है, वहा पाकिस्तान के साथ पिछले युद्ध मे हमारे सिपाहियो और अफसरो का लोहा सारी दुनिया मे और भी ऊचा हुआ है। मैं सेना के साथ ही सेनाध्यक्षों को हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होने सेनाओं के साथ-साथ हमारे देश के गौरव को भी आगे बढ़ाया और आज दुनिया मे हमारा देश अपना सिर ऊंचा करके खड़ा है। इसके लिए मैं अपने सिपाहियो और सेनाध्यक्षों को हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूं। साथ ही अपने रक्षा मन्त्री जी को और प्रधान मन्त्री जी को भी हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूं इस बात के लिए कि इस लड़ाई में जो स्ट्रैटजी और रणकौशल राजनीतिक तौर पर दिखाया गया वह भी एक अनोखा था और उससे सारी दुनिया में हमारा मान और सम्मान बढ़ा है। जिस तरह से बंगला देश की आजादी में और पश्चिमी मोर्चे पर हमारे सिपाही लड़े, उसमें कब लड़ाई करनी है और कब सुलह करनी है, यह उदाहरण भी एक अनोखा और प्रशंसनीय था। इसी प्रकार से पाकिस्तान के लाखों सिपाहियों को आत्मसमर्पण कराना और उनका खून न बहाने के लिए जो ऐलान हुआ प्रधान मन्त्री और रक्षामन्त्री

[श्री रामचन्द्र विकल]

की तरफ से उससे सारी दुनिया में एक तौर पर हमारा मान बढ़ा है। पाकिस्तान की सेना के सिपाही ही नहीं बल्कि उनकी जनता ने भी इस बात को अच्छी तरह से माना कि हम जमीन के लिए लड़ाई नहीं लड़ रहे थे बल्कि हम कुछ आदर्शों को लेकर लड़ाई लड़ रहे थे और उसमे हमारे सिपाही, हमारे देश की जनता और हमारे देश की लीडरशिप हर तरह से सफल और कामयाब रही हैं। इसलिए वे बार-बार हमारी बधाई के पात्र हैं।

सभापति महोदय आपने पांच मिनट तो बधाई मे ही लगा दिये।

श्री राम चन्द्र विकल जैसा कि आप का आदेश है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं रक्षा मंत्री जी से कि हमारे जो सिपाही या अफसर लड़ाई मे शहीद हुए हैं उनके आश्रितों के लिए सहायता की घोषणायें अच्छी हुई हैं लेकिन उनका व्यावहारिक रूप, चाहे राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा या केन्द्रीय सरकार के द्वारा उस दर्जे नहीं हो रहा है जिस दर्जे घोषणा हुई है। मैं अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर बताना चाहता हूं कि अनेक जिलों से शिकायतें आई हैं कि जो सहायता और जो सम्मान शहीदों को देना चाहिए वह उस दर्जे प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है। इस लिए इस तरफ जरूर ध्यान दिया जाये। क्योंकि जो शहीद हुए हैं उनकी बहुत सी ऐसी बेवायें और परिवार हैं जिनको कोई सहारा नहीं है, जिनके पास जमीन भी नहीं है। उनकी सहायता के लिए विशेष कदम उठाये जाने चाहिए। मिसाल के लिए जो सेना में शहीद हुए हैं उनके परिवारों को कुछ विशेष दर्जा दिया जाये नौकरियों मे, भूमि के मामले में या परमिट लाइसेन्स के मामले मे। और लोगों के मुकाबले में इन बातों में इन लोगों को विशेष दर्जा दिया जाये क्योंकि तभी भविष्य में हमारे जवानों में बलिदान की भावना बनी रहेगी और इस भावना को कायम रखना हमारे देश की रक्षा के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। यह बात तभी सम्भव हो सकती है जबकि सेना मे शहीद हुए जवानों के परिवारों का सरकारी मशीनरी के द्वारा भी और जनता के द्वारा भी, दोनों तरह से सम्मान और साधन बढ़ाते रहें। तभी भविष्य के लिए हमारी सेनाओं मे बल भरा रहेगा।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। सेनाओं के आन्तरिक मामलों मे बहुत दखल देना उचित नहीं हैं लेकिन जातियों के नाम और सेनाओं मे जो रेजिमेन्ट कायम हुए है उनसे आन्तरिक रूप से सिपाहियों मे और कुछ अफसरों में मतभेद और अन्दर अन्दर एक बड़ी भारी जियलसी फैली हुई है जिससे गम्भीर परिणाम भी हो सकते हैं। सेना मे यह जो जातियों के नाम लगे हुए हैं वह एक बहुत पुरानी अंग्रेजों की देन है अंग्रेजों ने बहादुरी के लिए नहीं बल्कि चालाकी और होशियारी के लिए इन जातियों के नाम दिये थे। देश मे ऐसी बहुत सी जातियां हैं जिन्होंने अंग्रेजों का सन 1857 के गदर मे मुकाबला किया, उनके नाम पर अंग्रेजों ने सेना में रेजिमेन्ट कायम नहीं किए। आज उन जातियों के लोग सेना मे भर्ती होते हैं तो उनको एक बड़े पक्षपातपूर्ण व्यवहार का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। वे बार बार कहते हैं कि या तो सेना मे समस्त जातियों के नाम हटा दिए जायें या फिर जो और बहादुर जातियां हैं उनकी वीरता के उदाहरण मौजूद हैं उनके नाम पर भी सेना में रेजिमेन्ट कायम किये जायें। यह आन्तरिक मामला काफी दिन से चल रहा है और इस के बारे में बार बार सवाल पैदा होते हैं। पता नहीं रक्षा मंत्री जी क्या कठिनाई महसूस करते हैं जबकि जनता के अन्दर से

स्वयं जातीयता को मिटाना चाहते हैं। इस बात से सिपाहियों में काफी रोष और असंतोष फैलता है। मैं इसको कोई व्यावहारिक कठिनाई नहीं मानता और मैं समझता हूँ जितनी जल्दी इसको समाप्त कर दिया जाए अच्छा रहेगा। इससे सेनाओं का मनोबल बढ़ेगा और जो एक आन्तरिक विद्वेष चल रहा है वह समाप्त हो जायेगा। भले ही वह शहीदों के नाम से या प्रान्तों के नाम से सेनाओं के नाम हों। अगर कोई व्यक्ति विशेष नहीं है, तो देश में जितने प्रान्त हैं, और उनके आधार पर हमारे जवान बहादुरी दिखाने के लिये तैयार हो सकते हैं। इस लिए रेजीमेन्टी के नाम प्रान्तों के नाम पर या बहादुरों के नाम पर रखे जायें, और इस में देर नहीं करनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ सभापति जी, मैं रक्षा मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने और उनकी सेनाओं ने हमारे देश का मान बढ़ाया। अन्त में मैं इस अनुदान का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री छोटे लाल (चैल) : माननीय सभापति जी, पिछले साल बांगला देश की समस्या पर, शरणार्थियों के दबाव तथा विरोधी दलों के दबाव के बावजूद हमारी सरकार ने इस बात का एलान किया कि जब उपयुक्त समय आयेगा तब हम बांगला देश को मान्यता देकर दुश्मन से युद्ध लड़ेंगे। और वह मौका आया जब पाकिस्तान ने हमारे देश पर हमला किया और हम ने बंगला देश को मान्यता देकर उसका मुकाबिला किया। उसमें हम जीते। इसके लिए तीनों सेनाध्यक्षों, प्रधान मंत्री और रक्षा मंत्री जी को जो बधाई दी गयी उसे मैं भी दोहराता हूं। लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूँगा कि जो विजय हुई है उसमें निम्न कर्मचारियों का भी बहुत हिस्सा होता है। लेकिन, देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि जो सेवा करने वाले लोग होते है उनकी यहां उपेक्षा की जाती है। मतलब यह है कि सेना में कुछ लोग ऐसे होते हैं जो हमारे जवानों की सेवा करते हैं, जैसे धोबी, नाई, मोची और माली आदि, उनकी तरफ ध्यान न देकर बड़े बड़े लोगों की बात की जाती है। और यह इसलिए होता है कि वह ज्यादातर हरिजन, आदिवासी और गरीब परिवार के होते हैं, उनकी गरीबी की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि जो कंजरवेंसी स्टाफ है या निम्न वर्ग के कर्मचारी हैं उन का वेतन बढ़ाया जाये और उनकी सुविधाओं को भी देखा जाये। इनके जो परिवार कैंटोनमेंट में जिधर रहते हैं वहां सड़क, लाइट, पानी और टट्टियों का उचित इंतजाम नहीं रहता है और जिधर अफसर लोग रहते है उधर हर सुविधा का उचित इंतजाम रहता है।

इसी तरह से जो मिलिट्री ऐस्टेट्स होती हैं, जो कृषि योग्य भूमि होती है वह ऐसे लोगों को दी जाती है जिनके पास पहले से खेत हैं। मिसाल के लिए मैं इलाहाबाद की बात करता हूँ, जो लखनऊ कमान में आता है; वहां के मिलिट्री ऐस्टेट अफसर ने सैकड़ों बीघा जमीन उन लोगों को दे दी जिनके पास पहले से ही काफी जमीन थी और भूमिहीनों को नहीं दी गयी। मेरा सुझाव है कि ऐसी जमीन या तो मिलिट्री के जवानों को दी जाय या भूमिहीनों को दी जाय। इलाहाबाद कैन्टोनमेंट एरिया में एक मैकफरसन लेक है उसमें पानी भर आता है, और 1948 की बाढ़ में।

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Member wants, he may continue for two or three minutes tomorrow.

18.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April, 28, 1972/ Vaisakha 8, 1894 (Saka).

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