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Wednesday, April 25, 1973

Vaisakha 5, 1895 (Saka)

# Lok Sabha Debates

(Seventh Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**New Delhi**

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(ii)

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

## LOK SABHA

Wednesday April 25, 1973/Vishukha  
5, 1895 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Problems of Urdu Press

\*841 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN.  
Will the Minister of INFORMATION  
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to  
state

(a) whether the attention of Govern-  
ment has been drawn to a news report  
appearing in the National Herald dat-  
ed the 14th March 1973 under the  
heading Problems of Urdu Press, and

(b) if so Government's reaction  
thereto?

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

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

The news report in the "National  
Herald" presented the various opi-  
nions expressed during the All India  
Urdu Editors' Conference held in  
Delhi. The following suggestions for  
action arise from this report —

- 1 introduction of training in cal-  
ligraphy in the Industrial Train-  
ing Institutes and the grant of  
financial aid for improvement  
of printing techniques
- 2 more newsprint should be given  
to Urdu Newspapers since the  
present quota is negligible com-  
pared to the requirements
- 3 the future of Urdu journalism  
is tied up with the future of the

2

Urdu language and to improve  
Urdu journalism, Urdu should  
be declared as one of official  
languages in Uttar Pradesh,  
Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi  
and other Urdu speaking areas

The opinions and suggestions put  
forward at the Conference have been  
noted by the Government.

The Government is eager to take  
all measures needed for the promotion  
of Urdu in the country and a high  
level committee is examining the ques-  
tion comprehensively, including the  
measures required for the promotion  
of Urdu journalism

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN: In  
the statement the Minister has told  
about some of the things which have  
appeared in the press reports, some of  
these things have been referred to  
already but I would like to draw the  
attention of the Minister to that part  
of the press report where it is said  
that the Editor of the Urdu Daily  
Sangam has said that 85 per cent of  
the charges against newspapers under  
Section 153A of the IPC are against  
Urdu journals and dailies of which  
90 per cent were found to be quite  
innocent and they were acquitted.  
This being the position is it not  
something amounting to persecution  
of Urdu journals and Urdu news-  
papers? What steps Government have  
taken to stop this sort of persecution  
of the Urdu newspapers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND  
BROADCASTING (SHRI I K  
GUJRAL) When the Conference was  
held here a deputation of the Con-  
ference called on Prime Minister and  
met me also and they raised certain  
points. For one thing, prosecution is  
launched by the State Government and  
not by the Central Government. This

point is being looked into because we do feel that the complaint was not wholly unfounded

**SHRI C K CHANDRAPAN** In the statement it is said that a high-power committee is going into the matter. The Minister said in Bhopal that the report will come by end of June. Will this statement come by that time? Secondly, before the report comes why cannot the government take some decision sympathetically considering the problem of newspaper quota and other technical problems which are raised in the said report.

**SHRI I K GUJRAL** So far as taking action sympathetically is concerned I have assured the delegation about it and I can repeat it here. Government is sympathetically inclined and wants to take a sympathetic attitude towards Urdu Press. That is why we have been changing our entire policy in so far as newspaper is concerned, allocation of advertisements is concerned and also giving support for import of machinery for printing. We have been taking a very positive attitude and I am certain the Urdu press is already feeling that the Government of India's attitude is very much in their favour and that we are trying to help them.

**श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डेय** क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बात का पता है कि इन अखबारों के खिलाफ प्रदेश सरकारों द्वारा डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर प्रामोक्शन लाच करा रही हैं या प्रदेश सरकारों उन अखबारों को मुद देख कर अपने इन्फरमेशन डिपार्टमेंट के द्वारा प्रामोक्शन लाच करा रही है? क्या मंत्री महाशय निकट मंत्रियों में इन्फरमेशन मिनिस्ट्रो की कान्फ्रेंस बुला कर इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हें कोई गाइड लाइन्स देगे।

**श्री आई० के० गुजराल :** कुछ मामले हमारे नोटिस में आये हैं जहाँ ग्राम तीर पर डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेटों ने मुकदमे किये हैं कई जगह इन्फरमेशन डिपार्टमेंट ने कीसेज को देखा है और कई जगह नहीं देखा है। हम लोग यह इस्तदुआ करते जा रहे हैं कि ग्राम तीर पर कोई केस करना चाहे तो हम लोगो से भी सलाह कर ले तो हम से फायदा होगा।

**श्री एस० ए० शमील :** क्या आन्तरे-बिल मिनिस्टर को इस बात का इन्फर्म है कि बहुत से ऐसे उर्दू अखबारों के खिलाफ मुकदमा 153 (II) के तहत मुकदमा चलाये गये हैं जब कि उन्होंने अपने अखबारों में अश्लील और उर्दू अखबारों में शायी-शदा मजामीन के तजुम छापे हैं और धर्म की बिना पर प्रामोक्शन हुआ है जब कि उन अखबारों के खिलाफ जिन में वे मजामीन और रिजनों की शायी हुआ थे कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई।

क्या आन्तरेबिल मिनिस्टर का इन्फर्म है कि जनाब खुशर-गरामी गडिटर भीमबी मदी के खिलाफ दफा 153 (II) के तहत मुकदमा दायर हुआ था इस तथ्य कि खुशर गरामी मुमलमान है और उन के खिलाफ इस इजाम में मुकदमा चलाया गया कि उन्होंने आर० एम० ए० के खिलाफ एक मखन इदागनी नाट लिया। जब मानूम हुआ कि खुशर गरामी रामरखा मल है तो अब उस प्रामोक्शन का वापस लेने की तैयारी हो रही है।

**श्री आई० के० गुजराल :** कुछ वाक्यात ऐम हुए हैं जहाँ तजुम कि बिना पर मुकदम चलाये गये हैं ऐमे दो एन वाक्यात हमार नाटिस मे भी आये हैं और जिन की तरफ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की तबउडब दिलाई गई है। जहाँ तक भीमबी मदी के मुकदमे का मामला है जब कुछ ऐसी बात नजर आई कि यह मुकदमा नहीं चलना चाहिए था - जाहिर है कि हम लाग खुद फैसला नहीं कर सकते कि मुकदमा चलना चाहिए या नहीं चलना चाहिए-

जब तक यह बात हमारे इन्म में आई तब तक स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने इस को देखा और खुद मुकदमा वापस ले लिया।

श्री शशि भूषण मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उर्दू अखबार राष्ट्रीय धारा के साथ कदम से कदम मिला कर चलें, हम सिलसिले में आप क्या कदम उठा रहे हैं? उन को आपका विभाग कितने परसेंट एडवर्टिजमेंट देते हैं तथा जो झूठे केस पत्रकारों के खिलाफ चलाये जाते हैं, उन में क्या गाइड लाइन आप देते हैं। उर्दू अखबारों के अलावा जो कम्यूनल हिन्दी अखबार हैं, क्या उन के खिलाफ भी उसी तरह से केस चलते हैं या नहीं चलते, इस सम्बन्ध में क्या आपने कोई काउंटेरिया फिक्स किया है?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी क्या उर्दू का नवलब मुमलमान है?

श्री आई० क० गुजराल एक बात समझ ली जाये जब हम उर्दू अखबारों की बात करते हैं तो उर्दू के अखबार सिर्फ एक वीम तक महसूस नहीं है। जितनी एडवर्टिजमेंट मपोर्ट हमारे यहाँ उर्दू अखबारों को मिलनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं मिलनी है। इसलिए हम पार्लिसी का बदल रहे हैं ताकि और ज्यादा एडवर्टीजमेंट मिले। कम्यूनल की जहातक बात है किसी जवान में हो, अगर कम्यूनल अखबार है तो उसके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाना चाहिए।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी अध्यक्ष महोदय, कुछ दिन पहले पार्लमेंट में सवाल पूछने हुए यह तजवीज रखी गई थी कि आखिर इस ऐवान में उर्दू जवान में जो बातचीत करे या तकरीर करे वह कम से कम उर्दू में लिखी जाये और आपने उस माग की तजुमानी की थी। इस ऐवान में ऐसा हुआ भी है, जब मौलाना आजाद जिन्दा थे तो उनके वक्त की सारी प्रेसीडिंगज उर्दू जवान में हैं। तारिक साहब यह बात करते थे कि आप पढ़ सकें या नहीं लेकिन उर्दा उसको

पढ़ेंगे। तो मैं आपकी मार्फन मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ इस बात की सरकार के सामने रखेंगे क्योंकि इस ऐवान में तमाम लोग हैं, हर जवान के बोलने वाले हैं इसलिए जो प्रेसीडिंगज हो वह उर्दू जवान में भी होनी चाहिए। (अध्यक्षान) उर्दू जवान के जो अखबार हैं वह प्रेसीडिंगज को दे नहीं सकते हैं क्योंकि प्रेसीडिंगज या तो अंग्रेजी में है या हिन्दी में है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ऐवान का मासना तो मेरा है।

SHRI S A SHAMIM This is within your competence that all the speeches made in any language

उर्दू के मामले में उर्दू में ही लिखा जाये। मुझे आठ दिन के बाद स्पीच की कापी मिलती है।

By which time I have forgotten whatever I had said

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप आठ दिन कहीं वाहर चने जाते हागे।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी अखबार वाल खरीदना चाहते हैं लेकिन वे किस चीज को खरीदे क्योंकि प्रेसीडिंगज उर्दू जवान में नहीं है। मैं आपसे कोई अनशानी चीज नहीं कह रहा हूँ बल्कि चा कुछ इस ऐवान में हो चुका है उसी के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। आप इसका इन्जाम कीजिए ताकि उर्दू अखबार वाले भी उसको अपने अखबारों में शायी कर सकें बिना अंग्रेजी या हिन्दी का तर्जुमा किए हुए और फिर गजतफहमी की कोई गुजाइश भी न रहे। कोई उर्दू की तकरीर अगर हिन्दी में लिखी गई तो फिर वे क्या करेंगे? उर्दू जवान में ही उसको लिखा जाये ताकि उनको उसका तर्जुमा न करना पड़े।

अध्यक्ष महोदय अगर यह उर्दू जवान तक ही महसूस रह सकती हो तो ठीक है लेकिन

यह बात तो आगे चली जाती है। यह बात फिर बहुत आगे बढ़ जायेगी।

श्री मधु लिमये क्या इस बात की जानकारी मंत्री जी सदन को देंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा और राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा जितने विज्ञापन समाचार पत्रों को दिए जाते हैं उसका कितना अंश अंग्रेजी अखबारों को आप देते हैं और कितना उर्दू को देते हैं तथा दूसरी देश की लोग भाषाओं को देते हैं? साथ साथ यह भी बताएं कि इस वक्त कितने उर्दू समाचार-पत्रों के एडिटर और पत्रकारों के ऊपर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं, किन धाराओं में चल रहे हैं और कितने पत्रकार जेल में हैं?

SHRI I K GUJRAL: As regards the information regarding the percentage for the various languages, I would need notice. But I can say one thing straightway, namely, that the percentage of advertisements being given to the Urdu papers needs considerable improvement, which we are going to do.

श्री मधु लिमये यह सब समाप्त होने से पहले आप यह जानकारी दे दीजिए।

श्री आई० के० गुजराल आपने पूछा है कि नयी पर्सन्टेज अंग्रेजी की है और कितनी हिन्दी की है।

जहां तक नाल्लुक है प्रोमीक्यूशन्स का, उसका कुल डाटा हमारे पास नहीं है, उसका मुकामिल डाटा होम मिनिस्ट्री में रहता है लेकिन हम पूछेंगे इसके मुताल्लिक कि क्या पोजीशन है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि कितने मुकदमे चल रहे हैं एडिटर के खिलाफ, क्या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट

स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स को निर्देश देगी कि वह मुकदमे वापिस ले लिए जाए ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The question of our giving a direction in this connection does not arise. I think State Governments are also conscious of their responsibility.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जब कानून में धारा 153ए शामिल की गई थी तब आशका प्रकट की गई थी कि इस धारा का दुरुपयोग किया जायेगा, अखबारों की आजादी पर इस धारा में हमला होगा और मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया उन्होंने मान लिया है कि कुछ मामलों में इस धारा का दुरुपयोग हुआ है, मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार धारा 153ए को रद्द करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ?

SHRI I K GUJRAL: My hon. friend is over-generalising the whole issue. There are cases, a very limited number of cases in which attention of the State Governments was drawn, that there has been some miscarriage of judgment of issues. That is one or two cases. But to make a broad sweeping statement that 153A has not been used properly would be saying too much.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Arising out of suggestion No 3 that Urdu should be made one of the official languages in UP, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi, what positive steps do Government want to take at the earliest so that the matter may be settled?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Suggestion No. 3, as my hon friend would see, is not a statement on behalf of Government. It was one of the suggestion made by the conference itself that Urdu should be made the second official language in these States. This is one of the issues being examined by the Urdu Committee.

**Direct Line from Rajkot to Ahmedabad**

\*842. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a direct line of telephone from Rajkot to Ahmedabad; and

(b) whether Government propose to extend it up to Gandhinagar?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

श्री अरविंद एम० पटेल : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू कि राजकोट और गांधीनगर की डाइरेक्ट लाइन कब तक शुरू करने वाले हैं ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया: इस विस्तीय वर्ष में शुरू कर देंगे ।

श्री अरविन्द एम० पटेल : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हू अहमदाबाद और गांधीनगर की डाइरेक्ट लाइन मंत्री महोदय के आवासों में है, मन्चिवालय में है, दफ्तर में है तो क्या सरकार विधान सभा सदस्यों के निवास तक डाइरेक्ट लाइन एक्सटेंड करने का विचार कर रही है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : जी हा, यह विचाराधीन है ।

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Is it a fact that at present there is no direct telephone line between Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar? Secondly, how is it that there is a direct 'hot' line available between Gandhinagar and Delhi only as between Ministers at both ends and not for the general public?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): It is not correct to say that there is a 'hot' line between any Minister here and Ministers down south or in Ahmedabad. But it is true that Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar are going to be linked by STD because the microwave transmission system has been installed there and it is likely to be commissioned in this very financial year.

**Commemoration Stamp in the memory of Vir Tikendra Jeet of Manipur**

\*843. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue a postal stamp to commemorate Vir Tikendra Jeet of Manipur;

(b) if so, whether the stamp will be issued on the 13th August next, the date on which Tikendra Jeet was hanged in the year 1891; and

(c) the time by which a decision will be taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) to (c). It could not be possible for the Government to bring out special postage stamp in honour of each martyr, in spite of Government's keen desire to do so. It was therefore decided to bring out a special postage stamp in memory of all the martyrs and to pay homage to those who laid down their lives for the cause of the Freedom of the Nation. This stamp was issued on the 13th April, 1973 on the Jallianwalla Bagh Day.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: May I know the names of the martyrs in whose honour the Government have so far issued postage stamps? May I also know whether when the decision to stop issuing stamps to honour the martyrs was taken, Government took special care to examine the background of the outstanding martyrs?



**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** The question of stoppage of issue of stamps in honour of martyrs does not arise. In fact, we have honoured our martyrs by issue of a memorial stamps just recently. Luckily for us in this country, there have been myriads of martyrs. It is not possible to honour each one of them individually. So far as individuals are concerned, those in whose memory we have featured stamps are men like Sardar Bhagat Singh.

**SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH:** I do not quite understand or appreciate Government's difficulty in issuing a stamp in the name of every martyr. But in view of the fact that there are outstanding cases of martyrs who represented the love of freedom of certain people, of certain regions in States, and also considering the fact that by honouring these martyrs individually, Government and the nation will not only be honouring the individuals concerned but the entire region concerned, will Government consider the case of Vir Tikendra Jeet under whose generalship the entire people of Manipur fought in 1891 and suffered martyrdom in their thousands, for the issue of a commemoration stamp in his honour and in honour of the people of the region?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** We have every respect for the name of the reserved martyr referred to by the hon. member as well as the sentiments of the people of Manipur. But as I said earlier, we have neither rejected nor accepted it; all such suggestions are forwarded to the Philatelic Advisory Committee, whose advice in these matters Government generally follow.

**श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा :** मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कोई स्मृति डाक टिकट प्रचलित किया जाता है तो क्या उसके लिये कोई पालिसी होती है या कोई काइटींगिंग होता है ? दूसरी बात यह है कि

सौभाग्य से इस समय प्रधान मंत्री हाउस में उपस्थित हैं। 1972 में जब वह इन्दौर गई थी तो उन्होंने प्रातः स्मरणीय देवी ग्रहिल्या के सम्बन्ध में बहुत ही अच्छे विचार व्यक्त किये थे। उनको एक ज्ञापन भी दिया गया था कि उनके लिये स्मृति डाक टिकट निकाला जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में इस हाउस में भी कई बार प्रश्न प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो सरकार की पालिसी है उसके अन्तर्गत क्या देवी ग्रहिल्या के सम्बन्ध में स्मृति डाक टिकट निकालने के लिये कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आपने इसको हम सवाल के माध्यम से जोड़ दिया ?

**श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा :** प्रधान मंत्री जी का भाषण मैंने बड़े ध्यान से सुना था।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** प्रधान मंत्री के भाषणा का झगडा नहीं है, यह रेनेवेंट होने का झगडा है।

**SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA:** May I know whether Government have got any other proposal to commemorate Vir Tikendra Jeet? So far as I remember, an ex-MP, Shri Lalit Sharma, brought forward a proposal that a picture of Vir Tikendra Jeet be installed in Parliament House. Will Government consider that?

**SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA:** The question is hardly relevant.

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** पार्लियामेंट हाउस की बात आप मुझसे पूछा करें।

**Index of Industrial Production during November-December, 1972**

\*844. DR. H. P. SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

**MENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether figures relating to index of industrial production for the months of November and December, 1972 have since become available; and

(b) if so, the industrial growth recorded during these months?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHR PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** (a) The official index of industrial production is available only upto the month of November, 1972.

(b) The general index of industrial production stood at 198.0 in November, 1972, and showed a growth rate of 4.4 per cent as compared to output in November, 1971. The growth rate in the first eleven months of 1972 (January-November), was 7.0 per cent as against a rise of 2.8 per cent registered during the corresponding period of 1971.

**DR. H. P. SHARMA:** The reason why I asked for the index of industrial production for the months of November and December, specifically is that the usual pattern of industrial production has been that even if there is a sluggish rate of growth in the earlier part of the year, it spurts up and the figures for November and December are the highest. In December 1970, it was the second highest and in December 1971 it was the highest. Would the Government give any reason for this total reversal in the picture of industrial production?

**SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE:** So far as the industrial production for the first 11 months is concerned, corresponding to the last year's figure, it is progressive; 7.0 per cent as against 2.8 per cent for the last year, that is, 1971.

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** The point of the hon.

Member is that usually in November and December, the production is at the peak. The reason, unfortunately, is that we had the power shortage during these months and that is why November has shown a decreasing trend. Perhaps the effect will be felt a little more during December, January, February and March.

**DR. H. P. SHARMA:** Power shortage is there, of course, and there are other constraints like licensing policy, because the position today is that production also is not allowed in any industrial unit unless it is specifically licensed to produce that item even if there is spare capacity that is waiting to be utilised, and there are items which are for mass use. I am not including the capacity which comes under the purview of the MRTP Act. My specific question is that, where there is capacity waiting to be utilised, and there are items that are in short supply, even then, why cannot you cut down the red-tape and find solutions to these artificial and readily correctable distortions.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** We have relaxed the restrictions with regard to the capacity to the extent of 100 per cent with regard to some of the industries which are important enough for economic growth and that exercise has gone on. We have recognised the increased capacity. But the main difficulty is one of power and without power, simply recognising the greater capacity is not going to give results.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** In March, 1972, industrial production index came to 208.0. But in November, it came down to 198.0. You find that in the month of November, 1972, the growth rate of industry is not the usual one as we found in November 1971 or 1970. It is not normal. From 208, it has come down to 198.0. Also, it went down further in December. In 1973, in January, February and March, production has gone down further, that is, the rate of growth has come down to one per cent. There-

fore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what measures and steps the Government is taking to see that this distortion so far as industrial production is concerned, is set right. Why should it go down so rapidly? What steps are taken to see that the unutilised capacity in the industry to the extent of 50 to 60 per cent is utilised at once?

What steps are going to be taken to see that this is remedied?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** It is true that the index of production rose to 208 in March a little bit abnormally for this month from 196. In the next month, that is, in April, it slumped to 190. Therefore, you have to take the average for a year rather than in a particular month which might be due to abnormal reasons existing during that period.

But, as far as the industrial growth is concerned, we are taking various steps for the purpose of improving the power position and within a short period, we cannot work wonders. Still it is possible to improve the position and we are hoping that at least by the end of this year, if not the entire power shortage, we should be able to reach a satisfactory position with regard to the availability of power.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** What about the unutilised capacity?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** I have already answered this. This has been gone into and to the extent necessary, the unutilised capacity has been utilised. For the purpose of utilisation, it is all a question of supply of raw materials and the infra-structure being made available which is mainly power.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** May I know whether the workers will be associated in the industrial units belonging to the public sector undertakings? If so, may I know whether any policy decision has been taken to associate them or their representatives in various boards and committees to see that the production increases and industrial harmony is also maintained?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** I cannot give in details about the workers' participation.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** My question is this. Has any final decision been taken by the Government in this regard?

**MR. SPEAKER:** If you want a reply to this question, you better give him notice. I do not ask him not to reply. He wants a notice for that.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO:** Industrial production also depends on the investment of the country. May I know the investment made in various sectors—small, medium and core—in the first 10 months of 1972 so that that can give us an index of industrial growth?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** I have given all the details.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO:** You have not given.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA:** May I know whether the industrial production will give an assessment with regard to the growth in employment potential in these organisations?

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:** This is completely a separate question. Here the question relates to the index of production. If my hon. friend puts a separate question, I shall be able to answer.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय श्री-  
श्री मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि उद्योगों में उत्पादन घटा है। उत्पादन घटने का मूल कारण यह है कि मजदूर समस्याओं को समय पर और ठीक प्रकार से मूलाया नहीं जाता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इन समस्याओं को तत्काल मूलायने और मजदूरों को मुनाफ़ में हिस्सेदार बनाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है, ताकि उत्पादन बढ़ सके।

**MR. SPEAKER:** The question is whether the figures are available or not. You are going to into all sorts of things,

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवार : मंत्री महोदय ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि उद्योगों का उत्पादन घटा है। चूँकि मजदूरों की नाना प्रकार की समस्याएँ नहीं सुलझती हैं। इसलिए उत्पादन घटता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार उन समस्याओं को हल करने के बारे में विचार कर रही है।

MR. SPEAKER: S.Q. No. 845—  
 Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi & } Absent  
 „ Fateh Singh Rao Gaekwad }  
 S.O. No. 846—  
 Shri S. N. Mista } Absent.  
 „ Birenjer Singh Rao }

**Proposal for sharing Television Technology by H.A.L. Hyderabad**

\*847 SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether H.A.L. at Hyderabad proposes to share television technology with licensed manufacturers; and

(b) if so, the names of manufacturers selected for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., at Hyderabad has developed engineering know-how for the manufacture of TV Receivers. This know-how is being passed on to approved parties, preferably in the Small-scale Sector and sponsored by the State Small Industries Development Corporations. One Company in Hyderabad, M/s. Bharat Television Pvt., Ltd., a joint-venture of the Andhra Pradesh Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation, has entered into an agreement in November, 1972, with Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., for the transfer of the know-how. Similar negotiations are in progress with the Orissa Small Industries Corporation.

Name of the Undertaking	Item of manufacture
1. Pulgaon Cotton Mill Ltd. Pulgaon	Cotton yarn and cotton cloth.
2. Rai Sahib Rekhch and Mohatta Spinning and Weaving Mills Hinganghat	Cloth and Yarn.
3. R. B. Bansilal Abirchand spinning and Weaving Mills Hinganghat	Cotton Yarn.
4. Prakash Vegetable Oil Products Wardha	Vegetable Oil
5. Prakash Vanaspati Udyog Wardha	Vanaspati.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The Andhra Pradesh Small-Scale Industrial Development Corporation entered into a joint venture and an agreement has been reached in 1972. May I know whether any definite date has been indicated by this corporation in the agreement to begin the manufacture of the TV sets?

SHRI K. C. PANT: I do not have this information with me. In any case, we do not fix the date. It is for them to fix the date and work accordingly.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: If there is no definite date indicated and if they prolong it, they will be denying other companies the benefit of sharing this technical know-how.

MR. SPEAKER: He says he does not have the information.

**Setting up of Public Sector Industries in Wardha**

\*848. SHRI J. G. KADAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Wardha District has no big industrial establishment; and

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps to establish any industry in Public Sector in Wardha District for its industrial development; and

(c) if so, what?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) There is at present no industrial establishment in the public sector located in Wardha District. However, the following five industrial undertakings in the private sector are located in Wardha District:—

(b) There is at present no proposal, under the consideration of Government to establish any new industries in the Central Public Sector in Wardha District.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI J. G. KADAM: May I know whether the Government of India has made a survey for establishing a heavy plate and forge foundry industry at Wardha a few years back and a Gazette notification was made under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act and if so, the result thereof?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It has been pointed out in the statement that certain industries in the private sector are already operating in Wardha. Wardha has not been identified as a backward district. At present there is no proposal to set up any public sector industries there.

SHRI J. G. KADAM: May I know whether a survey was made recently by the Railway Ministry for establishing a railway sleeper manufacturing industry at Wardha?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the Government of India is concerned, at the initial stage there was a proposal to establish one foundry project and another industry in connection with the Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd. But subsequently it was found that these two industries cannot be established there.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: May I know why these two industries were not found feasible to be located at Wardha, in view of the central location of Wardha which makes it economically possible from the transport point of view? Will Government consider locating a major public sector venture in Wardha area or near about?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: At the initial stage these two industries were sought to be established

at Wardha. But subsequently it was found that so far as the foundry project was concerned, there was excess capacity in HEC, Ranchi and there was no demand. So far as the Heavy Plates and Vessels Ltd. is concerned, it was found out that the location should be near a port area. So, Wardha was not suitable for that purpose.

#### Enlargement of Fourth Plan for Bihar

\*849. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enlarge the Fourth Five Year Plan for the State of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the particular fields in which allocations are proposed to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : बिहार एक पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है और बिहार की परकंपिता इन्कम सब में नीचे है। सरकार ने ऐसा निर्णय लिया था कि पिछड़े हुए राज्यों को अधिक धन दिया जायगा और उनकी योजनाओं में वृद्धि की जायगी, इसी दृष्टिकोण में क्या बिहार की राज्य सरकार ने अपनी चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में विस्तार करने के लिए एक योजना आपके पास भेजी है ? यदि भेजी है तो वह क्या है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप बिहार को पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र मानते हैं; यदि मानते हैं तो वहाँ की चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं की स्कीमों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या आप उनका विस्तार करने के लिए तैयार हैं ?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA** It is true that Bihar is one of the backward States where the per capita income is perhaps the lowest. The State Government has not made any demand to enhance the outlay of the Fourth Plan. The outlay has already been laid down and the Central assistance is the same. The State Government was asked to mobilise more resources. Unfortunately, it was not possible. Therefore, it is not possible to have these outlays enhanced.

**श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये बाने इमलिये उठनी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार क योजना विभाग न यह निर्णय लिया है कि पिछड़े हुए राज्यों का उपर उठाने की चेष्टा की जायेगी और इसी दृष्टिकोण से वे अपनी योजनाओं का तैयार कर रहे हैं। इनका यह भी कहना है कि जो योजनाये बनेगी उन में उन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिये अधिक धन दिया जायगा। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है बिहार सरकार ने इसी दृष्टिकोण में चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना में मुद्धार करने के लिये कुछ योजनाये केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी थी, ताकि जो योजनाये चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में पूरी न हो उनका विस्तार पाचवी पंच वर्षीय योजना में किया जा सके। लेकिन इन्होंने इन्कार कर दिया है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप भाषण कर रहे हैं या प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं ?

**श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :** मैं सरकार में जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो निर्णय लिया गया है कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिये अधिक धन दिया जायगा, उस दृष्टिकोण में क्या आप बिहार की योजनाओं में विस्तार करना चाहते हैं ?

**SHRI MOHAN DHARIA** As we have indicated in the Approach Document to the Fifth Plan, the Central Government have decided to take care of backward and hilly areas. Bihar is one of the States which will be benefited because of that decision.

**SHRI D N TIWARY** In view of the fact that the Government is committed to help the backward areas and also in view of the fact that Bihar is a State which has got the lowest income and it has not been able to mobilise sufficient resources due to the poverty of the State, will the Central Government help the Government of Bihar in the Fifth Plan?

**योजना मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० धर)**

जहाँ तक आपके सवाल का ताल्लुक है, इसका पाचवे पंचसाला मन्सूब में जरूर ध्यान रखा जायगा।

**श्री डी० एन० तिवारी :** मेरा सवाल था कि चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना का अग्र गक माल वाकी है मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें आप कुछ कर रहे हैं या नहीं, चकि बिहार अपनी गरीबी के कारण रिसोर्सिज साबिनाइज नहीं कर सकता, इमलिये आप कुछ करना चाहते हैं या नहीं।

**Report of Netaji Inquiry Commission**

\*850 **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the amount of money spent on the Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose Inquiry Commission so far, and

(b) whether the final report of this Commission is expected to be submitted?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

(**SHRI K C PANT**). (a) An expenditure of Rs 4,30,944 has been incurred upto the 15th April, 1973

(b) The term of the Commission has been extended upto 31st October, 1973

**SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to part (b) of the Question:

“(b) when the final report of this Commission is expected to be submitted?”

The hon. Minister has replied that the term of the Commission has been extended upto 31st October, 1973. That is not a correct answer. However, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the report is to be finalised by 31st October or not and, in case it is not finalised, whether there is any likelihood of any interim report being submitted.

**SHRI K C PANT:** The Commission had earlier expected to complete the work much earlier. But we had to extend the period because the recording of evidence and hearing of arguments of the counsel could not be completed. The Commission had requested for some records to be produced before it. These were the reasons why we extended the term earlier. The Commission has now sought further extension and we have, therefore, extended the term till 31st October, 1973. We expect that the Commission will be able to give its report by that date. The Commission has also told us that it expects to be able to give its report by that date. Why I have not been categorical in the reply is because in the past there had been extensions and in the period of extension, the work was not completed.

**SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:** I would like to know whether the Commission will be visiting Taiwan where Netaji's plane is reported to have crashed.

**SHRI K C. PANT:** Some Members of Parliament have been suggesting this, and we have explained in this House that no official request would be possible, but on its own the Commission is free to visit Taiwan. A suggestion was made by hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha, to this effect, and

we have conveyed this to the Commission.

**SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Apart from asking for extension of time, may I know whether the Commission have indicated the nature of work that they have carried out, the inquiry that has been made, what are the places which they have visited and what is the nature or type of inquiry that is being conducted now?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** I do not know that they have visited various countries. For instance, they have visited Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, Rangoon and Malaysia, and they have examined various witnesses at these places. In all, they have examined 87 witnesses abroad and 106 witnesses in India. This will give you, broadly, the kind of work that they have been doing.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** It is now 28 years since Netaji was reported to have disappeared. I hope Government will agree with me that the most important documents that will be required by the Commission to come to final conclusion are the documents that are available with the Government of Japan and the inquiry about the alleged plane crash that was conducted by the Government of USA and the Government of UK and also evidence by Col Habibur Rahman. May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of Japan or the Government of USA or the Government of UK have not given any document whatsoever to the Commission, and if so, I would like to know from the Government whether any fresh attempt will be made to have those documents from those Governments and also whether the Government will try to persuade the Government of Pakistan to have Col Habibur Rahman before the Inquiry Commission for evidence.

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** I shall have to look into this matter. All these concern foreign governments, and if they do not give a document for any reason, it is very difficult for us to pressurise them in these matters. But I will not

say anything at this stage because I will have to look into this, after my hon. friend has made this suggestion.

**Financial assistance to States to modernize Police Forces**

\*851 SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have decided to provide fresh financial assistance to States to modernise the police forces and

(b) if so, the extent of assistance, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) (a) A scheme of giving loan-cum-grant in aid assistance to the States for modernisation of their police forces has been in operations since 1969-70

(b) A statement showing the assistance given in the last 4 years is laid on the table of the House (Placed in Library See No LT-4870/73)

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री: अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं मंत्री महोदय से पहली जानकारी यह चाहता हूँ यह जो गज्यों को बलो के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए सहायता दी गई है उसने किसी प्रान्त में तो बिन्कुल नहीं और किसी, उत्तर प्रदेश की जनसंख्या का अनुपात ध्यान में न रख कर वह सहायता निर्धारित की गई है जैसे कि हरियाणा के लिए एक लाख और उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए 2 बलाख 7 हजार 1970 में तो यह राशियां किस आधार पर निश्चित की गई है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त: राशियों में अन्तर है, यह बात सही है और वस्त्रों मुख्य कारण यह है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने

जो पैसा पहले उनको दिया गया उसका अच्छा उपयोग किया, उसको खर्च किया और उससे जो काम लेना था वह लिया लेकिन कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने इसमें कुछ ढील की है। तो जिन राज्य सरकारों ने पहले पैसा खर्च कर लिया उनको अधिक दिया गया है और जिन्होंने खर्चा नहीं किया तो उनको महानजर रखते हुए इस राशि को निर्धारित किया गया है।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री: दूसरी बात यह है कि बनों के आधुनिकीकरण का उद्देश्य तो यह था कि पुलिस के कार्यों में कुशलता आये अपराध कम हो तो क्या आप समझते हैं चार वर्षों में अपराध कुछ कम हुए हैं ? यदि कम नहीं हुए हैं बल्कि बढ़े हैं तो यह राशि का अपव्यय है और इसको बन्द कर देना चाहिए और उनमें राशि वापिस लेनी चाहिए।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त: ग्राम तौर पर पुलिस का काम तब शुरू होता है जब अपराध हो चुका होता है। अपराध न हो इसके लिए और भी समाज के जो अंग हैं उनको काम करना होता है लेकिन जब अपराध होता है और अपराधी को पकड़ना हो तब पुलिस काम करना शुरू करती है।

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Is the Govt aware of the fact that many State Governments have diverted the funds which are meant for the modernisation of the police force to augmentation of the police force? If it is so may I know whether the Government will tell the State Governments not to divert the funds for other purposes but to spend this money only on the modernisation of the police force?

SHRI K. C PANT: As I said, this money is meant for modernisation of the police force. It should not be used for augmenting the police force. If that is done, that would be misuse



of the funds. We had expected the States to take advantage of this scheme to modernise the police force and if that is happening in any States, we shall have to look into it.

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** He has given a long list of States but I find that there is no mention of Delhi in that list. The biggest crime centre in the country now is Delhi. May I know whether this statement relates only to States but not to Union Territories? If so, why is it so?

**SHRI K. C. PANT:** In Delhi and other Union territories law and order is looked after by the Centre. There is no question of giving assistance. We undertake entire expenditure to manage and administer police force in union territory. This is only in relation to the States.

**श्री प्रमल सिंह भौरा :** मंत्री जी न अभी अभी बनाया कि अलग पहले होता है और पुलिस बाद में आती है लेकिन हमारे पंजाब में तो पुलिस पहले ही आ जाती है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो पैसा दिया है क्या उसमें कोई शर्त लगाई है कि माडर्नाइजेशन करने के लिए कौन कौन सा बजट की जाये या उसे ही पैसा देते हैं जिसमें काम बढना चना जाय और खर्चा भी बढना चना जाय? तो क्या कोई शर्त है कि क्या क्या बाँज करती है पुलिस का माडर्नाइजेशन करने के लिए?

**श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो पैसा दिया जाता है वह निश्चित उद्देश्यों को लेकर और निश्चित कामों के लिए दिया जाता है। इसमें एक तो माडिया खरीदने का काम होता है, यार्लेस इक्विपमेंट खरीदने का काम हाता है, दूसरे इन्वेंस्टिगेशन के सम्बन्ध में जो माडिटिफिकेटेस्टम होते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में जो फोरेंसिक साइंस लैबोरेटरीज होती हैं और माडर्नाइजेशन आफ क्राइम रेकार्डिंग का काम

है, इन सब कामों के लिए यह पैसा दिया जाता है। जहाँ तक पंजाब का प्रश्न है, पंजाब की हर बात देश पर लागू नहीं होती।

#### Guidelines for implementation of Plan

\*852. **SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated guidelines to ensure proper plan implementation; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) and (b). Chapter XII on Implementation in the Approach Document to the Fifth Five Year Plan broadly indicates the policies and procedures for implementation. Specific guidelines are being prepared in consultation with State Governments and the Central Ministries

**श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र :** यदि भारी भ्रूषकम रिपोर्टों के अनुसार ही योजना आयोग के कार्य को तोला जाए तब तो मुझको किसी को कुछ करना नहीं है, लेकिन प्रगर इसकी कनाटी विकास के निर्धारित लक्ष्य को ठीक समय पर पूरा करना हो, विकास के कार्यों के प्रति जनता की किननी अभिरुचि जगी इसका मूल्याकन करना हो तथा परियोजना को प्राथमिकताओं का निर्धारण और कार्यान्वित आदि पर विचार करना हो, तब तो मैं निरुन्देह और निर्विवाद रूप से कह सकता हूँ कि हम अपनी चार योजनाओं में पूरे लक्ष्य तक नहीं पहुँच सके हैं। अब जो हमारी पाचवी योजना बन रही है, जो उसकी गाइड लाइन्स का निर्माण हो रहा है क्या उसमें इन बातों को ध्यान में रखना बाजेगा ताकि हम अपने पूर्ण लक्ष्य तक पहुँच सके?

श्री मोहन बारिया : इस बात को हमने ध्यान में रखा है और एप्रोच डायग्राम में जो बातें ध्यान में रखी गई हैं वह हमने बतलाई है।

These licences/letters of intent have been issued in the fields of industrial machinery, pulp and paper, chemicals (other than fertilizers) and metallurgical industries. 1290 persons will be employed in these schemes, as per particulars furnished in the relevant application forms.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

**Expansion of larger Houses in West Bengal**

\*845. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN  
DAS MUNSI:  
SHRI FATE SINGH RAO  
GAEKWAD:

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

(a) whether any expansion schemes of the larger houses or houses under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices have recently been approved by his Ministry in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the names of those houses and the salient features of the schemes, and

(c) how many persons will be employed in these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). During the period from 1st January 1972 to 31st March 1973, the following houses were granted Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent for effecting substantial expansion in West Bengal:—

House	Licences	Letters of Intent
1. Birla . . . . .	1	2
2. Bangur . . . . .	1	1
3. Bird Heilger . . . . .	1	—
4. I.C.I. . . . .	—	1

**'Super Committee' formed in place of National Committee on Science and Technology**

\*846. SHRI S. N. MISRA  
SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH  
RAO:

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

(a) whether a new 'Super Committee' in place of the National Committee on Science and Technology has recently been formed by the Government; and

(b) if so, the constitution and functions of the said Committee?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir. No such 'Super Committee' has been formed or is under contemplation

(b) Question does not arise.

**Policy Reg: Setting up of New Units by State Industrial Development Corporations**

\*853. SHRI RAM KANWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised their policy regarding setting up of new units by State Industrial Development Corporations;

(b) if so, the outlines of the revised policy; and

(c) the extent to which industrial development in the country is likely to be boosted consequently?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) to (c). Instructions were issued to State Corporations in March, 1969 in regard to the manner of association of private entrepreneurs in the projects set up by them. These instructions were revised in February, 1971. The instructions provide that the State Corporations might invite public financial institutions to participate in share capital of industrial ventures undertaken by them and if the shares held by the Corporations together with the financial institutions amounted to more than 50 per cent, there would be no objection to the rest of the shares being taken up by private parties. In case, however, such financial institutions do not participate in the share capital, the association of private capital will be subject to the condition that the Corporation itself holds not less than 26 per cent of the paid up equity capital. It has also been laid down that no individual private entrepreneurs or business group should have a share of more than 25 per cent in the equity capital. Prior permission of the Central Government would be required if an equity share holding larger than 25 per cent is proposed to be given to an entrepreneur or if one of the larger houses or foreign majority companies is to be associated in the undertaking. After the announcement of the recent changes in industrial policy, State Corporations have been advised further as under:

- (a) The association by State Government or Corporations established by them with undertakings which by themselves, or in inter-connection with other undertakings, have assets over Rs. 20 crores, will be subject to the same policies and procedures as for larger

industrial houses as indicated above.

- (b) Undertakings, which by themselves, or in inter-connection with other undertakings have assets over Rs. 20 crores will not be permitted to associate themselves with State Government undertakings or Corporations in industries from which they are precluded on their own.
- (c) In all joint sector units, Government will have to ensure for itself an effective role in guiding policies, management and operations with the actual pattern and mode being decided as appropriate in each case.

The instructions issued to the State Industrial Development Corporations are intended to facilitate in greater measure, the promotional role of these Corporations in developing industries in their respective areas.

**Import Licence for Raw Materials used by industrial units in Backward Areas**

\*854. **SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry proposes to recommend the issue of import licences for raw materials and components meant for industrial units in backward areas in free foreign exchange of the country of their choice; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) and (b). The import policy for raw materials, components

and spares for small scale units in selected backward areas already provides for 2/3rd of the entitlement of the individual units in free foreign exchange and the balance from U.K. credit. This provision is substantially more liberal than available to similar units in other areas.

**Tussle for parity between technocrats and Bureaucrats**

\*855. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a keen tussle going on between the technocrats and bureaucrats (i.e., persons belonging to I.A.S.) for parity in status and emoluments; and

(b) if so, how the Government propose to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA). (a) and (b). Government have received certain representations demanding parity in the matter of pay etc., between the officers belonging to the technical Services *vis-a-vis* those of the I.A.S. The Third Pay Commission have made certain recommendations in this regard and these are being examined.

**Applications for Industrial Licences from West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation**

\*856. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-DHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications seeking licences for new industries were received from West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation during 1972; and  
485 LS-2.

(b) how many Letters of Intent issued to W.B.I.D.C. during 1972 have been converted into industrial licences till March 31, 1973?

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

(b) None.

**Central Silk Corporation**

\*857. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

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

(a) whether Government propose to establish a Central Silk Corporation to regulate the production of silk in the State of Mysore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

**Additional chance for Government employees for appearing in IAS examination**

\*858. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have second thoughts in regard to the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission to give an additional opportunity to all those employees who are not already in Class I service but have completed six years of service and are under 35 years of age to appear in I.A.S. examination; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND

**IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):**

(a) The recommendation is still under consideration along with certain other recommendations relating to Class I Services. The Third Pay Commission has now made some suggestions on the subject and the final decision will be taken after full examination of these suggestions also.

(b) Does not arise.

**National Programme of talks (Hindi) at A.I.R.**

\*859. **SHRI B. S. BHAURA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi-knowing persons are not booked in the National Programme of Talks/Discussions (Hindi) at Delhi Station of All India Radio; and

(b) whether only Delhi people are booked in the National Programme of Talks (Hindi); and whether some persons are booked frequently in these programmes?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL):** (a) Only Hindi knowing persons are booked for these Hindi programmes.

(b) No, Sir.

**Appointment of M.Ps. as Directors of Public Corporations**

\*860. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision not to appoint Members of Parliament to be the Directors of the public corporations; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):**

(a) Yes, Sir: the Government has taken a decision not to appoint Members of Parliament to Boards of Directors of Public Enterprises.

(b) The reasons for the decision not to appoint Members of Parliament to Boards of Directors of Public Enterprises are the same as those given in the Krishna Menon Committee on State Undertakings. Extracts from the reports of the Krishna Menon Committee are given below:

".....The Member of Parliament concerned is part of the organ of public control and is the exponent of public criticism in Parliament. As a Director or part of a concern's administration he is responsible for the very conduct and affairs which Parliament, and therefore, he, is called upon to examine, criticise and judge. Having specialised and inside knowledge, he can use it in Parliament and elsewhere, when he has disagreements with his colleagues on the Board and wishes to take a line apart from the team of which he is a Member. His colleagues who are not members of Parliament like himself cannot reply. They are "officials"—employed in State Undertakings. His Parliamentary colleagues are also at a disadvantage because he purports to speak from expert and inside knowledge. The Minister finds himself in a very embarrassing position when the matter is debated in the House.

There is also the further consideration—for whom does he speak?

(1) If he speaks for the industry in Parliament he takes the place of the Minister; (2) if he speaks for the Board as Managing Director or Chairman, being one himself, then he has greater facilities which other MPs. do not have; (3) if he turns critic, he places every one including the industry in an adverse position.

It will be understood that such a

Member of Parliament, who is not a member of Government, cannot take over the functions and duties of a Minister. He cannot be a critic for the reasons stated above. Thus, he can neither defend nor criticise, for as Chairman or a Director of the Company concerned he has access to information which others do not have and which he should not use. Therefore, if a Member of Parliament is Chairman or even a Director, he would disqualify himself for participation in discussions in regard to the concern he is associated with, and there would be severe limitations in regard to his participation in debates on similar concerns or State concerns as a whole. On the other hand, he cannot be obliged to sit in Parliament unconcerned, when the debate is on matters of which he has knowledge. This, in effect, would prevent him from functioning fully as a Member of Parliament. If, on the other hand, he were to use his position and his knowledge, then he places the concern of which he is an active and responsible part and the Board at a great disadvantage as well as in a position of embarrassment. His colleagues and the concern are not represented in Parliament except through the Minister. Conflicts will arise as to whom the Minister represents."

**Drinking of Liquor in Public by Government Servants**

8022 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have issued any circular barring Government servants from drinking liquor in public; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). In regard to

the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs, the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, provided as follows:—

"A government servant shall—

- (a) strictly abide by any law relating to intoxicating drinks or drugs in force in any area in which he may happen to be for the time being;
- (b) not be under the influence of any intoxicating drinks or drugs during the course of his duty and shall also take due care that the performance of his duties at any time is not affected in any way by the influence of such drinks or drugs;
- (c) not appear in a public place in a state of intoxication;
- (d) not use any intoxicating drinks or drugs to excess."

In order that the Government servants may set an example by not indulging in conspicuous consumption of intoxicating drinks or drugs, the Conduct Rules have been further amended so as to provide that a Government servant shall refrain from consuming any intoxicating drink or drug in a public place which means any place or premises (including a conveyance) to which the public have, or are permitted to have, access, whether on payment or otherwise.

**Surplus L.D.Cs. in the Office of Regional Settlement Commissioner Jullundur**

8023. SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state—

(a) whether certain Lower Division Clerks who were declared surplus in the office of the Regional Settlement Commissioner, Jullundur on 1st May, 1970 were nominated by the Central

(Surplus Staff) Cell to the office of the General Manager, Telephones, New Delhi and office of the Post-Master General, Ambala, during the period 1st May 1970 to 30th September, 1970

(b) whether after having joined and worked during the period from May, 1970 to 10th September, 1970 in their respective Departments the above Lower Division Clerks were re-nominated and relieved of their duties to join the office of the Executive Engineer Food Storage, Electrical Division, CPWD Ludhiana, and

(c) if so whether the vacancies thus caused were filled up through the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell nomination or through other permissible channels?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)

(a) Yes Eight LDCs were nominated by the Surplus Cell to the office of PMG Ambala and 26 LDCs were nominated to the office of the General Manager, Telephones, New Delhi

(b) Yes One of the LDCs nominated to the office of the PMG Ambala after receiving training for a week, did not join duty and was renominated by the Surplus Cell to the office of the Executive Engineer Food Storage, Electrical Division CPWD, Ludhiana on 8th August, 1970 Similarly, one of the LDCs nominated for the GMT, New Delhi and who reported for duty on 1st June, 1970 was renominated by the Surplus Cell to the office of the EE Food Storage Ludhiana and was relieved on 10th September, 1970

(c) The resulting vacancy in each case was filled up through other permissible channels after obtaining clearance from the Surplus Cell

शिमला में लगी आग से हुए विनाश के पीछे  
तरब

8024. श्री हुकूम खन् कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की क्षमता करेंगे कि

(क) क्या शिमला में दिसम्बर, 1972 में लगी आग से जिला मजिस्ट्रेट और पुलिस सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट के कार्यालय नष्ट हो गये थे,

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को आग लगने के कारणों के सम्बन्ध में और आग के परिणामस्वरूप हुई हानि के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी इस बीच मिल गई है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या इसके पीछे विदेशी एजेंट का मुनियोजित षडयन्त्र था ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) जी हा, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार आग के कारण हुई क्षति का मूल्य लगभग 8,47,000 रुपये था । आग लगने के कारण को जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

Refusal to Establish Cement Factory at Itarsi and Damoh (M.P.)

8025 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR. Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Bangalore based Mysore Cement's Limited which had applied for industrial licences to set up cement plants at Itarsi and Damoh in Madhya Pradesh has been refused permission to establish the plants;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider their decision in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Two applications for the setting up of two cement plants with a capacity of 4 lakh tonnes per annum each at Taku in Hoshangabad district and at Narsingarh in Damoh district of Madhya Pradesh were received from Mysore Cements Ltd. The application for Taku location has been rejected, while the application for Narsingarh location is under consideration. The former application was rejected as it was decided to encourage an entrepreneur other than one connected with the Larger Houses.

(c) Does it arise.

**Proposal for Setting up of Ancillary Industries around Public Sector Industries in M.P.**

8026 SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government approached the Centre for the establishment of chain of ancillary industries around major public sector industries located in Madhya Pradesh; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Honouring Freedom Fighters**

8027. SHRI RANABHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the old mother of Martyr Bhagat Singh has been conferred with the title of 'Punjab Mother';

(b) if so, whether Government have also given importance to the services of Rajguru and Sukhdev, the lovers of freedom, and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government towards their sacrifices for the liberation from foreign yoke?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) From the press report appearing on 2nd January, 1973 in the "Times of India" it is gathered that the Government of Punjab has given this honour to the mother of late Shri Bhagat Singh.

(b) and (c). Sarvashri Raj Guru and Sukhdev were freedom fighters and Government are well aware of their sacrifices for the country. Besides the facilities which the Government of India have announced for the dependents and family members of the martyrs like pension etc., there are no other proposals under consideration. It is for the State Governments concerned to further honour the martyrs and the freedom fighters in any manner they consider appropriate.

**Execution of Bonds for Export Obligation by Industrial Houses**

8028. SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Industrial Houses who applied for expansion in respect of Industries specified in Schedule I of the Industrial Policy announced on the 2nd February, 1973,



have been asked to execute bonds for export obligation,

(b) if so, the names of such Houses who have been asked to execute such bonds,

(c) whether this stipulation laid down for the execution of such export bonds is not likely to hamper the industrial production in the country and

(d) if so the steps which Government propose to take to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) to (d) A list of some of the cases pertaining to large industrial houses and foreign majority companies in which export

obligations have recently been imposed by Government although the items of manufacture are included in Appendix I of the Ministry of Industrial Development Press Note dated the 2nd Feb 1973 is attached. While companies belonging to large industrial houses and foreign majority companies are ordinarily not expected to participate in industries not included in this Appendix, except where the production is predominantly for exports, Government are not precluded from imposing a suitable export obligation even when such companies propose to take up the manufacture of items included in this list. Before imposing an export obligation Government always take into consideration the export potential of the item and the impact of such obligation on industrial production.

#### STATEMENT

Sl No	Name of the Party	Name of the industrial house	Item of manufacture	Export obligation
1	2	3	4	5
1	SRI RAN B Rings Ltd Delhi Ranchi NA	Shriram	Ball manufacturing Machines,	10%
2	D C M	Shriram	1 Alloy Iron Castings 2 S G Iron Casting	10%
3	M/s Ralli-Wolf Ltd	Foreign Majority company	Portable Tools and Drill Stands	10%,
4	Dunlop India Ltd Calcutta	Foreign majority company	Automobile Tyres and Tubes	10% of expanded production

इण्डियन टेलीफोन इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, बंगलौर द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में एक नया कारखाना स्थापित किया जाना

(क) क्या इण्डियन टेलीफोन इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड बंगलौर में क्रसवार टेलीफोन स्विच बनाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश से एक नया कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया है,

8029. श्री मंगा चरण दासित  
क्या सरकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगी कि

(ख) क्या इण्डियन टेलीफोन इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड बंगलौर के बेयरडीन ने दूसरी

तकनीकी अधिकारियों सहित दिसम्बर, 1971 में मध्य प्रदेश का दौरा किया था। श्री इन्दौर, उज्जैन तथा देवास के प्रस्तावित स्थलों का भ्रमलोकन किया था,

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त दल का निर्णय, मध्य प्रदेश में परियोजना स्थापित करने के पक्ष में है, और यदि हा, तो इस दल के निष्कर्ष पर सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है, और

(घ) यदि अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है तो वह कब तक किया जायेगा और निर्णय करने के मे विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

संभार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :  
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हा। दल न सितम्बर, 1971 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित स्थलों का निरीक्षण किया था।

(ग) और (घ) दल से कुछ मल सुनाए थे। सम्बद्ध तथ्यों को ध्यान में ले हुए भारत सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में रायब्री में कारखाना स्थापित करने का निश्चय र किया है।

ग्राम्य शिक्षा विकास परियोजना स्थापित करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश से प्राप्त योजना

8030. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से लक्षु किसान विकास एजेंसी सीमांत, किसान कृषि क्रमिक योजना के अन्तर्गत एक ग्राम शिक्षा विकास योजना चालू करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई परियोजना प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा यह प्रतिवेदन स्वीकार कर लिया गया है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :  
(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश की बुरहानपुर तहसील में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन

8031. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या संभार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को बुरहानपुर तहसील (मध्य प्रदेश) के गावों से सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन लगाने के बारे में राज्य सरकार से कोई शापन प्राप्त हुए हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उन गावों के नाम क्या ह और उनकी मांग कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी ?

संभार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) और (ख). बुरहानपुर तहसील (मध्य प्रदेश) के किसी गाव से राज्य सरकार के जरिए सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर लगाने के लिए कोई शापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। तथापि (1) बुरहानपुर (2) हँदरपुर (3) खाकनेर (4) लानी और (5) निम्बोला में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के बारे में कतिपय पार्टियों को सीधे ही कुछ मांगे प्राप्त हुई है। इन प्रस्तावों की जांच की जा रही है।

भारतीय प्रशासन के सेवा के भूतपूर्व अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध अपने घोषित सीमा की सीमा से अधिक धन सम्पत्ति जमा करने के आरोप में न्यायालयों में मामले

8032. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारतीय प्रशासनिक से 1 के उन भूतपूर्व अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध अपने घोषित सीमा की सीमा से अधिक धन सम्पत्ति जमा करने के आरोप में गत दो वर्षों के दौरान न्यायालयों में मामले चलाये गये हैं,

(ख) ऐसे अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध विभिन्न न्यायालयों में इस समय निर्णयाधीन पड़े मामलों की संख्या कितनी है, और

(ग) उक्त अध्याय के दौरान उपरोक्त कितने भूतपूर्व अधिकारियों को न्यायालयों द्वारा दंडित किया गया ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानून विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकारों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा मदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

केरल राज्य में भूमिगत हुए पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों की संख्या

8033. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 31 मार्च, 1972 को को केरल से भूमिगत 209 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों में से विननों को खोज निकारा गया है, और उनमें से कितनी को निर्वासित किया गया है, और उनमें से कितनी को निर्वासित किया गया है, और

(ख) भूमिगत होने वाले राष्ट्रियों की मिला कर संख्या क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहम्मिन) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा मदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति का गठन

8034 श्री धार० बी० बड़े क्या अंतरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति का गठन किया गया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके सदस्य कौन-कौन हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रानिक्स मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) समिति के सदस्य निम्नलिखित हैं :

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| (1) सयुक्त सचिव,<br>अंतरिक्ष विभाग  | अध्यक्ष |
| (2) विक्रम साराभाई अंतरिक्ष केन्द्र, त्रिवेन्द्रम के निदेशक का एक प्रतिनिधि | सदस्य   |
| (3) उप-निदेशक (प्रशासन), भौतिक अनुसंधान प्रयोग-शाला, अहमदाबाद               | सदस्य   |
| (4) अवर सचिव,<br>अंतरिक्ष विभाग   | सदस्य   |

(5) हिन्दी अनुवादक, सदन-  
अंतरिक्ष विभाग सचिव

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

अंतरिक्ष विभाग में सरकारी कामकाज के लिए हिन्दी भाषा का प्रयोग

8035. श्री आर० बी० बड़े : क्या अंतरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या अंतरिक्ष विभाग ने भारत सरकार द्वारा सरकारी कामकाज हिन्दी भाषा के प्रयोग के बारे में जारी किये गये आदेशों पर अमल किया है ;

(ख) क्या अब तक की गई कार्यवाही राजभाषा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत जारी किए गये आदेशों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए पर्याप्त है , और

(ग) अंतरिक्ष विभाग का इस बारे में आगे क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ।

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी):

(क) से (ग) अंतरिक्ष विभाग में सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी भाषा के प्रयोग के बारे में जारी किये गये आदेशों पर अमल करने के लिए अरपूर प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ।

**Conversion of Ranchi A.I.R. into A High Power Station**

8036. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make the Ranchi A.I.R. a high power station so that it can be heard

in the Palamau District and Chota Nagpur and Santhal Paragana region:

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA). (a) to (c). A proposal for upgradation of the existing transmitter at Ranchi is under examination for inclusion in the Fifth Plan.

**Functioning of "Public Phone Booths"**

8037. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the letter to the Editor under caption "Public Phone Booths" published in the *Hindustan Times* (Evening News) dated the 3rd March, 1973, regarding the functioning of phones, and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b) Yes, the Coin Collection Box type of PCOs are checked for proper working everyday by the concerned PCO lineman. The unattended PCOs are subject to frequent manhandling byurchins and others which results in frequent mechanical breakdowns. All efforts are made to keep the PCO instruments in as good working order as possible. This particular PCO was in working order on the day in question and perhaps due to some misunderstanding the caller felt that the call was disconnected.

**Promotional activities in Coir Board**

8038. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE

AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the promotional activities of the Coir Board during 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal and the steps taken in this direction?

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

(b) The increased promotional activities of the Coir Board include—

- (i) Expansion of domestic and overseas markets by intensification of publicity work and by opening of more show-rooms and appointment of accredited dealers;
- (ii) Intensification of research and development activities for product development and product improvement.

Necessary provisions have been made in the budget of the Coir Board for 1973-74; action for implementation of these proposals have already been initiated by the Board.

**Loans to Rural Industries to be set up in Kerala during 1973-74**

8039. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan given so far to the State of Kerala under the rural industries project and the total number of industrial units set up in that State under this scheme; and

(b) the total number of such units proposed to be set up in that State during 1973-74 and the amount allotted by the Central Government for that purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) and (b). Rs. 113.52 lakhs by way of loans were released to the Government of Kerala during the period 1962-63 to 1972-73. 974 industrial units were assisted financially or otherwise for starting new ventures and for expanding the capacities and production in the existing Rural Industries Projects in the State by the end of March, 1971.

For the year 1973-74 a provision of Rs. 1.75 crores as loan and Rs. 1.00 crore as Grant for Rural Industries Project Programme for the entire country has been made.

The allocation of funds for 1973-74 to the State is under consideration. Number of units to be assisted under the programme during 1973-74 will depend on the quantum of loan assistance to be provided by the Central Government to that State, credit facilities to be available from financial institutions and the entrepreneurs own funds available for investment.

**Demand for increase in pay scales of staff Artistes and casual artistes of A.I.R., Calcutta**

8040. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for increase in pay-scales of the staff Artistes and casual artistes of Calcutta A.I.R. has been refused by Government during the last two financial years;

(b) the difference between the two terms e.g. pay-scales and fee scales which are used by the Department of A.I.R. regarding their employees,

(c) which categories of artistes of A.I.R. are entitled to get 'pay' as regular employees and which category do not get that and reasons for giving

them 'fee' instead of regular 'pay'; and

(d) whether the authorities propose to simplify and fix the pay-structure of the artistes employed by Government as regular staff and of the artistes who are given occasional programmes in various stations of All India Radio?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No such demand from the Calcutta All India Radio Station was received. However, the fee scales of regular Staff Artistes and the fee ranges of Casual Artistes have been revised with effect from 1st April 1971 and 1st June 1971 respectively.

(b) and (c). The term "Pay scales" is used in relation to regular Government servants appointed against duly sanctioned posts in the various Departments. These employees are also governed by the various statutory rules applicable to Government servants. The term "fee scales" is used in relation to Staff Artistes of All India Radio who are engaged on contract. Similarly, the term "fee" or "fee ranges" are used in relation to Casual Artistes who are engaged either for specific assignments or programmes or against vacancies of Staff Artistes pending selection of regular incumbents. The term "pay" or "pay scales" can be used only in relation to regular Government servants and, therefore, the question of giving a different name to the emoluments of Staff Artistes or Casual Artistes does not arise.

(d) The procedure at present followed, as explained above, is simple and no further action, in this direction, is considered necessary at this stage.

**Selection of Personnel for Publication of Hindi Edition of Delhi Telephone Directory**

8043. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new appointments were made for bringing out of first Hindi Edition of Delhi Telephone Directory; if so, the minimum qualifications prescribed therefor, selection procedure followed therein, and the names of the selection panel of P&T officials, if any;

(b) whether persons serving in the P&T Department having requisite qualifications were also considered for appointment; and

(c) if so, the number of such persons selected?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes Sir. The minimum qualification prescribed for the purpose was matriculation or its equivalent. The ad hoc appointments by G.M.T. New Delhi were made from amongst nominees of employment exchange and open market on the recommendations of ADG (Hindi) P&T Directorate, New Delhi who held the test and interview.

(b) No, Sir

(c) In view of reply to (b) above, question does not arise.

**Blackmarketing in Blue Films**

8044. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of blackmarketing in Blue Films have been brought to the notice of Government; and

(b) whether some uncensored copies of Indian Films have also been sent abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

**BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) No such case has come to notice of Government. However, three normal Indian feature films 'Anand', 'Balidan' and 'Ek Hasina Do Diwane' were seized by the customs authorities in the act of unauthorised and illegal export.

**Foreign Orders Place with ITI,  
Bangalore**

**8045. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR:  
SHRI FATESINGHRAO  
GAEKWAD:**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of orders received by the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore from foreign countries during the last three years;

(b) the names of the countries that placed orders with ITI;

(c) whether the rates offered by the ITI were for the supply of telephone exchange equipment or also for its installation and supervision by the Indian engineers team; and

(d) the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) 374.

(b) Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Bhutan, Burma, Canada, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Sikkim, Singapore, Somalia, Southern Yemen, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Uganda, U.K. and Zambia

(c) The rates offered by the Indian Telephone Industries were for supply of equipment but in the case of supply of major Automatic Exchange equipment, the rates offered were also for installation and supervision by Indian engineers

(d) Rs 107.21 lakhs.

**Appointment of Graduate and Non-Graduate Junior Engineers to the Grade of Assistant Engineers**

**8046. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM.** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5944 on the 4th April, 1973 regarding Works and Housing Ministry's proposal regarding appointment of Assistant Engineers from Graduate/Non-Graduate Junior Engineers, and state:

(a) whether the matter regarding fixing of quota of 50:50 for the appointment of Graduate and Non-Graduate Junior Engineers to the grade of Asssan Engineers has been discussed with the representatives of the Ministry of Works and Housing in order to take a final decision;

(b) whether the Ministry of Works and Housing is pressing hard to take early decision to enable them to implement their own recommendations; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to take a final decision?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):**

(a) The proposal for the amendment of the Recruitment Rules relating to the post of Assistant Engineers in the Central Public Works Departments is to be discussed with the representatives of the Ministry of Works and Housing shortly.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Works and Housing are, no doubt, anxious for an early decision in the matter. However, as mentioned in reply to Unstarred Question No. 5944 on 4th April, 1973, the proposed amendments involve several legal and service aspects, which require careful consideration. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms are also anxious to finalise the matter expeditiously. After a final decision is reached in the matter in consultation with the Ministry of Works and Housing

as a result of the proposed discussion, the existing Rules will have to be amended in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. It is not, therefore, possible to state at this stage, with any degree of accuracy, as to how soon the Rules would be amended.

#### **Firings in Orissa during Communal Disturbance**

8047. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether there had been firing during the last communal disturbance in Orissa, at Khurda Road and Jaleswar Railway Stations of South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the reasons for such firings; and

(c) the nature of casualties and whether any compensation has been paid to the families of the victims?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the Government of Orissa, a mob of about 2000 persons are alleged to have gathered at the Khurda Road Railway Station at the time of the arrival of 7 Down Puri-Howrah Express. They were determined not to allow the train to proceed further. The mob attacked the train and attempted to break doors and windows of compartments with a view to enter into the compartments and cause injury to passengers. The civil and police authorities tried to dissuade the mob from resorting to violence. In spite of the promulgation of the prohibitory orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. the mob continued to persist in violence. In order to bring the situation under control the police resorted to tear gas and lathi-charge. But this too did not have any effect and the mob resorted to heavy stone pelting. A number of civil and police personnel were injured. When the mob did not desist from

violence in spite of repeated warnings the police had to open fire to bring the situation under control, as a result of which one person was killed and four persons were injured.

2. At the Jaleswar Railway Station, it has been reported that the police did not resort to firing. The firing is reported to have been done by some outsiders who were present at the Railway Station. Three persons are reported to have sustained injuries as a result of such firing. The matter is under investigation by the State Government.

3. Since at the Khurda Road Railway Station the Police had to resort to firing in order to disperse a violent unlawful assembly, the question of payment of any *ex-gratia* relief does not arise. The facts regarding payment of such relief to the victims of the incident at Jaleswar are being ascertained.

#### **Teachers and Demonstrators Detained Under M.I.S.A.**

8048. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state how many teachers and demonstrators in colleges under U.G.C. scheme have been detained under M.I.S.A. throughout India with State-wise breakup?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): According to information received from the concerned State Governments 2 lecturers and 1 teacher in Andhra Pradesh, 7 college teachers and 10 school teachers in Assam, and 1 University lecturer each in Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, were detained under the MIS Act, 1971 during the period of one year ending on the 31st March, 1973. None of these persons are now under detention. Information is awaited from the State Governments of Mysore, Tripura and West Bengal, and the Delhi Administration. No such arrests have been reported from the



remaining State Governments/Union Territory Administrations during the relevant period

**Areas Benefitted by the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project**

8049 SHRI LALJI BHAI Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4044 on 30th August 1972 regarding Rajasthan Atomic Power Project and state the parts of Rajasthan which have been benefited after starting of 1st unit of 200 MW Rajasthan Atomic Power Station on the 11th August 1972?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) The first unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Project, which attained criticality on August 11 1972 was synchronised to the grid on November 30, 1972. It has since been producing power intermittently at levels upto 60 MWe. The various commissioning tests are presently under progress and the full power of 200 MWe is expected towards the second half of 1973. Power generated by this unit is being made available for the present to the Rajasthan State Electricity Board who are responsible for its distribution within the State.

**Self-Employment of Farm Labour in Maharashtra**

8050 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Central Government have received a self-employment

scheme for farm labour from Maharashtra Government, and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

**Chinese Aid for Separatist Nagas**

8051 SHRI S N MISRA  
SHRI M M JOSHI

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have seen press reports appearing in the Soviet political weekly "New Times" regarding the separatist Nagas going to China for being armed and trained,

(b) whether the weekly also wrote of the reported visits to border areas of some American citizens and renewed activities of subversive and separatist group in Nagaland, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) to (c) Government have seen the press report. In this connection, a reference is also invited to answers furnished to Unstarred Questions No 1419 on 9th August 1972, No 5087 on 20th December, 1972, No 5001 on 28th March, 1973 and No 5973 on 4th April 1973. Government do not have any reliable information about separatist Nagas recently going to China. No US national had been detained for violating orders regarding entry into the restricted area of Darjeeling. The Government of Nagaland are maintaining utmost vigilance to prevent any hostile activity.

जन्म तथा काश्मीर सरकार के सूचना विभाग में 'आजाद कश्मीर रेडियो' के भूतपूर्व 'एनाउंसर' का नियुक्त किया जाना

8052. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 24 मार्च, 1973 के 'भार्गानाईजर' के अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर प्रकाशित इस समाचार की धीर दिलाया गया है कि कश्मीर सरकार के सूचना विभाग में एक ऐसे व्यक्ति को सहायता सूचना अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है जो कुछ समय पूर्व "आजाद कश्मीर रेडियो" में 'एनाउंसर' का काम करता था, धीर

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री उमा शंकर जोशी) :

(क) जी हाँ, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने नियुक्ति करने से पहले निःसन्देह सभी पक्षों पर विचार किया होगा ।

दलबदल पर रोक सम्बन्धी विधेयक

8053. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या दलबदल पर रोक सम्बन्धी विधेयक इसी सत्र में लाया जाना संभव नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने 21 मार्च, 1973 को दूसरे सदन में यह कहा था कि इस बारे

में कोई निश्चित तिथि बताना संभव नहीं है ; धीर

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर 'हाँ' में है तो उनके द्वारा सचेतक सम्मेलन में दिए गए भाषासन से यह कहाँ तक सगत है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) चालू सत्र में ही दल बदल पर रोक सम्बन्धी विधेयक प्रस्तुत करने का हर प्रकार से प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) मंत्री महोदय ने केवल इतना ही कहा था कि वे चालू सत्र में ही विधेयक लाना चाहते हैं परन्तु वे कोई भी बचन देते की स्थिति में नहीं थे ।

(ग) नवम्बर, 1972 में श्रीपाल में हुए घाटे प्रखिल भारतीय सचेतक सम्मेलन में तत्कालीन ससदीय कार्यो के मंत्री द्वारा व्यक्त किये गये विचारों से सरकार प्रबल है और श्रीघ्न विधान प्रस्तुत करने के लिये उत्सुक है ।

कोटा परमाणु बिजली परियोजना की चालू करना

8054. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : श्री बजराम सिंह कोटा :

क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कोटा परमाणु बिजली घर 1970 में चालू होना था ; धीर

(ख) यदि हा, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रो-निक्स मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) परियोजना के प्रारम्भिक चरणों में तैयार किए गये प्रारम्भिक कार्यक्रम के अनुसार,

राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर के पहले यूनिट को सन् 1969 में चालू होना तथा तथा दूसरे यूनिट को सन् 1971 में ।

(ख) बिजलीघर के चालू होने में विलम्ब होने के मुख्य कारण निम्नलिखित हैं -

- (1) विदेशी तथा भारतीय सप्लाइरों द्वारा उपकरणों की सप्लाई में हुआ विलम्ब ;
- (2) कनाडा में डगलस वाइट पर बनाये गए बिजलीघर के निर्माण-कार्य में अर्जित अनुभव के आधार पर कनाडियन परामर्शदाताओं द्वारा तैयार किए गए सशोधित डिजायनों की प्राप्ति में हुआ विलम्ब,
- (3) बिजलीघर के निर्माण में सामने आने वाली विभिन्न तकनीकी समस्याओं के कारण होने वाला विलम्ब ।

**Assistance for increasing production of Salt in Contal Belt**

8055 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether Government propose to advise, and extend necessary financial assistance to the West Bengal Government for taking early steps for increas-

ing salt producing capacity of the Contal Belt in the State?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) No such proposal is under consideration Government would be happy to consider sympathetically any request for assistance that might be received from West Bengal in this regard

उच्च अधिकारियों में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार के बारे में केन्द्रीय सतर्कता प्रायुक्त के बिचार

8056. श्री अश्वेज क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सतर्कता प्रायुक्त ने उच्च अधिकारियों में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार सम्बन्धी मामले न लेने/देखभाल न करने की इच्छा प्रकट की है (हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स, दिनांक 20 जून 1972),

(ख) क्या आपने केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो तथा राज्यो के भ्रष्टाचार निरोध अधिकारियों को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा था कि 'भ्रष्टाचार से देश की नींव खोखली होने की आशंका है जैसा कि 'नवभारत टाइम्स', दिनांक 13 अक्टूबर 1972 में समाचार है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने भ्रष्टाचार को हर स्तर पर समाप्त करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानिफ विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) (क) जी. नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) 'भ्रष्टाचार से देश की नींव खोखली होने की आशंका' यह वाक्यांश दिनांक 13 अक्टूबर 1972 के नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित एक समाचार शीर्षक है । तथापि, प्रधान मंत्री ने 12 अक्टूबर

1972 को केन्द्रीय सम्मेलन बयूरो तथा राज्य, भ्रष्टाचार निरोधी अधिकारियों के छठे संयुक्त सम्मेलन में दिए गए एक भाषण में भ्रष्टाचार की बुराईयों के विरुद्ध चेतावनी देते हुए अन्य बातों के साथ निम्न प्रकार विचार व्यक्त किये थे :—

‘हम विकास के ऐसे स्तर पर हैं—और बकाम से बेरा आशय केवल आर्थिक विकास से नहीं है बल्कि सारे राष्ट्र के विकास से है जहां हम अभिव्यक्ति के लिए निर्माण कर रहे हैं और कोई भी भ्रष्ट रवैया अथवा भ्रष्टाचार के कार्य इस नींव को खोखला कर सकते हैं, जिसे हम मजबूत बनाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।’

(ग) भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध अभियान को तेज करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनेक उपाय किए हैं, उदाहरणार्थ, केन्द्रीय जांच बयूरो तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन सतर्कता सगठनों को मजबूत किया गया है केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों तथा सरकारी उपक्रमों से सम्बन्धित सतर्कता कार्य के वार्षिक कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित किया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारियों तथा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में सप्ताह स्तर के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार अथवा निष्ठा की कमी के आरोपों से सम्बन्धित सभी मामलों में केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग से परामर्श किया जाता है।

#### Selection Grade Posts in Pondicherry

8057. SHRI V. MAYAVAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry addressed a letter on 26th June, 1972 to Government of Pondicherry vide No. 2/11/72-G.P. regarding selection grade posts in different grades; and

465 LS—3.

(b) the nature of action taken by Government of Pondicherry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) A memorandum was received from the Pondicherry Secretariat Non-Gazetted Government Officers' Association in which the Association demanded *inter alia* that selection grade posts in each grade of lower division clerks, typists, stenographers, assistants and superintendents should be created to provide avenues for promotion. As this demand came within the purview of the Third Pay Commission, it was forwarded to the Commission for their consideration. The Pondicherry Administration were advised by the Ministry of Home Affairs in letter No 2/11/72-G P., dated 26th June, 1972 to inform the Association of this action. The Administration informed the President of the Association accordingly.

#### Alleged Kidnap of Indians by Bangladesh Military from Garo Hills District of Meghalaya

8058. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE:  
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indians were kidnapped recently by a contingent of the Bangladesh Military from Amakali in Garo Hills District of Meghalaya in November, 1972; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b) According to the information received from the Government of Meghalaya, 21 Indian Nationals were captured and taken to Bangladesh by some personnel of the Bangladesh Lal Bahini, a voluntary organisation of Jatiyo Sramik League.

The matter has been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh for the release of the kidnapped persons.

**Reported Indo-Bangladesh Joint Action counteracting activities of Mizo Hostiles**

8059. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a recrudescence of activity by armed Mizo Hostiles on the borders of Tripura and Mizoram;

(b) the nature and extent of the threat;

(c) whether there is any evidence of Sino-Pak collusion with the hostiles; and

(d) nature of the reported proposal for joint Indo-Bangladesh counter action in the affected areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) There have been some recent incidents of violence, sabotage, robbery, dacoity etc., suspected to have been committed by Mizo hostiles.

(b) Security measures have been tightened with a view to preventing an increase in underground rebel activities and at present there is no special threat to peace in this area.

(c) There is no recent information in this behalf.

(d) While there is understanding and co-operation between India and Bangladesh on such matters, there is no proposal for such joint action as referred to in the question.

**Agitation by Workers of Mahalaxmi Mills Company Limited, Beawar**

8060. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the agitation by the workers to press their demands in the Mahalaxmi Mills Company Limited, Beawar which is a sick unit being run as controlled industry under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act; 1951;

(b) whether Government proposes to give adequate financial assistance therefor; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. An ad-hoc increase of Rupees twelve from 1st January, 1973 has been sanctioned.

**Lifting of Ban on movement of Salt in Rajasthan**

8061. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the ban imposed by the Government of India on the movement of salt from Jodhpur Division of Rajasthan to eastern part of the country has adversely affected the employment potential of salt industry in the State;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to lift or relax the ban; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). There is no

ban as such on the movement of salt from Jodhpur Division of Rajasthan to the Eastern parts of the country. However, all movement of salt is regulated under Zonal Scheme formulated by the Salt Commissioner, in consultation with the Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Transport and Shipping. This scheme is presently under review keeping into consideration population data as per the 1971 Census.

**Reported Illegal Activities by Afro Asian Solidarity Conference and Peace Council**

8062. SHRI PILOO MODY:  
SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the *Hindustan Times* of the 22nd March, 1973, stating that the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference and Peace Council are indulging in illegal activities,

(b) whether Government have studied the implications of the report and have received a memorandum submitted by one Shri I. A. Dewan in this regard; and

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

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

(b) and (c). A letter purporting to be from one Shri I. S. Dewan has been received recently. The matter is being examined.

**Jyoti Weaving Factory Private Limited, Calcutta**

8063. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE

AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Jyoti Weaving Factory (P) Ltd., Calcutta" has been taken over by the National Textile Corporation Ltd.;

(b) whether the management of this company, in a letter, dated 31st January, 1973 to the factory staff, has refused to pay the arrears due to the workers and employees of the erstwhile company; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to investigate this matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The management of Jyoti Weaving Factory, 69, S. K. Dev Road, Calcutta 48, has vested in the Central Government under the provisions of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Act, 1972.

(b) No such letter has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Does not arise.

**Extension of Visas of Foreign Nationals Working in Cooch-Bihar Refugee Service (West Bengal)**

8064. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission to stay in India for foreign nationals working in Cooch-Bihar Refugee Service (West Bengal) has been granted or their visa extended beyond the 14th March, 1973, despite many objections by local persons against their activities which are anti-national in character; and

(b) if so, the reasons for showing special favour to those foreign nationals?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) and (b). Mr. Olav Leonard Harry Hodne, a Norwegian national, who is Director of Cooch-Bihar Refugee Service, has been permitted to stay in India till 16th March, 1974, he has not come to notice for any objectionable activity and his presence is required for the completion of projects undertaken by the Cooch-Bihar Refugee Service.

Information whether any other foreign national is working in Cooch-Bihar Refugee Service and has been granted extension of stay is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

**Research by Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee to Use Fly Ash in Cement Output**

8065 **SHRI P GANGADEB:**  
**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

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

(a) whether research at the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, has shown that fly ash can be used in Cement output;

(b) what are other methods which scientists have found in regard to the use of fly ash; and

(c) when this experiment is likely to be introduced?

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

(b) Fly ash can be used for a number of other uses namely:—

- (i) for the production of clay-flyash-bricks.
- (ii) for the production of cellular concrete using lime and fly-ash.
- (iii) for producing light weight aggregates from fly ash.

(c) (i) The process of using fly-ash as a pozzolanic admixture in cement mortar and concrete has already been passed on to a few construction agencies.

(ii) The process of producing cellular concrete from lime and flyash is proposed to be used by the Hindustan Housing Factory where useful factory trials have been completed

(iii) The process of producing clay bonded flyash bricks have been successfully carried out at a brick kiln at Shahibabad (near Delhi).

(iv) The process of producing light weight aggregates from flyash has been successfully tried on pilot plant scale at Central Building Research Institute (CBRI)

**Psychological Research on Pornographic Literature**

8066. **SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the pornograph literature and vulgar pictures are increasing progressively in the country;

(b) whether any analytical psychological research in this matter has been done; and

(c) if so, the decision to stop such things?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** (a) No such specific information has been brought to the notice of the Central Government.

(b) No such research has been undertaken.

(c) Adequate legal provisions exist in Sections 292 and 293 of the Indian

Penal Code as well as in Sections 99A and 521 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which should enable State Governments concerned to take effective action against any display, publication or circulation of obscene posters, pictures and books.

**Aid to National Institute of Design by Ford Foundation**

8067. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India and the Ford Foundation had established the National Institute of Design jointly on the advice of Mr. Charles Emag;

(b) whether Ford Foundation in a report about the functioning of the institute from Mr. Emag suspended its financial support and if so, the time of suspension; and

(c) whether the Central Government too have suspended or reduced their assistance to this institute and if so, on what basis it was done and whether the report of Mr. Emag was also received by the Government of India and if so, the observations made by Mr. Emag about the functioning of the institute?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) In 1958, Mr. Charles Eames and Mrs. Ray Eames, noted U.S. experts on industrial design, were invited by Government of India for examining the question of setting up an organisation for design training in India. The report of Mr. & Mrs. Eames recommended establishment of a Central institute for industrial design in India. Thereafter, at the request of Government of India, two Ford Foundation experts drew up a detailed scheme for setting up the Institute on the basis

of which the National Institute of Design was established.

(b) and (c). Government of India have not received any report from the Ford Foundation or from Mr. Eames about the functioning of the Institute and have no information regarding suspension of financial support to the Institute by the Ford Foundation. Government of India have not suspended their financial assistance to the Institute. At present grants towards the Institute's recurring expenditure only are being sanctioned by Government of India and further financial assistance to the Institute is under consideration.

**Financial Assistance to National Institute of Design**

8068. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of financial assistance that the Central Government have given so far to the National Institute of Design both for capital and non-capital expenditure separately;

(b) Whether as against the estimated expenditure of Rs. 75,000 on capital expenditure, the Institute has spent more than 3½ lakh rupees and if so, the justification for this gross escalation over the estimate;

(c) whether while the Institute's expenses exceeded the estimates, there was a progressive dilution of Central Government's representation in the Institute's Governing Council and at present it is only one against five members previously; and

(d) if so the reasons for reducing Government's representation and also whether Government propose to augment it to its earlier number?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI. C



**SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4871/74].

(b) The Government of India are not aware of any specific projects/schemes where the actual capital expenses of the Institute were Rs. 3½ lakh as against the estimates of Rs. 75,000/-

(c) and (d). According to the Rules and Regulations of the Institute, only two seats for the representatives of Government of India as such (one from Ministry of Industrial Development and another from the Ministry of Finance) have been specifically earmarked on the Governing Council of the Institute. Other members, though nominated by Government of India, need not necessarily be representatives of Government of India. By virtue of the nominations made by Government of India initially, 5 Central Government servants happened to be members of the Governing Council as constituted at the beginning. Owing to vacancies etc. the number of Central Government servants on the Governing Council came to be reduced in course of time. However, at present there are 4 Central Government servants serving on the Governing Council of the Institute

**Faculty for Textile Design in National Institute of Design**

8069. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state—

(a) whether the National Institute of Design has a faculty for Textile design and if so, since when it is functioning;

(b) whether the services of this faculty have been utilised by any of the textile mills in the country and if so, the names of the mills, number of persons trained for each and the terms of imparting training for

each group and if the terms varied in each case the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the faculty could develop some designs which could be sold to the industry, if so, the particular of the designs developed and names of the textile mills to whom these designs could be sold and the amount of money earned under each transaction; and

(d) whether the faculty can be run through the sale of such designs and if not, whether Government propose to look into this aspect of the matter to ensure that the faculty becomes self-supporting through the sale of its own designs?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) Yes, Sir. The faculty for Textile Design of the National Institute of Design has been functioning since August, 1968.

(b) The training facilities of the faculty were utilised by the following textile mills, the number of persons trained being shown against each mill:—

Name of Mills	No. of Persons trained
1. Ashok Mills, Ahmedabad	1
2. Humamchand Mills, Indore	1
3. Yamuna Mills, Baroda	1
4. Diamond Silk Mills, Bombay	1
5. Calico Mills, Ahmedabad	6

At present, all the above mentioned trained persons are working in the respective mills.

Before starting the training courses, textile mills are invited to sponsor candidates. The fees for the training course in Textile Design chargeable by the Institute are Rs. 50/- per month for public sector candidates and Rs. 100/- per month for private sector candidates.

The following organisations have employed textile designers trained at the Institute:—

Name of the Organisation	Particulars of trainees employed
1. Jehangir Mills, Ahmedabad	1
2. Aryodaya Mills, Ahmedabad	1
3. Arvind Mills, Ahmedabad	1
4. Century Mills, Bombay	1
5. Helenka, Ahmedabad	1
6. Institute of Handloom Technology, Banares	1
7. Government Art College Bangkok sponsored by the Government of Thailand.	1

(c) The primary task of this Institute is to train designers for the industry. As part of the education, professional work is undertaken on which student-trainees work under guidance of the faculty. The following professional work has been undertaken; details of fee charges are also indicated:—

	Rs.
1. Rug designs for Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation	1862.12
2. Project Reports for establishing Design Deptt. for Ashok and Raipur Mills, Ahmedabad	3000.00
3. Uniform design for National Dairy Development Board, Anand	1000 00
4. Print design for Finlay and Sons	3000.00
5. Textile furnishing for Hotel Taj, Bombay	11,931 98
6. Textile furnishing for State Bank of India	38,880 00
7. Textile furnishing for Guest House Design at Kuroba	10,494. 89
8. Textile furnishing for Shrad Gandharv Decorators	5,275 50

To try out the acceptability of the designs evolved at the Institute NID

also produce designs. These are sold to the public. The annual sales during the last three years were:—

1970-71	Rs. 1,60,555/34
1971-72	Rs. 2,75,274/12
1972-73	Rs. 1,88,649/69

(d) The NID is primarily an educational institution and professional work is undertaken only as a part of the total educational programme. The question of the faculty becoming self-supporting through sales of its own designs does not, therefore, arise.

#### Recognition of Degree/Diploma of National Design Institute by Central Government

8070. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Design Institute has issued any degree or diploma to its students during the last three years;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the degree/diploma issued by the Institute is recognised by the Central Government and if not, in which way the central assistance to this Institute is justified; and

(d) the reasons for not recognising the degree/diploma issued by this Institute and whether the Institute has been told to improve its training standard so as to make the courses conducted by it useful for the students, industry and Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No formal degree or diploma has been issued by the National Institute of Design during the last three years.

(b) The training courses of the Institute are awaiting Government's recognition.

(c) and (d). The Institute has submitted all training courses for recognition of the Central Government.

One course has already been given provisional recognition. Efforts are being made to get other courses also recognised by appropriate authorities by improving the existing training arrangements wherever necessary. In view of this and in order to enable the Institute to achieve its various objectives as laid down in its Memorandum of Association, continued financial assistance to the Institute is considered essential.

एक बेरोजगार आदिवासी दम्पति द्वारा अपने बच्चों का बोधा जाना

8071. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री 4 दिसम्बर 1972 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2802 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को एक बेरोजगार आदिवासी दम्पति द्वारा अपने दो बच्चों को 110 रुपये में बेचने के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना रिपोर्ट मिल गई है और यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी नथ्य क्या है , और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो सूचना एकत्र करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-सचिवी (श्री ए० ए० मोहंतिन) (क) आन्ध्रप्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि गाव नचराम निवासी कोबा जनजाति के 65 वर्षीय श्री पैगम सुरैयाह तथा 40 वर्षीय उसकी पत्नी श्रीमती नगम्मा भीख मांग कर अपनी जीविका चलाते थे। उन्हें शारीरिक कष्टों से कोई काम करने में अयोग्य बनाया गया था। 1972 में किसी समय उन्होंने कोयागुडेम निवासी श्री कोल्ली कनकिया को अपना 1½ माह का लडका गोद दिया था। लगभग इसी समय कोया जाति की अन्य 35 वर्षीय श्रीमती फासम मत्थमा नामक महिला ने श्री गनैया की पत्नी है और बताया जाना

है कि वह भी भीख मांग कर जीवन निर्वाह करती थी, कोयागुडेम के श्री लक्ष्मी नरसम्मा एक सबजी विक्रेता को अपना 6 मास का लडका गोद दिया था। ये दोनों बालक कोयागुडेम के सन्तानहीन मा-बाप को गोद दिये गये थे तथा इन कोया परिवारों को वे परिवार जानते थे जिन्होंने उनके बच्चे गोद लिए थे। अत यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि उन्होंने भुखमरी के कारण अपने बच्चों को बेचा था।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

the total educational programme.

8072. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:  
SHRI ANADI CHARAN  
DAS:

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

(a) whether any Institute for Scientific Translations was suggested in the symposium organised by the Indian Scientific Translation Association, New Delhi on 24th March, 1973;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to this suggestion; and

(c) other discussions held and decisions arrived at in the symposium?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Scientific Translators Associations have suggested the setting up of a National Institute of Scientific and Technical Translation to draw up and coordinate a comprehensive programme of Scientific and Technical Translations for the country to undertake translation of scientific and technical literature from foreign languages into English and Indian languages, to compile and publish bilingual and multi-lingual scientific and technical dictionaries, to translate and publish university level text books from foreign languages into Indian languages, etc.

(b) The suggestion which has been just received by the Government will be examined.

(c) The Association recommended, *inter alia*, that a portion of foreign language scholarships offered by foreign governments and instituted by the Government of India should be reserved for scientific translators; all Research and Development Organizations should create a translation cell to cater to them specialised requirements, etc. It was also recommended that a study of a foreign language (other than English) should be made compulsory for students of science and technology at the University level

**Persons between the Age Group of 18 and 21 Years**

8073 SHRI K CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total number of persons between the age group of 18 to 21 years on the basis of 1961 and 1971 census?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): The total number of persons falling in the age group of 18—21 years according to the 1961 census is 32.3 million on the basis of smoothed data after suitable adjustments of age preferences in census returns. The corresponding figure (unsmoothed) in the 1971 census, estimated from the 1 per cent sample of the 1971 census data, is 39.75 million.

प्रवर्तन निदेशक के आदेशों के विरुद्ध की गई अपील

8074. श्री मूलचन्द्र डाया क्या प्रभाव मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रवर्तन निदेशक के आदेशों के विरुद्ध कितनी अपीलें की गई;

(ख) उनमें से कितनी अपीलों पर निर्णय दिये गये हैं, और

(ग) कितने आदेश रद्द कर दिये गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानूक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम विधास जिर्वा) :

	1970	1971	1972
(क) प्रवर्तन निदेशक के आदेशों के विरुद्ध विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन बोर्ड के सम्मुख दायर की गई अपीलों की संख्या	103	152	292
(ख) उनमें से 31-3-73 तक बोर्ड द्वारा निर्णय दिए गए अपीलों की संख्या	18	9	2
(ग) उपरोक्त अपीलों की संख्या जिन में प्रवर्तन निदेशक के आदेशों को रद्द कर दिया गया	-	1	-

**Non-Gazetted Officers of Orissa on mass Leave**

**8075. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than one lakh Non-Gazetted officers in Orissa had gone on mass leave;

(b) if so, what were their demands; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Most of the Non-Gazetted officers of the Orissa State Government went on mass casual leave from the 28th to the 31st March, 1973, but their exact number is not available. However, essential services in the State were not affected.

(b) The State Government Non-Gazetted Officers' Co-ordination Committee submitted a number of demands to the State Government. Of these, the major demands having financial implications related to sanction of additional dearness allowance at Central Government rates, payment of House Rent Allowance, Medical Allowance, Project Allowance, City Compensatory Allowance, immediate need based wages, merger of 67 per cent of dearness allowance in pay, revision of pay scale from Rs. 80—135 to Rs. 90—150, linking of dearness allowance with price index, overtime allowance, revision of pay scales before January, 1973, revision of Travelling Allowance rules and encashment of leave. The other major demands related to abolition of gazetted and non-gazetted status, fixation of pay on the principle of equal pay for equal work, posting of non-gazetted officers in Home District, ban on transfer of office-bearers of the Service Associations, scrapping of Conduct Rules and Confidential char-

acter rolls, automatic confirmation of Government servants after 3 years of service, stoppage of retrenchment in all cases and setting up of a Joint Consultative Council.

(c) The State Government held a series of discussions with the Non-Gazetted Officers' Co-ordination Committee on their various demands. The State Government have already sanctioned the 4th additional dearness allowance to the State Government employees upto the pay range of Rs. 500 per month. The pay scale of Rs. 80-135 has been revised to Rs. 90-150. The State Government have also agreed to set up a Joint Consultative Council at the State level. A number of demands of the Non-Gazetted Officers are being referred to the Pay Committee that is being set up by the State Government. The remaining demands are under examination of the State Government.

**Role of Private Sector in Industrial Growth**

**8076. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether while inaugurating the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry's annual conference, Prime Minister made a statement that Private Sector has a big role in growth; and

(b) if so, whether Government's attitude towards the monopoly houses has again undergone a big change?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) While inaugurating the 46th annual Session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Prime Minister referred to the role of the private sector in the industrial development of the country and clarified that enlargement of the public

sector did not mean elimination of the private sector. She said that within the framework of the industrial licensing policy, there was a considerable area open to the private sector in the range of intermediate industry. She exhorted the private sector to rise to the occasion and to take up the challenge of fulfilling the plan targets.

(b) No, Sir.

#### **Development of Space Technology during the Fifth Plan**

8077. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to spend Rs. 200 crores for the programme of space development during Fifth Plan;

(b) which are the heads under which this amount is proposed to be spent during the Fifth Plan period; and

(c) the concrete proposals with the Government to develop space technology with the existing available scientists?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c) The Fifth Five Year Plan for space activities is under formulation.

#### **States to Raise Extra Funds for Jobs**

8078. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN.  
SHRI S. N. MISRA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news report appearing, in the *Hindustan Times*, dated the 30th March, 1973

under the caption "States told to raise extra funds for jobs"; and

(b) the outlines of the proposal made to the States and the reactions of the State Governments thereto?

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

(b) For the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, an amount of Rs. 50 crores is proposed for 1973-74 to be distributed to the State Governments. For the continuation of the schemes for educated unemployed initiated in 1971-72, an amount of Rs. 63 crores is envisaged in 1973-74. Under both these schemes no matching contribution from the State Government is envisaged.

Under the Special Employment Programmes in States initiated in 1972-73, for the benefit of both educated and uneducated job seekers, an amount of Rs. 26.5 crores was allocated to the State Governments on the understanding that they would mobilise additional resources at least to an equal extent. This condition was, however waived in the case of certain States who had difficulty in raising additional resources. A similar amount of Rs 26.5 crores is proposed to be allocated to the State Governments as Central assistance for this programme during 1973-74 also with the suggestion that they might mobilise matching contribution. The reaction of the State Governments is awaited.

Under the programme for providing employment to half a million educated job seekers during 1973-74, a provision of Rs. 100 crores has been made, the bulk of which is proposed to be distributed to the States and Union Territories for undertaking various employment programmes. No stipulation has been made that the States should raise any additional resources for undertaking these programmes. However, the Central Government would welcome any efforts

by State Governments to supplement the resources for these programmes by providing additional funds so that larger employment programmes could be undertaken in the States.

**Payment of Military Area Allowance to Central Government, State Government and Semi-Government Organisations Employees**

807a. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the number of cities in India where military area allowance is being given to the employees of the Central Government, State Government and Semi-Government Organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): No allowance known as military area allowance has been sanctioned by the Government of India in respect of their employees. No information is available whether any such allowance has been sanctioned by the State Government or by Semi-Government Organisations.

**Service conditions of Employees and Artistes of Song and Drama Division**

8080. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for improving the service conditions of the various grades of employees and artistes of the Song and Drama Division, if so, the main features thereof;

(b) whether Government's considerations are based on the long-standing demands of the employees in this behalf; and

(c) if so, the nature of the demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM

BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). In so far as regular staff of Song and Drama Division is concerned, no proposals for improving their service conditions are under consideration, as the staff is governed by the service conditions applicable to all other Central Government servants. As regards Staff Artistes of the Division a number of proposals for improving their service conditions were accepted by the Government in the past. At present, the following two proposals are under consideration of the Government:—

- (1) Prescription of time scale of fee to Staff Artists under Board Publicity Scheme—At present the Staff Artistes engaged under the Board Publicity Scheme get a consolidated fee plus usual allowances thereon. It has been proposed that they should instead be given time scales of fees like other Staff Artistes of the Division.
- (2) Rationalisation of fee scales of Staff Artistes—It has been decided that the National Productivity Council should carry out a job evaluation in respect of various categories of Staff Artistes of the Division with a view to rationalising their fee scales.

**Development of Sericulture in Manipur**

8081. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a particular species of silk worm can feed only on Oak Leaves which are in plenty in Manipur?

(b) if so, the steps taken to utilise the vast resources of Oak leave in Manipur for the development of Sericulture; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make a thorough study of the

matter with particular reference to material resources and employment prospects of the industry in Manipur?

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

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) Does not arise

**Statement**

The following steps have been taken to utilise the vast resources of oak leaves in Manipur for development of sericulture industry

1 The Central Tasar Research Station, Ranchi has conducted research and evolved a hybrid race of tasar silkworm which can be reared on oak plantations

2 A project for effective exploitation of nature-grown oak plantation available in Manipur for purposes of rearing of tasar cocoons has been prepared by the Central Silk Board. The project envisages a total outlay of Rs 818 crores over a period of six years. It aims at achieving an annual production of 510 lakh kg of tasar silk by the end of the 6th year. The project would generate full-time employment for 9144 persons and part-time employment for over one lakh persons. About 36,000 farmers in 300 villages will come within the purview of the project scheme

3. Government have approved the strengthening of Research Sub-Station at Imphal for providing necessary facilities for training about 600 persons to man the Manipur Oak Tasar Project

**Special Allocations for Comprehensive Development of Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura**

8082. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether special allocations are being considered for the new States of the North Eastern Area, namely, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura to enable them to take up a comprehensive development scheme and, if so, the amount proposed to be allocated to each of them;

(b) whether Governments of those States have made special requests to the Central Government in this behalf, if so, the nature of the requests made, and

(c) whether Government propose to convene the North Eastern Council to consider this aspect at an early date?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA)** (a) The Annual Plans for 1973-74 for the various States including those of the North-Eastern area have already been finalized. The outlays approved for the States of the North Eastern region are given in the attached statement

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Under the North Eastern Council Act 1971, it is for the Chairman of the Council to convene such meetings.

**Statement**

(Rs. crores)

1973-74 Approved Outlay	
Assam	82.97
Manipur	8.91
Meghalaya	12.00
Nagaland	11.00
Tripura	12.00
Arunachal Pradesh	4.39
Mizoram.	6.00



**Steps to eliminate delays in Licensing Procedure**

8083 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the PRIME MINISTER at the recent annual conference of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry conceded the demand for reducing the licensing delays, and

(b) if so what specific steps have since been taken to eliminate delays in the licensing procedure?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) The Prime Minister in her inaugural address at the Annual Session of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry stated that delays in procedures for licensing have to be removed and a Cabinet Committee was currently looking into the matter

(b) Government have been constantly keeping under review the procedures relating to the disposal of applications for industrial licences and other clearances. The delays that occur are the result of many factors which are now currently under study in a systematic fashion and the rationale of each stage in the decision making process is being reviewed

**Manufacture of Components of Nuclear Power Station in Industrial Units**

8084 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the manufacture of components of nuclear power stations has been undertaken by the industrial units in India

(b) if so, the nature of the components the manufacture of which has been undertaken and the production

capacity installed in respect of these components in the private sector, public sector, joint sector etc and

(c) the production targets fixed in this respect in the different sectors for the current year and the Fifth Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

**Reorganisation of the Department of Science and Technology**

8085 SHRI S N MISRA  
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to reorganise the Department of Science and Technology in the coming financial year,

(b) if so the changes likely to be made and

(c) the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) to (c) The Department of Science and Technology will have 8 Divisions as hereunder (1) a Special Programme Division which would oversee implementation of interdisciplinary and inter-institutional R & D projects launched by the De Committee on Science and Technology, (2) A Natural Resources Division (2) A Natural Resources Division which in addition to direct administration of the scientific surveys under the department will promote coordination of the activities of all other agencies under other Ministries and Departments engaged in the Surveys

of Natural Resources; (3) A Technology Utilisation Division which would look after the vital responsibility of the Department for promoting the exploitation and commercialisation of indigenous technology developed in R. & D. laboratories of the country; (4) a Grants-in-Aid Division which would have the responsibility of making informed assessments about the financial needs of scientific institutions receiving grants-in-aid through the Department; (5) A Manpower Division which basing itself on statistical studies of scientific and technological manpower in the country would promote policies and programmes for its productive deployment and fullest utilisation; (6) An Inter National Scientific Affairs Division which would be concerned with the negotiations and implementation of scientific and technological agreements with friendly foreign countries and guide the work of our scientific attaches abroad; (7) an Administrative Division which would do what its name suggests; (8) an Information Division which would in time build up the vast body of techno-economic information which is needed for the planning of scientific and technological efforts.

#### **Take over of Arthur Butler and Company**

8086. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over the management of the engineering firm, Arthur Butler and Company, which manufactures wagons; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND**

**TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) and (b). The affairs of this industrial undertaking were investigated under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and the report of the Investigation Committee is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Scholarships to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Candidates**

8087. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who have been awarded scholarships to study in Foreign Universities by the Central Government during the year 1972-73, State-wise; and

(b) the number of applications rejected State-wise in this connection?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** (a) and (b). 21 Scheduled Caste and 6 Scheduled Tribe candidates have been awarded scholarships to study in foreign universities during the year 1972-73 and 1973-74; the selection for both the years having been made in the last quarter of the year 1972-73. In all 126 eligible candidates of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had applied. Of them only 27 were selected and 99 were rejected. Statewise number of these candidates is given in the statement attached

#### *Statement*

(a) Statewise number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates awarded scholarships for 1972-73 and 1973-74 for study in foreign universities;

State	Scholarships Awarded to	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1. Andhra Pradesh	1	—
2. Assam	1	—
3. Bihar	—	2
4. Gujarat	1	—
5. Mysore	4	—
6. Madhya Pradesh	1	—
7. Maharashtra	—	1
8. Meghalaya	—	2
9. Punjab	2	—
10. Tripura	—	1
11. Tamil Nadu	2	—
12. Uttar Pradesh	5	—
13. West Bengal	4	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>

(b) The number of applications rejected statewise

1. Andhra Pradesh	13	—
2. Assam	2	4
3. Bihar	1	4
4. Delhi	1	—
5. Himachal Pradesh	—	2
6. Haryana	2	—
7. Maharashtra	14	2
8. Mysore	6	—
9. Madhya Pradesh	4	1
10. Manipur	—	2
11. Mizoram	—	1
12. Orissa	—	1
13. Punjab	11	—
14. Rajasthan	2	1
15. Tamil Nadu	4	—
16. Tripura	1	—
17. Uttar Pradesh	10	—
18. West Bengal	10	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>18</b>

**Amount Allotted to Bihar State for providing Assistance to Unemployed Engineers and Technicians**

8088 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the total amount allotted to Bihar State for the implementation of schemes for assisting unemployed Engineers and Technicians from 1971 to 1973 and

(b) whether Government propose to treat the whole allotment as grant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b) Under the special programmes for the benefit of educated unemployed, the Ministry of Industrial Development had allocated a sum of Rs 70 lakhs in 1972-73 to the Bihar Government in the form of 2/3rd loan and 1/3rd grant

Under the following schemes formulated for the educated unemployed including engineers and technicians, the assistance to the State Government is given by the Central Government in the form of 100 per cent grant

(Rs. lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Amount allocated	
	1971-72	1972-73
1. Rural Engineering Surveys . . . . .	0.41	25.18
2. Investigation of Road Projects for the Fifth Five Year Plan . . . . .	1.65	4.95
3. Agro-service Centres . . . . .	2.45	1.75
4. Design Units for Rural Water Supply . . . . .	—	2.34
5. Investigation of Irrigation and Power Projects . . . . .	19.00	89.00
6. Survey of Natural Resources . . . . .	Scheme not in existence	4.20

A sum of Rs. 1.68 lakhs was also allocated by the Ministry of Education to the Bihar Government in 1972-73 to implement the scheme of subsidised employment to 150 engineering degree and diploma holders. Under this scheme, graduate engineers are paid Rs. 400 per month and diploma holder Rs. 250 per month, half of the amount being subsidised by the Ministry of Education and the balance paid by the employers.

In addition, the Bihar Government was allocated in 1972-73 a Central grant of Rs. 275 lakhs for Special Employment Programmes, a number of which envisaged employment of engineers and technicians also.

**Radio Station at Cooch Behar, West Bengal**

8089. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the local people of Cooch Behar District, West Bengal have submitted a memorandum to him for establishment of a Radio Broadcasting Station at Cooch Behar, West Bengal to cater to the needs of all the people of North Bengal and a part of Assam; and

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

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

(b) The broadcasting needs of the people of the Northern portion of West Bengal and the adjoining areas of Assam will be kept in view while formulating proposals for future expansion of radio coverage under the 5th Plan.

**Radio Station in Strategic Areas**

8090. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

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and BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has any proposals to set up radio stations in the border and strategic areas which will also facilitate effective propaganda for agricultural purposes and foster growth of local cultures; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) In the current Plan, new radio stations to provide coverage to border and strategic areas of the country are being set up at Aijal, Darbhanga, Naji babad (to cover Kumaon/Garhwal region) Shillong, Srinagar, Suratgarh, Tawang and Banderdeva (Capital of Arunachal Pradesh). Besides, existing stations at Jodhpur, Jammu and Simla have been strengthened by the installation of higher power transmitters.

**Progress made in setting up of T.V. Centres in Calcutta**

8091. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state what progress has been made so far in setting up Television Centres in Calcutta and elsewhere in West Bengal in regard to land acquisition, civil construction, release of foreign exchange, ordering of imported transmitters and studio equipments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): The progress made in the setting up of TV Station at Calcutta and elsewhere in West Bengal is given below:—

(1) Calcutta T. V. Centre—

(i) **Site**—A site in the Golf Club area measuring about 96 acres allotted by the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority has been taken over.

(ii) **Civil Construction**—An architectural competition is being held for entrusting the design of the building to a private architect.

(iii) **Foreign exchange**—Necessary foreign exchange has already been released.

(iv) **Procurement of equipment**—Part of studio and transmitter equipment has been received. The remaining equipment is expected to be received during the course of the year.

(2) **Relay Centres near Durgapur and Asansol**—

(i) **Site**—Survey of sites has been completed.

(ii) **Civil Construction**—Action regarding civil construction will be taken after acquisition of sites.

(iii) **Procurement of equipment**—Procurement action for equipment has been initiated.

#### Regulation of Prices of Raw Silk

8092. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:**

**SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:**

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY** be pleased to state the steps taken to regulate the prices of raw silk which has gone up by 100 per cent?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI):** The following steps have been taken to regulate the prices of raw silk:

(1) The Central Silk Board has constituted a Raw Silk Price Stabilisation

Authority to advise it with regard to formulation and implementation of policies governing stabilisation of prices of mulberry cocoons and raw silk.

(2) A comprehensive scheme for establishment of Raw Material Bank has been prepared as a measure to ensure off-the-shelf supply of raw material at steady prices to the handloom weavers engaged in the production of silk goods for export as well as for domestic consumption.

In partial implementation of this scheme, a Raw Material Bank for Tasar cocoons and Tasar Waste was set up in August, 1972. The question of organising Central and Regional Raw Material Banks for mulberry silk has been referred to the Price Stabilisation Authority.

(3) A Price Stabilisation Committee was also set up by the Central Silk Board. The Committee has recommended long-term measures for Stabilisation of silk market which among other things include stabilisation of cocoons crops, standardisation and grading of cocoons and raw silk and introduction of rational marketing arrangements. Major silk producing states of Mysore, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir have been advised to implement the recommendations expeditiously.

#### Broadcast of Family Planning Programmes over A.I.R. Delhi

8093. **SHRI B. S. BHAURA:** Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether only specialists are booked to participate in Family Planning Programme Broadcasts from A.I.R. Delhi and whether only such persons are booked as can speak well in Hindi or in Hindustani;

(b) how many outside broadcast programmes were broadcast by Family

Planning Unit of A.I.R. Delhi during the last two years; and

(c) the names of participants and their special knowledge about Family Planning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Apart from specialists, opinion leaders, and young persons are also invited to participate in these programmes. As for language persons who can speak well in Hindi or Hindustani, English, Punjabi and Urdu are booked as the programme on Family Planning are broadcast in all these languages from A.I.R. Delhi.

(b) 65.

(c) The requisite information is furnished in the statements I, II and III laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4872/73].

सेंटर फार स्टडी आफ डेवलपिंग सोसायटीज

8094. श्री सुधाकर पांडे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने सेंटर फार दि स्टडी आफ डेवलपिंग सोसायटीज, 29 राजपुर, रोड, दिल्ली-6 को गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक कार्य के लिए पृथक-पृथक कितना अनुदान दिया है ; और

(ख) इस संस्थान ने इन कार्यों तथा सरकार अथवा जनता के लिए किए लोक महत्व विभिन्न कार्य की कितनी प्रगति की है तथा यह संस्थान कितने वर्षों से ये कार्य कर रहा है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में रच संकी) : (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) :

(क) और (ख) : गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा सेंटर फार दि स्टडी आफ डेवलपिंग सोसायटीज, 29 राजपुर रोड, दिल्ली को प्रत्येक कार्य के लिए गत तीन वर्षों में दिए गए अलग अलग अनुदान की राशि इस प्रकार है : —

कग्यो में अनुदान की राशि

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
120,000	120,000	121,250

— 95,000 82,000

क्रम संख्या अध्ययन का नाम

1. भारतीय समाज में अपनी स्थिति के बारे में समकालीन मुसलमानों का दृष्टिकोण ।

2. भारत के शहरी तनाव

जहाँ तक समकालीन भारत में मुस्लिम समुदाय सम्बन्धी प्रायोजना का सम्बन्ध है, 16 राज्यों तथा 35 जिलों में फैले मुसलमान और हिन्दू दोनों के 3064 नागरिकों तथा 966 नेताओं का, एक राष्ट्रीय प्रतिनिधि प्रतिरूप पर आधारित, समस्त क्षेत्रीय सर्वेक्षण पूरा हो गया है। विश्लेषण के लिए इस समय आंकड़े तैयार किए जा रहे हैं तथा आने वाले वर्ष में रिपोर्ट मिलने की आशा है।

भारत के शहरी तनाव सम्बन्धी प्रा-योजना पर जिसमें 16 नगर सम्मिलित हैं अभी कार्य किया जा रहा है। कलकत्ता का अध्ययन पूर्ण हो गया है तथा इसकी रिपोर्ट

अगले तीन महीनों में प्राप्त होने की आशा है प्रारम्भिक रिपोर्ट—(1) संख्या—मूलक शहरी प्रवृत्ति पर और (2) शहरी तनाव संबंधी साहित्य का एक सर्वेक्षण मंत्रालय को प्रस्तुत की जा चुकी है। अन्य शहरों तथा अध्ययन के अन्य पक्षों पर रिपोर्टें, इस समय और मार्च, 1974 की अवधि के दौरान, मिलने की आशा है।

गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा सहायता प्राप्त अध्ययनों के अलवा सेन्टर द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार इसकी स्थापना के नौ वर्षों के दौरान सेन्टर द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन इस प्रकार हैं :-

(i) 1971 के संसदीय चुनावों का राष्ट्रीय अध्ययन जिसकी भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा सहायता की जाती है : क्षेत्रीय कार्य पूरा हो गया है तथा आंकड़े तैयार हो गए हैं; इस समय अध्ययन का विवरण लिखा जा रहा है।

(ii) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के नेतृत्व का अध्ययन : अध्ययन पूरा कर लिया गया है तथा भारतीय सामाजिक विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् को रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी गई है जिसने अध्ययन में सहायता की थी।

(iii) भारतीय राजनीति में जाति की भूमिका पर अध्ययन माला : एक पुस्तक प्रकाशित की गई है।

(iv) भारतीय दल पद्धति तथा उम्मीदवारों के चयन समेत मतदाताओं के व्यवहार का अध्ययन : दो पुस्तकें तथा 25 से अधिक लेख प्रकाशित किए गए हैं।

(v) भारत में प्रजातंत्र का विकास तथा सरकारी कार्यों के बीच संबंध का विस्तृत विश्लेषण : इस कार्य पर आधारित एक पुस्तक प्रकाशित की गई है।

(vi) प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग द्वारा प्रायोजित तथा भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान के सहयोग से स्थानीय स्तर पर प्रशासकों और राजनीतिज्ञों के बीच सम्बन्धों का अध्ययन : दो पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की गई हैं।

(vii) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के इतिहास का अध्ययन-इस वर्ष एक पुस्तक छपने के लिए भेजे जाने की आशा है।

(viii) परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम में जिले तथा राज्य के कार्य के संबंध में एक प्रायोजना : अध्ययन पूरा हो गया है और रिपोर्टें राष्ट्रीय परिवार नियोजन संस्थान को लिए तैयार हैं जिसने अध्ययन में सहायता की थी।

(ix) छोटे पैमाने के उद्यमकर्तियों का अध्ययन : अनेक लेख प्रकाशित किए गए हैं और एक पुस्तक तैयार की जा रही है।

(x) भारत में भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों तथा विज्ञान नीति का अध्ययन : इस कार्य पर आधारित लेख प्रकाशित किए गए हैं।

(xi) विश्व समस्याओं के संबंध में भारतीय दृष्टिकोण : कार्य पूरा हो गया है और एक पुस्तक छप रही है।

(xii) भारत में नीति आयोजन तथा उसके कार्यान्वयन का अध्ययन : अनेक विश्लेषणात्मक लेख प्रकाशित किए गए हैं और अनुसंधान का व्यापक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है तथा शीघ्र आरम्भ किए जाने की आशा है।

**Number of telephones in Junagarh**

8095. **SHRI VEKARIA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephones in Junagarh District,

(b) the number of applications for new connections received up to 31st December, 1972,

(c) the number of connections given during the year, 1972, and

(d) the number of applications still pending?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA)**  
(a) 4668

(b) 2028

(c) 738 (after 371 applicants had dropped out).

(d) 919

**Development of Small Scale Industries in backward districts of Gujarat**

8096. **SHRI VEKARIA**  
**SHRI D P JADEJA**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the action taken by the Government for the development of small scale industries in the backward districts of Gujarat State during the last 3 years?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI)** Planning Commission have declared 10 districts of Gujarat as backward for purposes of concessional rate of interest from the financial institutions. Of these, 3 districts have been declared eligible for 10 per cent central subsidy on investment in fixed assets. The Small Industries Service Institute, Ahmedabad, Directorate of Industries, Ahmedabad and Gujarat State Financial Corporation have con-

ducted surveys to identify potentialities to develop small scale units in 8 of the above mentioned districts. Apart from the regular visits of the technical officers of the Small Industries Surveys Institute, Ahmedabad to the backward areas of the State, intensive campaigns were organised in 4 of the backward districts. Under the Rural Industries Projects Programme for the Fifth Plan, three backward districts of Gujarat have been approved. In these three districts, preliminary work such as appointment of staff in projects and their training, conduct of techno-economic surveys etc are in progress.

**Ratio of Income between the highest and lowest in the country**

8097. **SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the highest income per family in India and the proportion of the highest income group to the total population

(b) the lowest income per family and the proportion of the lowest income group to the total population, and

(c) the ratio of income between the highest and the lowest income groups?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA)** (a) to (c) No valid estimates are available.

**Growth of Monopoly Houses**

8098. **SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the amount of investment in the private sector, cooperative sector and public sector and variation of the proportion of investment in the sectors during the last three years; and



(b) the rate and extent of monopoly growth since 1969 and the rate of annual increase in assets and profits of the monopoly houses compared to increase in national per capita income since 1969?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The trend of investments in the private, cooperative and public

sectors would be indicated by the figures given below:—

**Private Sector:**

Capital raised by non-Government Companies under approvals given by the Controller of Capital Issues in 1970, 1971 and January-September, 1972 as compared to January-September, 1971 and 1970:

(Rs. lakhs)

Type of Issue	January-September					
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1972	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Initial (Equity and Preference)	2721.14	2155.02	2452.93	1416.97	545.98	
Further -do-	2320.79	1971.61	2016.12	1732.31	1521.91	
Debentures	1273.23	872.30	1145.20	648.50	5110.32	
Bonus	5180.78	3180.92	4250.20	2438.03	2306.01	
Loans	603.02	403.89	233.71	329.51	598.43	
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>12098.96</b>	<b>8583.74</b>	<b>10098.16</b>	<b>6565.32</b>	<b>10082.65</b>	
(Total excluding bonus issues)	(6918.18)	(5402.82)	(5847.96)	(4127.29)	(7776.64)	

The financial assistance sanctioned by the IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, UTI and the IRCI has increased from Rs. 183.7 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 259.9 crores in 1971-72 (Source: Economic Survey 1972-73).

commercial undertakings as at the end of March, 1969, 1970 and 1971:

Public Sector:	Years :	Value of property (Gross block)
		(Rs. in crores)
	March, 1969	3463.1
	March, 1970	3885.4
	March, 1971	4317.5

Value of property (gross block) held by Central Government Industrial and

**Cooperative Sector:**

Investment made in the Industrial Cooperative Societies is given below:

	1968-69 (at the end of 30-6-69)	1969-70 (at the end of 30-6-70)
(Rs. In crores)		
(i) Paid up share capital	94.71	112.06
(ii) Borrowing including deposits raised by societies	210.23	265.10
(iii) Total investments in these societies	304.94	377.16

(b) The information regarding increase in assets and profits of 20 larger industrial houses since 1969-70 has been furnished by the Department of Company Affairs in reply to Unstarred Question No 7294 on 17-4-1973.

The figures of per capita net national product are given below.

Year	Per capita Net National Product (Rs)	
	At current prices	at 1960-61 prices
1967-68	561.9	329.9
1968-69	548.8	324.6
1969-70	597.4	341.0
1970-71	633.1	348.9

(Source: Economic Survey 1972-73)

**Activities of C.I.A. in Uttar Pradesh**

8099 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government's attention has been invited to the report appearing in the 'Blitz' dated the 31st March, 1973 under the caption "CIA

starts subversion drive among U.P. Voters"; and

(b) if so, the reaction thereto and the steps taken in the matter?

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

(b) The matter is being examined.

**Industrial growth in States**

8100. SHRI B N. REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the industrial growth rate of every State during the last three years; and

(b) the reasons for disparity in the growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) The index of industrial production is not computed separately for each State and accordingly it is not possible to estimate the industrial growth rate statewise during the last three years.

**Burglary in the House of an Army Officer in Greater Kallash, New Delhi**

8101. SHRI S M BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the house of an Army Officer, who is posted in operational area, has been burgled in broad daylight on 26th March, 1973 in Greater Kallash, New Delhi as reported in Statesman dated 28th March, 1973;

(b) whether any investigation has been made and if so, the result thereof, and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the life and property of the dependents of the military personnel serving in forward areas?

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

(b) Yes. The gang responsible for this burglary was traced and its two members arrested. A part of the stolen property has been recovered and efforts are being made to recover the rest of the property.

(c) As far as possible, day and night patrolling is being done to curb such crimes.

**Distribution of Cement by Delhi Administration**

8102. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:**  
**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

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

(a) whether as reported in *Motherland* New Delhi dated the 20th March, 1973 cement was freely available in the open market at control rate in Delhi when the Delhi Administration took over the cement distribution; and

(b) if so, the reasons for taking over the distribution of cement by the Delhi Administration?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Supply of Cement in Delhi**

8103 **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:**  
**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

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

(a) whether as reported in *Motherland* New Delhi dated the 20th March, 1973 that bonafide users are not getting

cement at the controlled rate whereas VIP permits are being issued by the Civil Supplies Department Delhi Administration to the selected persons who are allegedly hoarding and black-marketing cement;

(b) if so the steps being taken by Government to ensure supply of cement at controlled rates to users in Delhi; and

(c) whether Government propose to apprehend the persons who have obtained bogus permits from the Civil Supplies Department for hoarding and blackmarketing in cement?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir The Delhi Administration would take necessary action, as and when specific cases of hoarding and/or black marketing are brought to their notice.

**Closure of Daya! Bagh Cotton Mill, Amritsar**

8104. **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Daya! Bagh Cotton Mill Puthigar, Amritsar has since been closed down and if so, from which date;

(b) what are the causes for its closure; and

(c) the number of persons who have been rendered unemployed as a result of the closure of this mill?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) and (b) The mill closed down on 7-11-1971 mainly due to financial difficulties, low profitability due

to old machinery and persistent demand of labour for higher wages.

(c) At the time of the closure of the mill on 7-11-1971, there were 93 workers on its roll. The management of the mill has since been taken over by Government, and it is expected that it would start regular production shortly.

**Closure of Small and Medium Industries in Punjab due to non-availability of Pig-iron and Hardcoke**

8105. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the small and medium scale industries in the rural and backward areas of Punjab are facing closure due to non-availability of pig-iron and hardcoke;

(b) the number of industries closed down in Punjab during the last six months due to non-availability of pig-iron and hardcoke; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). According to available information there is no indication of any small or medium scale unit in the Punjab having closed down due to a shortage of pig-iron which is freely available, except for some very specialized categories. While general shortage of coal has been reported from different parts of the country due to transport bottlenecks, there is no information regarding closure of any unit in Punjab on this account. However, the question of expeditious movement of coal by rail has been discussed with the State Governments and the question of setting up of coal dumps at important locations for movement of coal by rakes and eventual supply therefrom to industries is presently under consideration.

**Proportion of Growth of Population and Economic Department during Fourth Plan**

8106. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the proportion of growth of population to that of economic development during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to control growth of population and improve economic development during the Fifth Plan period; and

(c) the time by which the minimum requirements of the people living below poverty level will be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The annual rate of growth of population during the first four years of the Fourth Plan has been of the order of about 2.2 per cent. The estimated annual growth of national income in this period is given below:

	(Percent)
1969-70 . . .	3
1970-71 . . .	6
1971-72 (est.) . . .	1.5 to 2.0
1972-73 (est.) . . .	1.5 to 2.0

(b) In regard to restraint on growth of population, it is proposed to evolve, in the light of past experience, a more effective package of practices. The Fifth Plan provides as much as Rs. 560 crores for family planning. At the same time, the Plan envisages acceleration of the rate of growth to 5.5 per cent. This has to be achieved mainly by efforts in the following direction:

(1) an improvement in the rate of savings and investment;

(2) more efficient implementation of Plan projects and programmes;

(3) a large expansion of productive employment; and

(4) fuller utilisation of capacities in different sectors.

Detailed policies and measures for this are being worked out.

(c) It is under examinations.

#### **Investment in Backward Areas**

8107. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment on the development of backward areas at present as compared to the total investment in industry, and

(b) whether the efforts for the development of backward areas in the country have been negligible and without much use?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) Information on total investment in industry is not available as the relevant data regarding investment specially in private sector become available after considerable lapse of time. However, a list showing the Central investment in industrial and mineral projects in the States identified as backward by the Pande Committee, as also in other States is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4873/73]. Another list showing State-wise approved provision for 1973-74 for industries is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4873/73]. Apart from this as per reports available, the State Governments have sanctioned to over 400 units in backward areas a sum of about Rs. 79 lakhs as 10 per cent subsidy, the total investment in these projects being estimated at Rs. 79 crores; the financial institutions have reportedly granted as on 31-12-1972, concessional loan

amounting to Rs. 38 crores to over 600 units in backward areas and the investment in backward areas covered by the Rural Industries Projects Programme is estimated at Rs. 7.3 crores as on 31-3-1973,

(b) It is evident from part (a) that the efforts for the development of backward areas have not been negligible.

#### **Sale of Tyres in Black Market**

8108. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:  
SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH  
SHAKYA:

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

(a) whether the tyre companies are not implementing the Government policy and are selling nearly 50 per cent of their production through the tyre dealers thus encouraging black-marketing in the country; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Under the existing arrangements the tyre companies meet the requirements of Defence, State Transport Undertakings, Original Equipment Manufacturers, Cooperative Societies and Fleet owners having 10 vehicles or more directly. The balance of 50 per cent of the production of tyre companies is released by the manufacturers for sale through their dealers in the consuming areas. The dealers are required to sell the tyres wherever such orders are issued by the State Governments, under the powers delegated to them, under the Essential Commodities Act.

**Import of know-how opposed by  
Chairman of Atomic Energy  
Commission**

8109. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:  
Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY  
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission has expressed his opposition to the repeated import of know-how; and

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

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATTI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are in general agreement with this view.

**Title to Membership of Scheduled Tribes to a Person not Born of Tribal Parentage**

8110. SHRI KARTIK ORAON. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Government notification as an adjunct to the Presidential Order to Article 342 of the Constitution to the effect that a person not being a tribal by birth with both parents not being tribals, can be a member of a Scheduled Tribe; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Provisions in the Constitution for a person to Establish his Identity as a member of Scheduled Tribe**

8111. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision in the Constitution to suggest that it is open for any person to lead evidence in the Court of Law to establish that he or she is a Member of a Scheduled Tribe; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). There is no specific provision to this effect in the Constitution. But if an aggrieved person wishes to lead evidence in a Court of Law to establish that he or she is a member of a Scheduled Tribe, this will be permissible under the general law of the land.

राजस्थान के वे जिले जहाँ देवनागरी में टेलीप्रिंटर लगे हैं

8112. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में किन-किन जिलों में देवनागरी में टेलीप्रिंटर लगा दिए गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि ये किसी जिले में अब तक नहीं लगाये गये हैं तो वहाँ कब तक लगा दिए जायेंगे ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) अजमेर, झलवर, भरतपुर, बीकानेर, जयपुर, जोधपुर, कोटा, सीकर, श्रीगंगानगर और उदयपुर के जिला मुख्यालयों

के विभागीय तारखरो मे देवनागरी टेलीप्रिन्टर लगा दिए गए है ।

(ख) बाकी 16 जिलो मे देवनागरी टेलीप्रिन्टर लगाने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है क्योकि इन जगहो पर ट्रैफिक के आधार पर देवनागरी टेलीप्रिन्टर लगाने का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता ।

सरकारी कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

8113. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :  
श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 'दिल्ली मे केन्द्रीय सरकार के उन कार्यालयो के नाम क्या है जहा हिन्दी में कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है ; और

(ख) शेष कार्यालयो मे हिन्दी में कार्य सभवतः कब से आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

ग मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) :  
(क) और (ख) दिल्ली मे स्थित लगभग सभी राज्य सरकारी कार्यालयों में संघ के सरकारियोजनों के लिये हिन्दी का प्रयोग विभिन्न मात्रा में किया जा रहा है । किन्तु राज्यालय प्रधिनियम की धारा 3 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को सरकारी काम मे हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी प्रयोग करने की छूट है ।

हिन्दी तारों पर अंग्रेजी में लिखे पते

14. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी मे भेजे जाने वाले तारों पर अक्षर अंग्रेजी में पते लिखे जाते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त पतों के हिन्दी मे न लिखे जाने के क्या कारण है और सरकार का विचार हिन्दी मे पते लिखे जाने की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

संसार मंत्री (श्री हेमचतीमन्धन बहुगुणा) : (क) ऐसा कोई भी मामला जानकारी मे नहीं आया ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Production in Sick Textile Mills in Punjab taken over by Central Government**

8115. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA With the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether the sick textile mills in the State of Punjab which have been taken over by the Central Government have started production under Government Control and if so, since when.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): Out of the four sick textile mills, whose management was taken over by Government since 31-10-1972 one mill has started trial production on 28-3-1973, and another is expected to start production as soon as power connection is restored. In the case of the other two mills Government have not been able to acquire control up till now due to stay orders issued by the Supreme Court.

उत्तर प्रदेश में आटोमैटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

8116. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 में उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल कितनी आटोमैटिक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज मशीनें लगातार कई महीनों तक खराब पड़ी रही,

(ख) क्या जिला एटा (उत्तर प्रदेश) के सोरो नगर से इस बारे में कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी मोटीरूप-रेखा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवतीनन्दन बहुगुणा) (क) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई भी आटोमैटिक एक्सचेंज लगातार कई महीनों तक खराब नहीं रहा।

(ख) जी हा।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने पावर सप्लाई में कटौती कर दी है। सोरो एस० ए० एक्स के सम्बन्ध में इसीलिए शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है। पावर सप्लाई के एक दूसरे साधन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाई की गई है।

ईटो का मूल्य तथा ईट उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण

8117. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री :  
क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ईटो के मूल्य में निरन्तर वृद्धि से भवन निर्माण के मामले में भयंकर समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या भट्टों के मालिक मनमाने भाव पर ईटों को बेचकर अनुचित लाभ अर्जित करते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हा, तो गरीब जनता को उचित मूल्य पर ईट उपलब्ध कराने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और

(घ) सरकार ईट उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण क्यों नहीं करना चाहती ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम):

(क) और (ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) दिल्ली में वितरण परमिट द्वारा किया जाता है तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन और कुछ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बिन्नी की कीमत पर नियन्त्रण रखा जाता है।

(घ) ईट उद्योग, (उद्योग विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता है। इस समय सरकार उसके राष्ट्रीयकरण के प्रश्न को आवश्यक नहीं समझता।

#### Proposal to Provide More Facilities to Freedom Fighters

8118 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to provide more facilities to the freedom fighters, and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) and (b).  
In addition to the grant of pension to the freedom fighters and their families under the Government of India Scheme of 1972, educational concessions to the children and certain concessions in



employment, the Government are now considering the question of providing medical facilities and setting up of Homes for the freedom fighters.

Besides, the State Governments have also granted liberal concessions and facilities to freedom fighters like lump-sum payment, land grants, monthly pension and refund of fines etc.

**Provision of Telephone Poles in D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi**

8119. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many telephone connections have so far been provided in Sector 'D' of D.I.Z. area, New Delhi;

(b) whether telephone poles have not so far been provided in Sector 'D' of D.I.Z. Area, Gole Market, New Delhi; and

(c) the time by which telephone poles are likely to be provided in Sector 'D' of D.I.Z. Area, New Delhi to provide smooth and uninterrupted telephone service to the subscribers there?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):  
(a) About 20 telephones.

(b) The work of providing poles in Sector 'D' of D.I.Z. Area, Gole Market, is in progress

(c) By the middle of May, 1973.

भारत होते हुए नेपाल जाने वाले पाकिस्तानी

8120. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरवरी में तथा 25 मार्च, 1973 तक कितने पाकिस्तानी भारत होते हुए नेपाल गये हैं; और

(ख) इसकी रोकथाम करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप सत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क). और (ख). लोक सभा अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 5972 दिनांक 4-4-1973 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकषित किया जाता है । सीमा पार की किसी भी रहस्यमयी गतिविधि को रोकने के लिये सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों द्वारा अत्यधिक सतर्कता बरती जा रही है ।

**Role of Foreign Elements in Helping Conspirators in India**

8121. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the "Times of India" dated 25th March, 1973 page 6 column 3 under the heading "Ray warns conspirators against Mrs. Gandhi";

(b) if so, the names of the countries taking interest in helping conspirators against the Prime Minister of India; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereon?

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

(b) and (c). Information from the Government of West Bengal, is awaited.

आदिवासी जातियों के उन्मीदवारों को बिदेसों में अध्ययन करने के लिये छात्रवृत्तियाँ देना

8122. श्री धनसाह प्रधान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी मिली है कि कुछ उन्मीदवारों ने

अनुसूचित जातियों के उम्मीदवारों को विदेशों में अध्ययन करने के लिए मिलाने वाली छात्रवृत्तियाँ प्राप्त करने के लिए जाली प्रमाणपत्र दिखाये थे ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन उम्मीदवारों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके तथा संबंधित अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या छात्रवृत्तियाँ देने की इस योजना को बन्द कर दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

यह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

**Education and Training of Adivasis for purposes of recruitment to government posts**

8123 SHRI DHAN SHAH PRA-DHAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce any Scheme in Delhi to impart proper education and training to Adivasis for the purpose of making their recruitment to higher posts under the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the main points of the scheme and the time by which it would be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The following facilities for giving pre-examination training to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates who propose to appear for the I.A.S. I.F.S. and I.P.S. etc., examination held by the U.P.S.C. are being made:—

(i) An amount of Rs. 20,000 has been given to voluntary organisation namely the Jagjivan Ram Ashram Trust, New Delhi, for providing hostel accommodation and library facilities to twenty Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates preparing for the examination to be held in October, 1973. The training is to be given through private institutions

(ii) The Delhi Administration have been asked to expand the activities of their existing pre-examination training centre so as to provide training for those Scheduled Caste and Tribe candidates wish to appear for the I.A.S., I.F.S. and I.P.S. etc., examination

There are no communities specified as Scheduled Tribes in respect of the Union Territory of Delhi. The above training facilities can be availed of by those persons who are Scheduled Tribes in respect of other States but are resident in Delhi.

**मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों को वित्तीय सहायता**

8124 श्री धनशाह प्रधान क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान कितने उद्योग स्थापित किये गये तथा उनमें कितनी पूँजी लगाई गई,

(ख) इन उद्योगों को राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई, और

(ग) कितने बेरोजगारों को इन उद्योगों में रोजगार मिला ?

**औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जियाउर्रह्माद अन्तारी) :** (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार 1971-72 में 265 लाख रुपये के निवेश वाले दो बड़े एकक तथा 99622493 रुपये के निवेश वाले 1271 लघु उद्योग एककों की स्थापना की गई। इन एककों के निजी क्षेत्र में होने के कारण राज्य अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार से इन्हें कोई वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी गई। इन एककों को रोजगार संबंधी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

**Sale of various goods by Foreign Tyre and Tube manufacturing companies in their names at high rates**

**8125. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been alleged that "Dunlop India Ltd." "Good year India Ltd." and some foreign owned and foreign controlled tyre and tube manufacturing firms have been buying lots of rims, locks, balls, pumps tubing, solution etc., from the market at very low prices and selling the same under their own brand names at very high prices;

(b) whether Government have investigated the allegations; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** (a) to (c). In August 1972, the All India Motor Unions' Congress New Delhi had represented, protesting against the practice followed by the foreign controlled tyre and tube manufacturing firms, selling through their dealers, automobile accessories etc., neither manufactured

by these companies themselves nor manufactured with their technical know-how provided to other companies. The allegation has been found to be correct. The All India Motor Unions Congress has also made a formal complaint in this regard under section 10(a)(1) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 to the M.R.T.P. Commission.

**Setting up of Cigarette Companies with Indian Capital**

**8126. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 411 on 21st March, 1973 regarding foreign and Indian investment in Cigarette Industry and state:

(a) how many cigarette companies have been set up during the last three years with 100 per cent Indian capital;

(b) the total capital invested in these companies; and

(c) their total sales (value and quantity), production and export till date?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SURRAMANIAM):** (a) During the last three years, three industrial licences and fourteen letters of intent were issued to 100 per cent Indian Companies. Out of these, one unit has gone into production. The other schemes are at various stages of implementation.

(b) The Capital invested in the unit set up is Rs. 19.61 lakhs.

(c) The production as reported by the firm was 338 million cigarettes during 1972. They did not export cigarettes. Statistics regarding sales are not maintained by the D.G.T.D.

**Memorandum submitted by All India Urdu Editors' Conference for proper treatment to Urdu Language**

**8127. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister on 6th March, 1973, the All India Urdu Editors' Conference has urged the Government to ensure that discriminatory treatment meted out to the Urdu language in several States such as Delhi, U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, M.P. and Maharashtra should be discontinued; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT):** (a) Such a memorandum was received by the Prime Minister in March, 1973.

(b) The Government policy in this regard is contained in the statement on languages dated 14th July, 1958. Government of India has set up a Committee on Promotion of Urdu, which is at present examining the problems faced by speakers of Urdu and development and promotion of the language. Some of the points raised in the memorandum are the same which are before the Committee. The Memorandum, is however, being examined.

**Lowest per capita income in Tehri-Garhwal (Uttar Pradesh)**

**8128. SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tehri-Garhwal is the District having the lowest per capita income during all the four five year plans; and

(b) if so, the steps so far taken to bring the people of this district at par

with comparatively better off districts in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA):** (a) Per capita income estimates for Tehri Garhwal District for the different plan periods are not available.

(b) A number of steps to develop Tehri Garhwal District have been taken. These are contained in the attached statement.

#### Statement

(1) During the Fourth Five Year Plan Central assistance to the hill areas of U.P. including Tehri Garhwal District is being given on a liberalised basis in the proportion of 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent loan. In order to check any diversion of Plan outlays earmarked for the hill areas to the other parts of the State, these outlays have been marked as "non-divertible." This applies to the outlays earmarked for Tehri Garhwal as well.

(2) Tehri Garhwal district has been identified as one of the industrially backward districts eligible for concessional finance from the financing institutions.

(3) A Committee of Direction for the Development of U.P. Hill Areas has been set up by the Planning Commission under one of its Members. This Committee has initiated a number of surveys, constituted Task Forces and Working Groups and taken a number of decisions regarding the administrative strengthening and reorganisation of the U.P. Hill Areas. The Committee of Direction is also engaging its attention on the formulation of an integrated strategy for these areas.

(4) The U. P. Hill Development Corporation which has been set up by the State Government is examining

a number of proposals and schemes which can be taken up in U.P. Hill Areas. This Corporation has been set up with the object of identifying projects and schemes which can be profitably taken up in Tehri Garhwal and other hill districts of U.P.

(5) The Tehri Dam, which is being constructed at a cost of Rs 198 crores, is expected to produce about 600 MW of power and bring approximately 2.7 lakh hectares of land under irrigation.

#### Development of Western Ghats

8129. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up any plan for the development of Western Ghats; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the objective of reducing regional imbalances and of accelerating the integrated development of backward areas, the Planning Commission discussed, in consultation with certain Chief Ministers, the problem of formulating a development programme for the Western Ghats Region. It was decided that:

(a) Each of the concerned States of Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu would set up a Cell which would take up the demarcation of areas which should constitute the Western Ghats Region. After the identification of the area, this Cell would start collecting the data relevant to the area and would also forward the same to the Planning Commission along with an outline of

the Approach to the development of this area.

(b) On receipt of this data from the respective State Governments the Planning Commission would constitute a technical team headed by a Member of the Planning Commission which would, after such further studies as may be necessary, prepare a report on the development of the Western Ghats Region for the consideration of the Planning Commission. This technical team would subsequently assist the State Governments in the formulation of the plan for the development of this area and would also be required to watch the progress of the implementation of the plan from time to time.

(c) The development plan, when formulated, would form a part of the Fifth Five Year Plan of the concerned State

The work of demarcating the area and collecting base data has been taken up in most of the States and the Planning Commission in pursuing the matter with the State Governments.

घाँघ्र पृथक्ताबाधियों द्वारा सञ्चालित नष्ट किये जाने का उद्देश्य तथा वित्तीय समर्थन के लिए उनके साधन

8130. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या गृह मंत्री 21 मार्च, 1973 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4015 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल के महीनों में घाँघ्र प्रदेश में घाँदोलन के दौरान राजस्व, धायकर, विक्रीकर विभागों, राज्य परिवहन के रिकार्डों को नष्ट करने, तथा एकतावादियों पर हमले करने के बारे में तथ्य तथा पृथक्ताबाधियों को वित्तीय समर्थन के लिए उनके साधन, के बारे में इस बीच तथ्यों का पता लगा दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और एकतावसिदियों की बैठकों में दंगों को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मद) : (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार से अब तक प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, आन्दोलन के दौरान राजस्व, आयकर तथा बिक्रीकर विभागों के 17 कार्यालयों और राज्य परिवहन की 50 बसों पर आक्रमण किया गया अथवा उन्हें क्षति पहुंचाई गई। आठ स्थानों पर, 9 विधायकों तथा 17 राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ताओं पर भी, जो एकीकृत राज्य के पक्ष में आक्रमण किया गया। राज्य सरकार राज्य में लोक व्यवस्था बनाये रखने और सभी उचित गतिविधियां तथा कारोबार चलाने में सहायक परिस्थितियां पैदा करने के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठा रही है।

**Singing of Vande Matram in Maharashtra Schools**

8131 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have ordered compulsory singing of Vande Mataram in schools by all students just like the National Anthem;

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereon;

(c) whether it is proposed to direct all the State Governments to keep this privilege for only the National Anthem and while honouring Vande Mataram and other songs, not to make them compulsory and obligatory like National Anthem; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not rise.

(c) and (d). The Central Government have not issued any instruction making it obligatory for Vande Mataram being sung in the schools. Due respect should, however, be shown to the song when it is sung or played. This position is well understood and issue of any instructions in the matter is not considered necessary.

**Suggestions of Press Commission in Limiting Advertisement Space in newspapers**

8132. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Press Commission had suggested that news and comments should comprise sixty per cent of the total space of a newspaper and the rest of the 40 per cent could be devoted to publishing advertisements:

(b) whether at present advertising groups command nearly sixty per cent of the space in newspapers if so, the reasons for allowing them; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to limit the space for advertisements in newspapers as recommended by the Press Commission?

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

(b) and (c). There are certain newspapers which devote nearly sixty per cent of space to advertisements. At present it is not legally possible to place a limitation on the space devoted to advertisements in newspapers.

दिल्ली के एक मन्दिर में चढावे के बटवारे को लेकर दो पुजारियों में झगडा

8133 श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या दिल्ली स्थित एक मन्दिर में चढावे के बटवारे को लेकर दो पुजारियों में झगडा हुआ ;

(ख) क्या उस झगडे के परिणामस्वरूप एक पुजारी की मृत्यु हो गई, और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मन्दिर के चढावे के लेख-जोखे का पता लगाया है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री ( श्री फ० एच० मोहम्मिन ). (क) और (ख) सरकार को, ढावे के बटवारे को लेकर दो पुजारियों के बीच हुये झगडे मे एक पुजारी की मृत्यु के बारे मे कोई सूचना नही है । किन्तु पुलिस थाना कश्मीरी गेट पर 1-4-73 को दर्ज मामले मे यह सूचित किया गया है कि एक पुजारी चढावे के बटवारे पर मन्दिर के जमादार के साथ हुये झगडे के दौरान मारा गया था । पुलिस थाना किंगस्बे कैम्प मे 6-9-72 को दर्ज एक दूसरे मामले मे यह सूचित किया गया था कि पदच्युत पुजारी ने उसके स्थान पर रखे गये पुजारी की हत्या कर दी थी ।

(ग) उस चढावे की मात्रा जिस पर मन्दिर के पुजारी और जमादार का झगडा हुआ था 1 25 रुपये नकद, एक नारियल तथा थोडी मात्रा मे गुड था ।

कलकत्ता स्थित ऊषा सिलाई मशीन कारखाने में तालाबन्दी

8134 श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या जय इंजीनियरिंग ग्रुप के प्रबंधकों ने कलकत्ता स्थित अपने ऊषा सिलाई मशीन कारखाने में तालाबन्दी घोषित कर दी है और यदि हा हा ता इससे उत्पादन मे कितनी कमी होने ली मभावना है ;

(ख) क्या तालाबन्दी की घोषणा के कारण लगभग चार हजार कर्मचारी बेकार हो गए हैं , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार ने तालाबन्दी की घोषणा के कारणों का पता लगाया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री प्रणब कुमार मुखर्जी) (क) से (ग) ऊषा सिविंग मशीन फैक्ट्री, कलकत्ता मे तालाबन्दी है । मांगा गया अन्य व्यौरा इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है और सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

#### Proposal for Doubling Silk Production by Mysore Government

8135 SHRI G. Y KRISHNAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Mysore have submitted a proposal to the Union Government regarding the potential for doubling the country's silk production by a 'simple proposition of supplying disease-free cocoon seeds',

(b) if so, whether the Central Government have taken the responsibility of distributing disease-free seeds, and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the decision taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI) (a) No, Sir.

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

**"Incentive Bonus Scheme" for Employees of Atomic Energy Establishments**

8136. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an "incentive bonus scheme" is applicable to the employees of Atomic Energy Establishments; and

(b) if so, the payments made under the Scheme in the last three years?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) In the Department of Atomic Energy, a scheme of incentive bonus has been introduced for the employees of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station.

(b) The payments made under the scheme in the last three years are as follows:—

Period	Bonus paid
April 1970 to March 1971	Rs. 105 lakhs
April 1971 to March 1972	Nil
April 1972 to March 1973	Nil

**Pay Scales of Class II and IV Employees of Atomic Energy Establishments**

8138. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scales of Class III and Class IV employees of the Atomic Energy Establishments are at par with those prevailing in the Public Sector; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER

OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The atomic energy establishments being Central Government organisations, the pay scales of their Class III and Class IV employees are on par with those in other Central Government offices. The question of parity with the scales prevailing in the public sector undertakings does not therefore arise.

**Supply of Components by Public and Private Concerns to the Department of Atomic Energy**

8139. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number, nature and date of orders placed by Atomic Energy Department with Public and Private sector concerns for components which have remained unfulfilled for more than one year; and

(b) the reasons for delay in each case?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Export of Radio-Isotopes**

8140. SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the value and quantity of radio-isotopes exported by India?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): About 18,000 consignments of radio-isotope preparations have been exported in all since 1966. The value of these consignments amounts to about Rs. 20 lakhs.



**Consultative Panels for Tribal Programmes**

8141 SHRI BIRENDER SINH RAO Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the broad outlines of the composition of the Consultative Panels for Tribal Programmes attached to the different All India Radio Stations in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) There are Consultative Panels for Tribal programmes at Shillong and Gauhati Stations of All India Radio and one is being constituted at Dibrugarh Station also. The Station Director of the Station is the Chairman of the Panel and the Assistant Station Director its Secretary. The Panel comprises of 6 to 8 members drawn from different walks of life who are experts in the Tribal language/culture concerned. The term of each consultative panel is two years.

**Survey of UP and Haryana for Setting up Industrial Project**

8142 SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have recently undertaken any industrial survey of certain parts of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana for setting up new industrial projects in those States,

(b) if so, the outlines thereof, and

(c) the names of the centrally sponsored projects which will be set up in those States during the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b). A Joint Institutional Study Team set up by the Industrial Development Bank of India has carried out, in 1971, a survey of the industrial potential of the State of Uttar Pradesh, as a whole. The project ideas emanating therefrom include granulated fertiliser units, tractor manufacturing units, soya bean processing, fruit processing, cement and scooter projects. The Committee of Direction is determining further course of action in consultation with the State Government. No such survey of the State of Haryana has been carried out.

(c) The Fifth Plan is still to be formulated.

**News Report entitled "Plan Body rejects Manipur's demand for Cement Factory"**

8143 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a news report appearing in the *Hindustan Standard* dated the 16th February 1973 under the caption 'Plan body rejects Manipur's demand for cement factory' and

(b) if so Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) and (b) It is not correct to say that the Planning Commission have not agreed to the proposal of the Manipur Government for setting up a cement factory. The proposal was for establishing a 50 tonne per day capacity plant and this was considered uneconomical. The State Government have therefore been advised to review the position in the light of the investigations currently in progress by the Geological Survey of India on the reserves of lime-

stone in Manipur and other relevant economic factors, and to make a fresh proposal for establishing a cement factory of a larger capacity.

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय द्वारा यौन शिक्षा विद्ये जाने के लिए उठाये गये कदम**

8145. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय का विचार देश में यौन शिक्षा देने के लिए कोई कदम उठाने का है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसकी मुख्य बाते क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बंमवीर सिंह) (क) और (ख) यौन शिक्षा महित तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय का उत्तरदायित्व है। सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय अपनी ओर से तम किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रहा है। अपनी मूल प्रमाण नीति में भी, आकाशवाणी शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय द्वारा निर्धारित पाठ्यक्रम का अनुसरण करना है।

8 दिसम्बर, 1972 को हुआ राज्य के मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

8146. श्री मूलचन्द डागा क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 8 दिसम्बर, 1972 को राज्य के मंत्रियों का 11वां सम्मेलन हुआ था और यदि हा, तो उस की क्या-क्या सिफारिशें थी; और

(ख) कौन-कौन सी सिफारिशें कार्यान्वित की जा चुकी हैं और कौन सी बाद में की जायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बंमवीर सिंह) (क) और (ख) राज्यों के सूचना मंत्रियों का ग्यारहवां सम्मेलन 8 दिसम्बर, 1972 को नई दिल्ली में हुआ था। सम्मेलन की मुख्य सिफारिशें इस प्रकार थी। —

(1) राज्यों के प्रचार ढांचे का एकीकरण,

(2) सूचना के क्षेत्र में केन्द्र-राज्य समन्वय को सुदृढ़ करना,

(3) सूचना कार्यक्रम में सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के लिए नियमित प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों को व्यवस्था करना,

(4) सूचना तथा प्रचार कार्यक्रमों के लिए पर्याप्त शक्ति, राज्य सरकारों के कुल खर्चों का कम से कम एक प्रतिशत अलग में रखना,

(5) उचित दामों पर जनता के लिए उपलब्ध रेडियो मेट्रो के बारे में एक समान वार नीति अपनाना,

(6) राज्या द्वारा सामुदायिक टेली-विजन सेंटर लगाना तथा मेट्रो के रख रखाव में निम्न तबदीकी प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था करना

(7) आकाशवाणी द्वारा ब्रह्म दूरी प्रादेशिक समाचार बुलेटिन शुरू करना जहां इस समय केवल एक है,

(8) राज्यों द्वारा अधिक मिनेमाघरों के निर्माण को प्रोत्साहित किया जाना,

(9) सभी राज्यों में आदर्श सूचना केन्द्र खोलना;

(10) अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर राष्ट्रीय महत्व के विषयों पर प्रचार अभियान चलाना; तथा

(11) राज्यों द्वारा मनोरंजन कर के रूप में प्राप्त होने वाली राशि का एक निश्चित भाग फिल्म उद्योग के विकास के लिए लगाना।

2. सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों या तो राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों द्वारा स्वयं या उनके/परामर्श से इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कार्यान्वित की जानी हैं। सम्मेलन के कार्यान्वित की प्रतियाँ सभी राज्यों केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्रों को इस निवेदन के साथ भेज दी गई है कि वे उन पर उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करें और उसकी सूचना इस मंत्रालय को दें। अभी तक केवल एक राज्य ने ही आंशिक कार्यान्वित रिपोर्ट भेजी है।

अन्य राज्यों के उत्तर मिलने की प्रतीक्षा हो रही है।

3. इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित सिफारिशों के बारे में कार्रवाई शुरू कर दी गई है। प्रत्येक राज्य की राजधानी में इस मंत्रालय द्वारा जो अन्तर-माध्यम प्रचार समन्वय समिति गठित की गई है उसमें राज्य के सूचना निदेशकों को नियमित सदस्य के रूप में शामिल करने के आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं। प्रत्येक राज्य में सूचना मन्त्री की अध्यक्षता में गठित राज्यस्तर की प्रचार समन्वय समिति के बारे में राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करना शुरू कर दिया गया है। उनसे यह भी प्रार्थना की गई है कि वे इस मंत्रालय के प्रचार विभागों के सहयोग से चुने हुए महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय विषयों पर प्रचार अभियान तुरन्त प्रारम्भ करें। हाल ही में मुख्य मन्त्रियों की अधिक सिनेमा-

घरों के निर्माण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाने की ज़रूरत पर बल देते हुए लिखा गया है।

4. तथापि, कुछ सिफारिशें ऐसी हैं जिनको स्रोतों की उपलब्धि तथा राष्ट्रीय योजना के सदर्भ में विकासात्मक गतिविधियों के विभिन्न पहलुओं की दी गई प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करते हुए लम्बे अर्से के दौरान कार्यान्वित होंगी।

### Development of Jodhpur District of Rajasthan

8147. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KUMARI OF JODHPUR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the fact that Jodhpur is a border district of strategic importance, Government propose to appoint a high powered Committee to suggest ways and means for developing that district on a priority basis; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). District development or regional development is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Governments. The Planning Commission has no proposal under consideration to appoint a high powered Committee for the development of Jodhpur District. However, considering the peculiar problems of this district, Central Projects for Drought Prone Areas and Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development have been taken up in Jodhpur District. In addition, Jodhpur District has been identified as industrially backward and is eligible for concessional finance and 10 per cent capital subsidy from the financing institutions.

**Copy of Confidential Naval Orders in possession of Jagota Brothers who trespassed into Prime Minister's Residence**

8148. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jagota Brothers of Delhi who attempted to trespass into Prime Minister's residence, were also possessing a copy of highly confidential Naval Orders dealing with movements of warships;

(b) whether one of the Jagota brothers is a Civilian Officer in the Ministry of Defence; and

(c) if so, the steps and precautions being taken by Government to stop such incidents and safeguard national securities in confidential papers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Some confidential Government documents connected with the work of one of the brother employed as a Civilian Scientific Officer in the Ministry of Defence were found in a brief case in the Car used by the Jagota brothers for trespassing into the Prime Minister's residence.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Adequate instructions exist for the safe custody and accounting of classified documents. Whenever any breach of these instructions or of departmental security is brought to the notice of the Government, necessary action is taken against the Government servant concerned. Unauthorised communication of information by a person who might have access to it owing to the position held by him under the Government and unauthorised receipt of such information is punishable under the provisions of the Official Secrets Act, 1923.

**Brain drain due to the meagre facilities to Scientists in the country**

8149. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently an Indian Scientist, a professor in the Biochemistry department of the State University of New York, Buffalo recipient of this years Padama Bhushan has bitterly criticised the administration for providing meagre facilities to scientists in India which is the main cause of the brain drain; and

(b) if so Government's reaction thereto and steps being contemplated to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). It has been reported so in some of the Indian Press. The views attributed were presumably his personal views, but they have been taken note of

The Government are continuously considering measures to check brain drain by improving employment opportunities and also to facilitate the return of Indian Scientists, Engineers, etc from abroad. Some of the measures already taken in this direction are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-4874/73]

The Government have also taken the following further measures to check the brain drain.

(1) A sum of Rs 50 crores has been allocated in the 4th Plan for employment of educated unemployed, of which, an amount of Rs. 20 crores has been allocated in this year's budget.

(2) An amount of Rs. 27 crores has been earmarked by the Planning Commission for allocation to State Governments for formulating special employment programmes for which the States will have to contribute another Rs 27 crores.

(3) Financial help is rendered to enterprising unemployed persons by Nationalised Banks.

(4) The Planning Commission and the State Governments are also working out schemes for employment so that qualified persons may not have to go abroad for lack of employment.

(5) The Government of India appointed a "Committee on Unemployment" to assess the extent of unemployment and to suggest remedial measures. The Committee have submitted an interim report on short-term measures for employment.

**Production of Energy from Industries and Power Plants without Extra Expenditure**

8150. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the National Productivity Council, industries and power plants can produce an incredibly large amount of energy with no extra expenditure on fuel, using a totally new concept in fuel economy;

(b) if so, the main outlines of the new concept; and

(c) whether industry of any complex is within the purview of the new concept?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) According to the National Productivity Council, if the concept of 'total energy' is applied to its logical conclusion in large industries requiring simultaneously large amount of steam and electrical power, a substantial amount of extra electrical energy could be generated without any increase in the amount of fuel spent.

(b) The 'total energy' concept involves reducing the purchased energy requirements of an industry to a minimum by combining the steam and electricity demands and also by cascading heat energy from one place to the other. The total energy concept as applied to large industries would mean generating steam at the highest possible pressure practicable and then expanding this steam in a back pressure turbine connected to an alternator which will generate electricity and supply the exhaust steam from the back pressure turbine to the process side.

(c) The total energy concept can be applied with great advantage to the following types of industries:

- (i) Fertilizers Plants.
- (ii) Integrated Paper and Pulp Mills.
- (iii) Refineries.
- (iv) Petro-Chemical Complexes.
- (v) Steel Mills.
- (vi) Large composite Textile Mills.
- (vii) Large Chemical Industries.
- (viii) Large Rayon Industries

**'Krishi Darshan' Programme of Delhi T.V. Centre**

8151. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether only big and moneyed farmers are invited to participate in the 'Krishi Darshan' programme of Delhi T.V. Centre;

(b) whether only those ladies who are residing in Delhi were invited to participate in the said programme in the past three years; and

(c) whether any criteria have been fixed to invite farmers and specialists

to the T.V. 'Krishi Darshan' programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. Farmers from all sections of the community are invited to participate in the 'Krishi Darshan' programme of Delhi TV Centre.

(b) No, Sir. Participants from Delhi and its surrounding areas falling within the service range of Delhi T.V. Centre had been and are being invited to participate in the programme.

(c) The selection of participants in the programme is done on the basis of their suitability for the specific programme, experience in the field, fluency of expression and ability to put forward views effectively and lucidly.

बिहार में पम्पिंग सेट बनाने का कारखाना

8152. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में पम्पिंग सेट बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए बिहार की राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार में आर्थिक सहायता की माग की है और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपसत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Military Area Allowances to the Employees residing in Jamnagar

8153. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum was submitted to her by the Action Committee of Employees of Central Government, State Government and Semi-Government of Jamnagar regarding payment of military area allowances to the employees residing in Jamnagar; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) As far as it could be ascertained, no such memorandum has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Banning of Films Depicting Sex and Violence

8154 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a legislative measure to ban the films which cross "the tolerable limits" of sex and violence;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). The Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the rules thereunder provide extensive guidelines to curb objectionable sex and violence in films. The Central Board of Film Censors have also been advised to be strict in applying these directions. There is no necessity of any special legislation in this regard.

**Accelerated Economic Growth**

8155. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to take hard decisions to achieve accelerated economic growth in a framework of greater social justice and self-reliance;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). For acceleration of economic development with progress towards social justice and self-reliance in the Fifth Plan, a number of hard decisions would be necessary. These will pertain mostly to the following fields:

- (i) resource mobilisation;
- (ii) creation and fuller utilisation of capacity in fields which are crucial for self-reliance, accelerated growth and improvement in living standards of the masses;
- (iii) reduction in inequalities of consumption, income, wealth and economic opportunities;
- (iv) attainment and maintenance of a reasonable balance between prices, wages and incomes;
- (v) efficient and speedy implementation of Plan projects and programmes; and
- (vi) promotion of greater regional balance in development.

Detailed policies and measures are being worked out and will be given in the Draft Plan.

**Investment and Assets of Monopoly Houses in Orissa**

8156. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total investment and present assets of each of the firms of the Monopoly Houses industry-wise in the State of Orissa;

(b) the total profits earned by these Monopoly houses industry-wise;

(c) whether there is any proposal to bring these industries under the public sector in view of extreme backwardness of Orissa; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Data regarding the investments, assets and profits of "houses" falling under Chapter III of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, which are compiled and up-dated from time to time by the Department of Company Affairs, are not maintained on a State-wise or industry-wise basis.

(c) and (d). Government's Industrial Policy has been clarified in the Press Note dated the 2nd February, 1973, copies of which were laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 281 answered on 21st February, 1973.

**Location of Public Sector Projects in Maharashtra**

8157. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have accused the centre for adopting a step motherly attitude towards that State in deciding the location of Public Sector Projects;

(b) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the paper on the "approach of Maharashtra State to the Fifth Plan"; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the reaction of the centre thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). The matter is under examination

मध्य प्रदेश के भोपाल सर्किल में टेलीफोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट का बनाया जाना

8158. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सर्किल, भोपाल के डाक तार विभाग ने एक डिबीजनल टेलीफोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट बनाने सम्बन्धी एक प्रस्ताव केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेजा है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमचरीकन्दन बहुगुणा) (क) जी हा । एक नया टेलीफोन जिला बनाने का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है । जिम का मुख्यालय इंदौर में होगा ।

(ख) इस प्रस्ताव की जांच की गई है । इस प्रस्ताव में न्यूनतम निर्धारित मानदंड भी पूरे नहीं उतरते, इसलिए इस समय प्रस्ताव की मजूरी का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता । जब निर्धारित मानदंड पूरे उतरेंगे, तो इस प्रस्ताव की पुन जांच की जाएगी ।

Opening New Units by M/s. J. Stone & Co. (India) Private Ltd., Calcutta

8159. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given on 20th December,

1972 to Unstarred Question No. 5280 regarding shifting of J. Stone & Co. (India) Ltd, outside West Bengal and state:

(a) the reasons why J Stone & Co (India) Ltd., Calcutta has been permitted to open a new unit at Thana Complex (Maharashtra) by his Ministry;

(b) whether the gestation period of manufacturing Navigational Aids in the proposed Thana Unit will cost the Government enormous foreign exchange;

(c) whether J Stone & Co. has all the facilities for expanding the existing unit in Calcutta;

(d) whether Government consulted the Government of West Bengal in regard to the desirability of allowing flight of capital, acquired in West Bengal by J Stone & Co., and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and if so, the reaction of the West Bengal thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (e) An industrial licence has been issued to Messrs. J Stone & Co (India) (Private) Ltd, for establishing a new industrial undertaking for the manufacture of Navigational Aids in the State of Maharashtra on the basis of an application made by the party and after due consideration of the merits of the case. As the party had sought the location specifically in Maharashtra only, the question of consulting the Government of West Bengal did not arise. The Government of Maharashtra was, however, consulted in accordance with the usual practice in such cases. It is open to an entrepreneur to apply for setting up a new undertaking in any part of the country, if he is otherwise eligible under the licensing policy of Government.

M/s J. Stone & Co. (India) Ltd. had, however, stated that they have in mind other proposals which would



be implemented using their existing facilities at Calcutta.

**Enquiry into functioning of J. Stone & Co. (India) Private Ltd., Calcutta in Thana area (Maharashtra)**

8160. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Licence No. L-S(4)/101/LEE/72, dated 22nd August, 1972 was issued for production in Thana area of Maharashtra for manufacture of navigational aids to the tune of Rs 1.2 crores, 5 days after the consent of the Controller of Capital, to Messrs. J. Stone & Co (India) Private Ltd, Calcutta;

(b) whether the said company without establishing any new unit there is working under the name of BEMAG ENGINEERING MANUFACTURING CO LTD., with the help of the British principal of J Stone & Co and whether there is no land or structure in the name of J. Stone in Thana area;

(c) whether the "Bemag & Co." got the factory plot on annual rental basis from another company and that all technical, financial and secretarial help including supplies of raw materials and machineries are provided by J Stone & Co. of Calcutta; and

(d) whether Government will institute an enquiry into the matter; if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) The consent order was issued by the Controller of Capital Issues on 26th July, 1972, whereas the industrial licence was issued on 22nd August, 1972. The value of the turnover covered by the Industrial Licence as estimated by the Company is of the order of Rs. 72.50 lakhs.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected.

**Expeditious expansion of J. Stone & Co. for Saving Foreign Exchange**

8161. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued licence to J. Stone & Co. of Calcutta for manufacture of Rotary Switches and system relays, submersible pumps and spares, automatic door gear for railway and Road Buses and Bottle Level and clean lines inspections appliances worth over Rs. 200 crores;

(b) whether the Company which is operating in a different name as "Bemag & Co." has been permitted to import the above manufactures; and

(c) whether by expeditious expansion of J Stone & Co in Calcutta, the foreign exchange for import of the above manufactures can be saved?

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

(b) Information is being collected

(c) In view of the reply given to part (a) above this question does not arise. This would however be kept in view when a decision is taken on the different applications from the Company.

**Conversion of J. Stone & Co., Calcutta into Public Ltd., Co.**

8162 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India, Department of Company Affairs issued in August, 1972 permission to J. Stone & Company of Calcutta to

convert itself into a Public Limited Company without due consideration of the requirement of 40 per cent equity share for the Indian Public;

(b) if so, whether all the rules regarding enquiry share have been observed by J. Stone & Company;

(c) whether, while issuing the permission for converting the same company into a public limited company outside West Bengal, the Government of West Bengal were consulted;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government of West Bengal thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM):** (a) to (e). Conversion of a private company into a public company does not require the approval of the Government under the Companies Act. However, the company was accorded consent on 26th July, 1972 by the Ministry of Finance, Controller of Capital Issues, for the public issue of fresh capital with the main object of securing Indian participation to the extent of 40 per cent. in the share capital of the company. It is understood that the company has initiated action accordingly. It is also understood that the company has not applied for shifting of its Registered Office from West Bengal to any other State.

#### **Field Publicity in Hilly Areas**

**8163. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan for field publicity in the hilly areas of the Country in general and the State of Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh in particular, to promote national unity and national preparedness; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this plan?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):** (a) and (b). The following are the broad outlines of the plan for field publicity in the hilly areas of the Country in general, and the State of Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh in particular, to promote national unity and national preparedness:—

#### **1. Main features**

- (i) Emphasis on national unity with respect for the cultural identities of the local communities.
- (ii) Projection of the image of our defence forces and creating a sense of security and defence preparedness.
- (iii) Promotion of national developmental effort with special attention to introduction of modern ideas, such as replacement of shifting cultivation by settled cultivation.
- (iv) Priority in establishment of additional publicity units.

#### **1f. Some publicity approaches and highlights:**

- (i) Special border units are formed to facilitate intensive publicity work.
- (ii) Light-weight equipment is supplied to enable access to interior areas and higher altitudes.
- (iii) Footmarches are made to remote areas.
- (iv) Collaboration is maintained with Central agencies operating in the border areas especially for intensive campaigns.
- (v) Special emphasis is laid on song and drama programmes, to combine message with entertainment.

- (vi) Local personnel is recruited to man field units.
- (vii) Conducted tours are organised for representative non-officials from the areas, to places of development and historical interest in other parts of the country.
- (viii) Special publicity material is commissioned including films, posters, calendars, etc. For example the following special films have been produced (a) Nav Gaash, Nav Aash (New Life in Kashmir Vally) in Kashmir, (b) India Goes to Polls in Kashmir (based on the 1972 General Elections) for use in Jammu and Kashmir, (c) 'Mizo Memoirs' in Lushai and English, based on a conducted tour of non-officials from Mizoram in 1971; (d) A Tour to Remember' in English based on a conducted tour of non officials from Arunachal Pradesh in 1972. The special printed material has included (a) a special calendar 1972 for Mizoram, (b) a modified version of the national calendar 1973 for Nagaland; (c) special calendars 1972 and 1973 for Jammu and Kashmir; (d) a weekly newsletter in Lushai issued from Aijal from August 1972; and (e) several special posters, pamphlets, etc. for Jammu and Kashmir
- (ix) Lecture tours by prominent opinion-leaders are arranged
- (1) *Himachal Pradesh* has 5 *desh and Arunachal Pradesh*
- (1) *Himachal Pradesh* has a 5 Central Field Publicity Units Programmes in the terrain of Lahul, Spiti and Kalpa are given special attention.
- (2) *Arunachal Pradesh* has 11 Central Field Publicity Units. The units undertake frequent

footmarches to interior areas. A film, 'Tour to Remember', based on a conducted party comprising representative non-officials, including women, from all the five districts of Arunachal Pradesh has been produced for publicity use. Another film on change-over from shifting cultivation to improved agricultural methods has been sponsored, and is under production. Local personnel have been recruited to 9 out of 12 posts of Field Publicity Officers.

**Film Production in Regional Languages not included in the Constitution'**

8164 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken to encourage films in the regional languages which are still not included in the 8th Schedule to the Constitution, so as to cater to the interest of the illiterate masses who do not speak any of the recognised languages,

(b) whether any plan has been drawn up for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the main outlines of this plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) to (c). The film industry is in the private sector and the production of films depends on the initiative of private individuals. While institutions of National Awards for films in various Indian languages has promoted the making of films in various regional languages, there is no question of drawing up a plan for increasing the number of films produced in particular languages.

The break-up of films produced in languages not included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution and

tified by the Central Board of Film Censors during 1970, 1971 and 1972 is as follows:

Sl. No.	Language	No. of films during 1970		No. of films during 1971		No. of films during 1972	
		Feature	Short	Feature	Short	Feature	Short
1	Bhojpuri	..	..	1	..	..	..
2	Chhatisgarhi	..	..	1	..	..	..
3	Coorgi .	..	..	..	..	1	..
4	Konkani .	1	1	1	..	..	..
5	Manipuri	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	Maithili .	..	..	1	..	..	..
7	Nepali .	..	2	..	..	..	..
8	Thai .	..	..	..	2	1	..
9	Tulu .	..	..	2	..	2	..

**Provision of Staff Quarters to P. & T. Employees in Postal Divisions of India**

8165. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the postal Divisions in each Circle of the country where the P. & T. employees have been provided staff quarters by Government;

(b) the number of the Divisions Circle-wise where staff quarters are proposed to be provided during the next Five Year Plan; and

(c) the percentage of employees who have been provided residential

accommodation by Government as on 31st March, 1973?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The statistics are maintained Circle-wise and not Postal Division-wise. The Circle-wise list of quarters provided in the country to the P. & T. employees is at the attached statement.

(b) The allocation of funds have not yet been decided for the next five year plan. The number of quarters in each circle will depend upon the allocated amount.

(c) The percentage of P. & T. employees who have been provided with quarters is 7.1 as on 31st March, 1973 for the country as a whole.

**Statement***Staff Quarters as on 31-3-72 Circlewise*

Sl. No.	P & T Circle	Total No. of quarters including rented ones.
1.	Andhra . . . .	2450
2.	Assam . . . .	1424
3.	Bihar . . . .	2139
4.	Gujarat . . . .	2349
5.	Jammu and Kashmir . . . .	59
6.	Kerala . . . .	827
7.	Madhya Pradesh . . . .	1429
8.	Maharashtra . . . .	2211
9.	Mysore . . . .	1386
10.	Orissa . . . .	954
11.	Punjab . . . .	2361
12.	Rajasthan . . . .	996
13.	Tamil Nadu . . . .	2750
14.	Uttar Pradesh . . . .	2288
15.	West Bengal . . . .	2019
16.	Delhi . . . .	2758
Total . . . .		28400

NOTE : The figures include those in the Telephone District located within the geographical are of the P&T Circle. e.g. the figures of Maharashtra Circle include quarters in Bombay, Poona and Nagpur Telephone Districts.

**Development of Communication in Union Territory of Arunachal**

8166. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of

COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sub-Post Offices, Public Call Offices and Combined Offices in the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) whether communication services are very poor and if so, whether any plan has been drawn up for the development of communications in the Union Territory of Arunachal Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Sub Post Offices—23

Public Call Offices—Nil

Cobined Offices—16

(b) and (c). The following programme has been drawn up for the development of Posts and Telegraphs facilities in this Union Territory for the year 1973-74:

*Postal facilities:*

(i) Opening of new post offices—12.

(ii) Frequency of delivery of mails in the villages is proposed to be improved as indicated below:

	No. of villages getting delivery service	
	Present	Proposed
Daily : . . . .	132	250
Tri-weekly : . . . .	219	266
Bi-weekly : . . . .	117	80
Weekly : . . . .	2236	2108

(iii) Upgrading of  
Branch Post Office  
to Sub-Post Office . . . 6

(iv) Planting of new  
letter Boxes. . . 22

*Telecommunications facilities :*

(i) Opening of P.C.Os. . . 1

(ii) Opening of Com-  
bined Office. . . 2

(iii) Opening of  
Telephone Ex-  
changes. . . 4

In addition, the following proposals  
are under examination:—

- (i) Provision of Ten-Wireless tele-  
graph circuits.
- (ii) Provision of three Radio Tele-  
phone circuits.
- (iii) Provision of three VHF sys-  
tems.
- (iv) Opening of a 200 lines Tele-  
phone exchange at Itanagar,  
the new capital of Arunachal  
Pradesh.

**Recruitment of Postal Clerks in Hima-  
chal Pradesh during 1972-73**

8167. PROF. NARAIN CHAND  
PARASHAR: Will the Minister of  
COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to  
state:

(a) the total number of postal clerks  
recruited in the State of Himachal  
Pradesh during the financial year  
1972-73 in the Postal Department, for  
all the four Postal Divisions;

(b) the number of persons appoint-  
ed in each of these Divisions during  
this period; and

(c) the number of posts lying  
vacant in each Division as on 31st  
March, 1973?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-  
TIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):**

(a) . . . . . 96

(b) Mandi Div. . . . . 26

Kangra Div. . . . . 44

Simla . . . . . 43

Hamirpur . . . . . 1

Total . . . . . 114

(c) Mandi Div. . . . . Nil.

Kangra Div. . . . . 10

Simla Div. . . . . 7

Hamirpur . . . . . 32

(departmental and also outside candi-  
dates have been allotted from . . . . . it-  
ment of 72 and first half year . . . re-  
cruitment of 1973 to fill in these  
vacant posts).

**Agencies for providing guidance to  
new Investors**

8168. SHRI P. NARASIMHA  
REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUS-  
TRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the present arrange-  
ments and agencies are adequate for  
providing guidance to new investors in  
creating additional capacities in exist-  
ing industries or for promoting new  
lines of production; and

(b) whether Government propose  
to strengthen and streamline the  
arrangement to yield better response  
and results?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMA-  
NIAM):** (a) and (b). In order to en-  
large and intensify a variety of posi-  
tive measures designed to promote the  
growth of small and medium entre-

preneurs, Government have recently set up a 12 man Committee. Government also intend to issue shortly Guidelines for Industrial Licences which will facilitate the creation of additional capacities in existing industries as well as promotion of new lines of production.

**Request by the All India Confederation of Central Government Officers' Association to P.M. to convene a meeting to evolve a Policy for General Austerity**

8169. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Confederation of Central Government Officers Association has, in response to her call for voluntary restraint on demands by the higher income groups, requested her to convene a meeting of the representatives of the Confederation and its constituent units to evolve a practical framework for a general scheme of austerity; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** (a) No communication containing such a request has been received from the All India Confederation of Central Government Officers' Associations.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Cement famine in Bombay**

8170. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news

which appeared in *Hindustan Standard* dated the 3rd March, 1973 under the caption "Cement famine in Bombay"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken by Government to remedy the situation?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). The report in the *Hindustan Standard* of the 3rd March, 1973, regarding the alleged cement famine in Bombay is not correct, as according to the information available to the Government, the despatches to the Bombay City have increased from 5.37 lakh tonnes in 1970 to 7.12 lakh tonnes during 1972. The supplies during the first quarter of 1973 are also of the same level. In view of the power cuts enforced by the State Governments, and the consequent fall in the total production available, it will not be possible to step up despatches to levels higher than what was made during the earlier years.

The State Governments have been requested to take necessary measures to control distribution such as licensing of stockists issue of cement against permits etc., under the Essential Commodities Act. They also have the necessary powers under this Act to proceed against unsocial elements indulging in black-marketing or hoarding, if specific instances are brought to their notice.

#### **Some Newspapers in Rajasthan without Newsprint Quota**

8171. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some small newspapers in Rajasthan have not been allotted the required quota of newsprint;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when full quota of newsprint is being released for these newspapers?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA):** (a) to (c). All small newspapers published from Rajasthan which had applied for newsprint, and applications in respect of which were complete in every respect, have been allotted the entire quantity of newsprint to which they were entitled under the revised Newsprint Policy for 1972-73. Newspapers which had not furnished the necessary information have been requested to do so and their cases will be finalised and newsprint allotted on receipt of the information.

**Class I and Class II Officers in the Personnel Policy and Planning Wing from other Ministries**

**8172. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I and Class II officers in the Personnel Planning Wing of the Cabinet Secretariat on deputation from different Ministries;

(b) the number of such officers who have completed or are likely to complete their deputation in 1973;

(c) what are their terms of deputation; and

(d) whether a phased programme has been drawn up by the Cabinet Secretariat to enable such officers to return to their parent offices on completion of their deputation?

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

**IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** (a) Five Class I officers are working in the Policy and Planning Division on an *ad hoc* basis pending finalisation of the recruitment rules. All the five appointments have been approved by the U.P.S.C.

(b) One officer will complete his deputation period in October, 1973.

(c) The officers are governed by the general deputation terms prescribed by the Ministry of Finance.

(d) Yes. The officers will be reverted on completion of their deputation period.

**Personnel Policy and Planning Wing in the Cabinet Secretariat having the same functions as the Department of Personnel**

**8173. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Administrative Reforms has been transferred to the Cabinet Secretariat recently and the erstwhile Department of Personnel has been named as Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms;

(b) whether there exists a separate Personnel Policy and Planning Wing in the Cabinet Secretariat having more or less identical functions and the set up, resulting in a bottle-neck in the implementation of the important recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission;

(c) whether Government would consider to minimise the criticism of bureaucracy; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** (a) Yes, Sir.



(b) The Personnel Policy and Planning Wing and the Administrative Reforms Wing have clearly defined functions. The ARC's Report on Personnel Administration is being exclusively dealt with by the former Wing and there is no bottle-neck in the implementation of the recommendations on personnel policies of the ARC because of the Policy and Planning Wing.

(c) Since no specific criticism has been mentioned, it is not clear what is expected of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

**Setting up of Cement Factories by State Industrial Development Corporations**

8174. SHRI BAKSI NAYAK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give priority to applications from the State Industrial Development Corporations for setting up new cement factories;

(b) if so, the number of applications of the Corporations approved during the last three years; and

(c) the extent to which cement production in the country is likely to be increased after setting up of the proposed factories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Preference is given to applications from the State Industrial Development Corporations for setting up new cement factories.

(b) 10.

(c) 2.2 million tonnes.

**Take over of Ayodhya Textile Mills, Delhi**

8175. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ayodhya Textile Mills, Delhi has been taken over as one of the sick mills;

(b) whether the Supervisory staff of this mill are enjoying unfettered rights to spend large amounts of money without any proper audit check and control; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ensure that there is proper financial control in the interest of the mill?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Downgrading National Committee on Science and Technology from its original status**

8176. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for downgrading the NCST from its original status of being a cabinet subject directly under the Prime Minister;

(b) whether this signifies a diminution in NCST's priority in the system of apex planning; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to include representatives of scientific workers' unions and professional scientific societies as members of NCST?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The NCST continues to be the apex body to advise and assist Government in all matters concerning promotion of science and technology and their application to the development and security of the nation. As regards planning, the Committee has the mandate to prepare and update a National Science and Technology Plan as an integral part of the socio-economic development plan. Its predecessors namely, the Committee on Science and Technology and the Scientific Advisory Committee to the Cabinet had no such mandate and, as such, the NCST is concerned with planning exercise in a broader role. To provide policy guidance to the NCST for the development of Science and Technology in the country, the Standing Group of Ministers on Science and Technology headed by the Prime Minister has been set up. In view of this position, the Government does not subscribe to the view that there has been any downgrading in the status of the NCST.

(c) No, Sir. There is no organizational representation on the NCST. The members of the Committee are renowned working scientists, who have been taken in their individual capacities.

#### Indian Scientist in the Soviet Scientific Expedition to Antarctica

8177. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Shri Paramjit Singh Sehra a Research Scientist at the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, had accompanied a Soviet Scientific Expedition to Antarctica in 1972;

(b) if so, whether he is the first Indian Scientist to have visited Antarctica; and

(c) whether any Official recognition of his feat has been given and any

encouragement for the further pursuit of his research in this sphere?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir, on the basis of information available to the Department of Space.

(c) Shri Paramjit Singh Sehra who returned to India in February 1973 is engaged in research work in upper atmosphere physics for which he is utilising the data collected during the expedition. The question of any recognition can arise only after the research work is completed.

#### पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त परियोजनाओं की मंजूरी

8179. श्री एम० एस० पुरती :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पांचवी, पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कतिपय पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कुछ अतिरिक्त परियोजनाओं की मंजूरी दी है ;

(ख) यदि हो, तो ये परियोजनायें किस प्रकार की हैं और इन परियोजनाओं को किन-किन क्षेत्रों में बाटा गया है ; और

(ग) इससे कितने रोजगार के अवसर उत्पन्न होने की संभावना है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन शर्मा) : (क) से (ग) . पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी तैयार किया जा रहा है। बहर हाल, पांचवीं योजना में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों पर विशेष ध्यान

दिया जायेगा, जैसा कि सभा पटल पर पहले ही प्रस्तुत किये गये 'पाचवी योजना के प्रति दृष्टिकोण' दस्तावेज में दर्शाया गया है।

**तिलक मार्ग पुलिस स्टेशन पर चोरी हुए सामान की रिपोर्ट दर्ज करना**

8180. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाडेय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 2 अप्रैल, 1973 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि तिलक मार्ग पुलिस स्टेशन चोरी का साल बरामद होने से पहले रिपोर्ट भी दर्ज करने को तैयार नहीं है, और

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

गृह मंत्रालय में उपसंजी (श्री एच० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हा, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) समाचार, तिलक मार्ग पुलिस स्टेशन में भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 380 के अधीन मामला प्र० स० रि० संख्या 173 दिनांक 31-3-73 के बारे में है। 31-3-73 को प्रातः लगभग 5.30 बजे शिकायतकर्ता ने अपना मामला चुगते हुए दो अपराधियों को देखा और उनका पीछा किया। अपराधी भाग गये और शिकायतकर्ता क्योंकि उन्हें जानता था इसलिए उसने दिन भर उनकी खोज की। उन्हें खोजने में असफल होने के पश्चात् उसने साय 4.05 बजे तिलक मार्ग पुलिस स्टेशन पर मामले की सूचना दी और साय 4.15 बजे मामला दर्ज किया

गया। समाचार तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं है। दोषी अपराधी पकड़ लिये गये। उनमें से एक मोतीनगर पुलिस स्टेशन के एक पुलिस कास्टेबल का पुत्र है।

**Increase in the cases of murder Robberies, illegal distillation in Sarai Rohilla, Delhi**

8181 DR LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of murders, robberies, illegal distillation, thefts and illegal encroachment on public land have increased in greater number in Sarai Rohilla in comparison to other areas of the Union Territory of Delhi,

(b) whether several social organisations of the area had submitted a memoranda against the SHO Sarai Rohilla Police Station,

(c) if so, whether the authorities issued the transfer order to the SHO and subsequently withdrew the orders and if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) whether such act on the part of the authorities has resulted in further deterioration of the law and order situation in the area?

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

(b) No

(c) No

(d) The law and order situation in the area within the jurisdiction of Police Station Sarai Rohilla, Delhi, is well under control.

**Minimum Needs Programme**

**8182. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have since sent their proposals for the minimum needs programme;

(b) the names of the States which have sent their proposals by now and the amounts demanded by them; and

(c) the amount proposed to be allotted by the Central Government to each State under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The proposals in regard to the Minimum Needs Programme have so far been received from 16 States and 4 Union Territories as indicated below:

Name of State	Fifth Plan outlay proposed (Rs. crores.)
I	2
Assam . . . . .	218.09
Gujarat . . . . .	299.55
Haryana . . . . .	282.33 *
Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	172.29 *
Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	185.87 *
Kerala . . . . .	778.84
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	830.20
Maharashtra . . . . .	698.05
Mampur . . . . .	109.83 *
Nagaland . . . . .	27.39
Orissa . . . . .	589.84
Punjab . . . . .	277.00

I	2
Rajasthan . . . . .	625.28
Tamil Nadu . . . . .	1181.73
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	1058.36
West Bengal . . . . .	687.94
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	63.65
Chandigarh . . . . .	10.85
Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	3.24
Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	8.12
	8108.45

\*Proposals have been received in respect of four sectors only e.g. Rural Electrification, Rural Roads, Elementary Education and Rural Water Supply.

(c) The Approach document to the Fifth Plan indicates a total outlay of Rs. 3300 crores for the Minimum Needs Programme for the country. However, a decision regarding final allocation of funds to States will be taken after the present series of discussions with the respective State Governments have concluded.

**New self-inking Roller Franker**

**8183. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**  
**SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Post and Telegraph Department is going to launch a new self-inking roller franker to replace its old style Ink and hang' variety for post marking mails;

(b) whether the research and development wing of the Department is testing two roller frankers from Bri-

tain and Japan and is also making a new one of its own; and

(c) if so, when the test rollers are likely to be introduced in the Post Office and the advantage thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) to (c). A new self-inking Roller Franker which will ensure easier and better post marking is under development. Samples of Roller Franker from Japan, Britain and other countries have been brought and efforts are being made to develop a Roller Franker. It will take some time before it is fully developed and introduced.

### Tribal People in Tripura

8184. **SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:**  
**SHRI P. M. MEHTA:**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether the tribal people in Tripura live in compact areas or are scattered all over the States as revealed in the census report?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN):** The tribal population of Tripura is scattered all over the State as the following figures of the 1971 census would indicate:

State District/Sub-Division	Total Population	Scheduled Trib Population
1	2	3
TRIPURA STATE . . . . .	1,556,342	450,544
1. West Tripura Distt. . . . .	751,605	198,878
Sardar Sub-Division . . . . .	472,729	115,940
Khowai Sub-Division . . . . .	177,999	71,701
Sonamura Sub-Division . . . . .	100,877	11,237
2 North Tripura Distt. . . . .	405,009	108,547
Kamalpur Sub-Division . . . . .	88,435	25,801
Kailasahar Sub-Division . . . . .	141,181	43,090
Dharma-nagar Sub-Division. . . . .	175,393	39,656
3 South Tripura Distt. . . . .	399,728	143,119
Udaipur Sub-Division . . . . .	124,207	31,194
Amarpur Sub-Division . . . . .	78,453	50,874
Belonia Sub-Division . . . . .	138,134	36,454
Subroom-Sub-Division. . . . .	58,934	24,597

SOURCE : Census of India, 1971, Series 1—India, Paper-1 of 1972 (page 69).

**Inter-cultural appreciation between  
Indian Cinema and World Cinema**

8185. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to arrange National and International expositions to project Indian Cinema abroad and bring about intercultural appreciation between the Indian Cinema and the World Cinema?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): Yes, Sir. Government propose organising international film festivals in India and have in the past been arranging expositions of Indian cinema abroad. A festival of National award-winning films is also staged every year. It is a part of a continuing activity.

**Request by Rajasthan Government to  
Increase Promotion Quota of Rajasthan  
Administrative Services in I.A.S.**

8186. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:  
SHRI P. GANGADEB

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have requested the Centre to increase the promotion quota of the Rajasthan Administrative Services in I.A.S.;

(b) if so, by what percentage they have requested for increase; and

(c) whether Union Government have acceded to their request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) In reply to a circular from the Central Government seeking the views of the State Governments on the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission contained in its Report on 'Personnel Administration'

that the quota of vacancies in Class I to be filled by promotion be increased upto a maximum of 40 per cent, where the existing quota fell short of that percentage, insofar as that recommendation pertained to promotion from the State Services to the All India Services, the Government of Rajasthan had stated that it agreed with the recommendation.

(b) The State Government was of the view that the percentage of promotion quota of Rajasthan Administrative Service and the other State Services Officers to the Indian Administrative Service, should be increased from 25 to 40

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Central Government.

**News-Report Entitled "Faulty Planning  
Delays Profits"**

8187 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to news-report in the Hindustan Times dated the 25th March, 1973 under heading "faulty Planning delays profits"; and

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

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

(b) For effective implementation of projects, it is necessary to have them well planned and properly appraised before inclusion in the Plan. It is also essential to monitor their implementation in a systematic manner. Planning Commission has, therefore, set up a Project Appraisal Division and a Monitoring Division with these tasks in view.

**Inclusion of Nepali Language in  
Eighth Schedule of the Constitution**

8189. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered to include the Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the time by which it is likely to be included in the list?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). A reference is invited to the statement made by the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha on 15th March, 1973, on the subject.

#### Distribution of Cement in Big Cities

8190 SHRI VARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state,

(a) whether any stern measures have been taken by Government for Cement distribution in the country and particularly in big cities, and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). In view of the restricted availability of cement due to power cuts imposed by the various States and the need to conserve maximum supplies for important developmental projects, the cement industry has been directed to earmark 60 per cent of their production for supply to Government Departments. Another 10 per cent has been earmarked for supply to bulk consumers like organised industries, private bodies etc. The balance of 30 per cent will be distributed to the public through dealers appointed by the cement producers. Each State has been advised about the maximum supply that they can expect in these three categories and they have been requested to im-

pose suitable control measures to regulate the distribution of the available supplies to the public. Powers have also been delegated to the States under the Cement Control Order, 1967 to fix retail price and under the Essential Commodities Act to introduce licensing of dealers and regulate issue of cement by permits etc. Under the Essential Commodities Act they have also necessary powers to take action against unsocial elements in the trade.

#### Agreement Between I.T.I. and East African P. and T. Corporation

8191. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement had been reached between the I.T.I. and East African P. & T. Corporation for the supply and installation of telephone exchange equipment; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes.

(b) The East African P. & T. Corporation, an organ of the East African Community (comprising Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania), have placed orders through Crown Agents, London, worth Rs 67 lakhs for supply and installation of telephone exchange equipment for several towns in the three countries. The order is at present in the engineering and procurement stage. The delivery of equipment is expected to start in October, 1973 and will be completed by April, 1975. The installation work is scheduled to start in February, 1974, and will be over by October, 1975.

### हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2192. श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या एक दो राज्यों की हिन्दी विरोधी नीति के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी हिन्दी नीति को लागू करने में असफल रही है ,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे राज्यों की हिन्दी विरोधी नीति का मुकाबला करने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो प्रशासन तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में सरकार की हिन्दी का प्रयोग सम्बन्धी नीति लागू न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) राज भाषा (समीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1967 के अनुसार एक लम्बी द्विभाषिक प्रावस्था (फेज) शुरू हो गई है जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को अपने सरकारी काम काज में हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी के प्रयोग की छूट है। केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस द्विभाषिक नीति का किसी भी राज्य ने विरोध नहीं किया है।

(ग) जैसा कि दिसम्बर, 1967 में ससद के दोनों सदनो द्वारा पारित भाषा नीति सम्बन्धी सरकारी सकल्प के पैरा 1 में अपेक्षित है, हिन्दी के प्रसार तथा विकास एव सभ के विभिन्न सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए इसके प्रगामी प्रयोग

की गति तेज करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा और अधिक गहन तथा व्यापक कार्यक्रम प्रति वर्ष तैयार किया जाता है तथा किये गये उपायों और हुई प्रगति का ब्योरा देते हुए एक वार्षिक मूल्यांकन रिपोर्ट ससद के दोनों सदनों में रखी जाती है। अब तक 1968-69, 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 की वार्षिक मूल्यांकन रिपोर्टें ससद के दोनों सदनों में रखी जा चुकी है।

### Amendment of Section 304-A of Indian Penal Code in order to give deterrent Punishment to Offending Drivers

8193 SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 339 on 6th December, 1972 and state

(a) whether Section 304-A of Indian Penal Code has been amended in order to give deterrent punishment to the offending drivers, and

(b) if not, the time by which the above section will be amended in order to give a deterrent punishment to erring drivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) It is proposed to amend section 304-A of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, so as to increase the punishment of imprisonment for the offence of causing death by negligence from 2 years to 5 years. A provision to this effect has already been included in the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1972, which was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 11th December, 1972 and referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament. The amendment will cover not only cases of erring drivers, but also of other cases.



**General English Test for Recruitment of Engineers to Government Services**

8194. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether qualified Engineers are required to appear in a General English test before their recruitment to Government services;

(b) whether even well qualified engineers from most of the Hindi-speaking States fail to qualify in this test, and

(c) whether in view of the fact that Hindi is our national Language and that engineers coming from lower middle classes from Hindi-speaking states cannot fare well in this test, Government would either abolish this test or offer a General Hindi test also for these engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) It is presumed that the question has a reference to the engineering services examinations conducted by U.P.S.C. If so, the reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The question of failure in the General English paper does not arise as no minimum qualifying marks have been prescribed. The pattern of success ratio of candidates from Hindi-speaking and non-Hindi-speaking States is more or less the same.

(c) As according to the information available in this Ministry, the medium of instruction and examination of engineering education at the degree level in various universities/institutions continues to be English, the English paper is unlikely to cause any discrimination to any candidate. As to the overall policy of gradually introducing Hindi in the recruitment examinations, the various cases present different problems. As such, each case has to be examined for the purpose, in consultation with the U.P.S.C.

**Sillimanite Plant in Almora**

8195. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of Almora (Uttar Pradesh) Sillimanite Plant in joint sector is far behind schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to accelerate the progress of the Plant?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) There is no such project contemplated so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

**Passing of Hindi Examinations by Employees**

8196. SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have issued instructions to all the Ministries and Government offices to make an entry in the Annual Confidential Reports of the Government servants on their passing any Hindi examination conducted by the Training Scheme of the Government;

(b) whether it will give any advantage in their promotional avenues who have passed such Hindi examination over those who have not passed the same, and

(c) if so, the reasons for issues of such instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. Instructions however, did not lay down any

new policy. They merely brought to the notice of Ministries/Departments, the existing instructions issued as far back as 29th January, 1962, that whenever an officer attends an approved course of study or training the fact of his having done so should be entered in his Confidential Roll. Since courses of study under Hindi Teaching Scheme are approved courses, attention of Ministries/Departments was drawn to ensure compliance of the previous instructions.

(b) No, Sir. The purpose of the instructions is to have a complete record of experience and accomplishments of an officer. There is no question of discriminating against the persons who have not passed the examination under the Hindi Teaching Scheme in the matter of promotion as under the provisions of section 3(4) of the Official Languages Act, 1963, as amended, no Government servant should be placed at a disadvantage on the ground that he does not have proficiency in both Hindi and English.

**स्वायी अग्नि सलाहकार समिति की नई दिल्ली में हुई बैठक**

8197. श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्र :  
क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वायी अग्नि सलाहकार समिति की बैठक नई दिल्ली में 27 से 29 अप्रैल, 1972 तक हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें मुख्य रूप से किन विषयों पर चर्चा की गई तथा उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एक० एक० मोहम्मिन) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) बैठक में विचार की गई मुख्य बातें तथा समिति की सिफारिश पर की गई कार्यवाही का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [अन्वय में रखा गया।  
बैकिये संख्या L.T.—4875/73]

**बिना डाकघर वाले मास्टर प्लान के अन्तर्गत प्राये गांव**

8198. श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्र :  
क्या संचार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मास्टर प्लान के अन्तर्गत ऐसे भी अनेक गांव हैं जहाँ अब तक डाकघरों की व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री श्री (हेमचतीनंदन बहृगुणा) : (क) नए डाकघर खोलने के लिए कोई मास्टरप्लान नहीं है। देश में इस समय कुल 6,36,727 गांव हैं। तारीख 1-1-1973 को इनमें से 1,02,595 गांव में डाकघर थे। देहाती इलाकों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए विभाग ने कुछ मानदंड निर्धारित कर रखे हैं। गांवों में डाकघर खोलने के लिए जो खास प्रस्ताव आते हैं, इन्हीं मानदंडों के आधार पर उनकी जांच कराने के बाद तथा निधि उपलब्ध होने पर डाकघर खोले जाते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

विदेशों से आने वाले व्यक्तियों को भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान करना।

8199. श्री महावीरक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों से आये अनेक व्यक्तियों का भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनमें से ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान की गई है तथा प्रत्येक राज्य में अलग-अलग ऐसे कितने परिवार बसे हुए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहम्मद) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) 31-12-1972 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में 1337 व्यक्तियों को नागरिकता प्रदान की गई है । उनका राज्यवार वितरण संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

### विवरण

क्रम संख्या	राज्य	दर्ज/देशीय-व्यक्ति
1	2	3
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	10
2	असम	92
3	बिहार	2
4	गुजरात	217
5	हरियाणा	5

1	2	3
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1
7	महाराष्ट्र	145
8	मैसूर	8
9	मणिपुर	1
10	मध्य प्रदेश	66
11	उड़ीसा	33
12	पंजाब	3
13	राजस्थान	20
14	उत्तर प्रदेश	66
15	तमिलनाडु	41
16	पश्चिम बंगाल	568
17	अन्दमान व निकोबार प्रशासन	2
18	केरल	20
19	दिल्ली	32
20	गोवा, दमन व दीव प्रशासन	5

जोड़ : 1337

### हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियाँ

8200. श्री सुधारकर पांडे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों का गठन अब तक हुआ है और किन-किन में नहीं हुआ है; और

(ख) सभी मंत्रालयों में किन कारणों से हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों का गठन नहीं किया गया है तथा क्या अब वहाँ ये समितियाँ गठित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) और (ख) : हिन्दी के विकास, प्रचार एवं प्रसार का सम्बन्ध मुख्यतः शिक्षा-मंत्रालय, विश्वि मंत्रालय एवं सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय से है। सरकारी कामकाज में हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग तथा सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी ; प्रशिक्षण देने का काम गृह मंत्रालय को सौंप गया है। इन्हीं चारों मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों का गठन किया गया। यह समितियों अपनी सलाह को केवल सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों तक ही सीमित नहीं रहती है, बल्कि मंत्रालयों में व्याप्त स्थिति को दृष्टि में रहते हुए विभिन्न समस्याओं का विवेचन करती हैं। अन्य मंत्रालय उपयुक्त मंत्रालयों द्वारा हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिपादित नीति का अनुपालन करते हैं। अतः उनमें अलग से हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियों के गठन की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी गई। इन चारों समितियों के कार्य का समन्वय केन्द्रीय हिन्दी मण्डल द्वारा किया जाता है।

रेल मंत्रालय और डाकतार विभाग में कर्मचारियों की बड़ी संख्या और उनका जनता से अधिक सम्पर्क को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय हिन्दी समिति ने अपनी 20 दिसम्बर, 1972 की बैठक में यह सिफारिश की कि इन दोनों संगठनों में हिन्दी सलाहकार समितियाँ अलग से बनायी जाएँ। इन सिफारिशों पर रेल-मंत्रालय तथा डाकतार विभाग के साथ विचार किया जा रहा है।

**Launching of Indian Made Satellite from U.S.S.R.**

8201. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:  
SHRI H. M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian made satellite to be launched from the Soviet Union

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will be given Commands only from India;

(b) if so, whether the information transmitted from satellite will be received only in India; and

(c) other features of this satellite?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). This aspect of the project is under consideration and a final decision will be taken later in the year.

(c) The Satellite will weigh approximately 300 Kgs. and will be put in an orbit of 600 km. It will carry three scientific experiments, one on X-ray astronomy, the second on solar neutron and gamma rays and the third on the measurement of ionospheric parameters.

**Discussion with U.S.S.R. for joining "Intersputnik" Satellite Communication System**

8202. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:  
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether discussions were held with U.S.S.R. for joining the "Intersputnik" satellite communication system to be launched by nine socialist countries this year; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b): The possibility of India participating in the "Inter-Sputnik" system is being examined and some preliminary discussions have taken place. Information on the technical details of

the system has been sought and further action will be considered on receipt of these

**Promotion of a Research Officer in the Training Division of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms**

8203 SHRI M C DAGA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Research Officer Class II in the Training Division of Department of Personnel Administrative Reforms has been promoted as Research Officer Class I during probation period without circulating the post and

(b) if so whether the Union Public Service Commission has not approved this promotion, if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) The post was filled after circulation on all Secretarial basis. The Officer had completed the probation period. The appointment was made on an *ad hoc* basis and the Union Public Service Commission has approved the appointment.

**Recruitment Rules for the Posts of Senior Research Officers in Training and Career Management Division of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms**

8204 SHRI M C DAGA Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether common Recruitment Rules are being framed for the posts of Senior Research Officers in Training and Career Management Division of Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms

(b) whether the experience proposed for the posts is in the field of

Training/Manpower/Personnel Administration/Job qualification standard etc, and

(c) how the experience in the field of Manpower is going to help a person in preparing Job qualification standards or in the field of Training?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) Yes Sir The rules are being finalised in consultation with the Union Public Commission

(b) Yes The experience proposed for the posts is in the field of Training/Manpower Planning/Public Administration/Personnel Administration/Career Management

(c) It has been considered that officers with power to analyse assimilate co-ordinate and correlate information and having experience in any of the subjects mentioned in (b) above will be suitable for the posts of Senior Research Officers in this Department

**Alleged Violation of Postal Rules by M/s Golden Tobacco Company Limited**

8205 SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether covers of articles sent by post including envelopes are forbidden to be used for commercial purposes and

(b) if so, whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the violation of this by M/s Golden Tobacco Company Limited recently?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA):

(a) No, Sir

(b) No, Sir

**Shortfalls in Achievements of P & T Department**

8206. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been major shortfalls in achievements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department during the Fourth Plan period in regard to exchange capacity and completion of coaxial and micro-wave schemes,

(b) if so, the extent of shortfalls; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfalls?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes, Sir. There has been some shortfalls in regard to exchange capacity and completion of Coaxial and Microwave Telecommunications schemes.

(b) During the first three years i.e. 1969—1972 of the 4th plan period, the addition to exchange capacity has fallen short of the target by about 31800 lines and the coaxial and micro-wave schemes by 1420 route kilometers and 1455 route kilometers respectively.

(c) (1) The addition to exchange capacity has been delayed due to slip-pages in supply of crossbar switching equipment and certain ancillary equipment like iron, work, test desks and meters etc.

(2) The shortfall in coaxial cable schemes has been due to delay in the supply of transmission equipment and Coaxial Cables.

(3) The shortfall in achievements of Microwave schemes is mainly due to failure in supply of towers as a result of shortage of steel required for their fabrication and problems met with in the finalization of design and indigenous production of microwave equipment and supply. Failure of the indigenous supply has necessitated import of foreign equipment involving

long-drawn out tender procedures, negotiations etc.

**Committee to Review the Growth of Medium Enterprises**

8207. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIFF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a 12-member Committee to suggest measures to ensure the rapid growth of new and medium enterprises especially for projects with the licensing exemption limit of Rs. 100 lakh;

(b) if so, the terms and reference of the committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). In order to enlarge and intensify a variety of positive measures designed to promote the growth of small and medium entrepreneurs, Government have set up a 12 member Committee with the following terms of reference:—

(1) To review the position in regard to the growth of entrepreneurship, particularly among new and medium entrepreneurs and to identify their needs and problems;

(2) To assess the existing position in regard to the availability of facilities, such as technical assistance and consultancy;

Financial assistance, particularly of risk capital; marketing and management assistance etc., at the Central, State and other levels, and to identify the gaps and deficiencies if any, in such facilities;

(3) To suggest measures for the enlargement and intensification of such facilities, including the expansion and

strengthening of existing agencies, and the need, if any, for specialised agencies, devoting special attention to this field; and

- (4) To work out a co-ordinated scheme and programme for bringing about a rapid growth of new and medium entrepreneurship during the Fifth Plan period

The Committee is expected to submit its report in about three months

#### Allocations to States for Fifth Plan

8208 SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether financial allocations have been made for different States for the Fifth Plan

(b) if so, the amount allocated for Uttar Pradesh, and

(c) whether special attention is being paid to the backwardness of the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The policy to be adopted in relation to backward areas during the Fifth Plan has been spelt out in the "Approach to the Fifth Plan" already laid on the Table of the House. The Commission has also issued guidelines to States for the formulation of Fifth Five Year Plan in which emphasis has been laid on development of backward areas. States have been advised to identify their backward areas and formulate detailed programmes for their accelerated development. It is assumed that the problems of the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh would receive adequate attention in the Fifth Plan of Uttar Pradesh. Minimum needs programme of Rs. 3300 crores for the country in the

Fifth Plan will also help in removing the backwardness of such areas

#### Technical Co-operation Pact with Egypt

8209 SHRI PRABODH CHANDR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether a scientific and technical co-operation pact has been signed with Egypt, and

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

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBPAMANIAM) (a) A Working Plan of the Agreement for Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the years 1973 and 1974 was signed in New Delhi on 2nd February 1973.

(b) A copy of the Working Plan of the Agreement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No LT-4876/73]

#### वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी कामिक प्रभाग के कार्यालय का स्थानान्तरण

8210 श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार, क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी कामिक प्रभाग (डी एम टी पी) के कार्यालय को दक्षिण दिल्ली के नये भवन में स्थानान्तरित किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इसे कितने समय के लिए स्थानान्तरित किया गया है,

(ख) इस नये भवन के किराये के रूप में सरकार कितनी राशि अदा कर रही है और इस नये भवन के रख रखाव पर प्रति मास कितना अतिरिक्त व्यय हो रहा है?

**औद्योगिक विकास तथा बिान और प्रौद्योगिकी संबंधी (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :**

(क) वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् मन्चिवालय भवन में जहाँ वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी कार्मिक प्रभाग स्थित था वह स्थान उसके लिए अर्पयान्त था क्योंकि राष्ट्रीय रजिस्टर कोर्णग कम्प्यूटराइजेशन के ब्यारे को पूर्ण करने के लिए 2.2 मिलियन सैनसज कार्डी की छुटनी करने के हेतु अतिरिक्त कार्मिकों की भर्ती की आवश्यकता थी। 10 अक्टूबर, 1972 में दो वर्ष की अवधि के लिए भवन को किराये पर लिया गया है।

(ख) भवन का मासिक किराया और रखरखाव का खर्चा इस प्रकार है :—

(i) नवन का किराया ₹० 9500.00  
(सम-न करों सहित)

(ii) रखरखाव का खर्चा ₹० 750.00  
आदि (सफाई करने वाला, भराव और मालो दैनिक दरो पर (अंश कालिक)

#### Formulation of District plans by West Bengal

8211. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the guidelines for District plans for States;

(b) whether the West Bengal State Government have started formulation of District plans, if so, the outlines of the plan for 1973-74 and the progress made so far in this direction; and

(c) the schemes submitted by West Bengal Government in respect of Birbhum district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Attention is invited to the Statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2396 answered on

29-11-1972, regarding guidelines for District Plans.

(b) Information has been called for from West Bengal Government and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as received.

(c) No scheme has been received from the West Bengal Government in respect of Birbhum District.

#### Development of Birbhum District (W. Bengal)

8212. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) the development of Birbhum District of West Bengal;

(b) whether Government propose to set up any industry in Birbhum District of West Bengal which is a backward District from industrial point of view, and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI). (a) to (c). Birbhum is one of the backward districts selected for grant of concessional finance from Financial Institutions for industries started there. The West Bengal Financial Corporation made a survey of this district in 1970 and suggested the following industries:—

Mulberry cocoons; tassar cocoons, sisal fibre extraction; pulp for straw board, rice bran oil; non edible oil; brass and bell metals industry; saw mills, mustard oil mills, ice candy; semi-mechanised bakery; poultry feed, printing press; beverage; china clay mining; black stone; quartz and feldspar, fuller's earth; coal; calendering; dyeing etc. It is hoped that entrepreneurs and State agencies for promotion of industries will take advantage of these facilities and set up industries in the district.



**Scientists working in National  
Physical Laboratory, Delhi**

8213 SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA  
Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) how many scientists are work-  
ing in the National Physical Labora-  
tory Delhi

(b) whether they have been direct-  
ly recruited or are on deputation and

(c) their pay-scales?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRA-  
MANIAM) (a) 151 scientists are  
working in the National Physical  
Laboratory (NPL)

(b) 70 have been directly recruited  
77 have been promoted under assess-  
ment Rules of the CSIR 2 have been  
re-employed and 2 are on deputation

(c) Scales of pay for various cate-  
gories of scientists working in NPL  
are given below —

Designation	No of Scientists	Scale of pay
(1) Director	1	Rs 2000—100—2500
(2) Scientist 'F'	2	Rs 1600—100—1900
(3) Glass Technologist	1	Rs 1600—100—1900
(4) Chief Executive	1	Rs 1600—100—1900
(5) Scientist 'E'	15	Rs 1300—60—1600
(6) Scientist 'C'	38	Rs 700—50—1250
(7) Scientist 'B'	33	Rs. 400—40—800—50—950
(8) Scientist 'A'	28	Rs 350—25—500—30—590— EB—30—800—EB—30—83 —35—900.
(9) Scientist 'Cr'	5	Rs 700—40—1100—50/2—1250*
(10) Scientist 'Br'	7	Rs 400—400—450—30—600— 35—670—EB—35—950.
(11) Scientist 'Ar'	20	Rs 350—25—500—30—590— EB—30—680.

**Three dimensional photography produced by scientists of National Physical Laboratory, Delhi**

8214. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state,

(a) whether the three dimensional photography produced by the scientists working in the National Physical Laboratory, Delhi is going to be produced on a large scale for commercial exploitation; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Work on three-dimensional photography is still in progress at National Physical Laboratory. On successful completion of the work, the process will be released to industry for commercial exploitation.

**Setting on fire a garment shop in Rajouri Garden by goondas**

8215. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain criminals indulged in arson and set fire to a garment shop in Rajouri Garden, Delhi on the 1st of April, 1973;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to afford complete security to the residents of the locality?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes. Shop No. J-90/A Rajouri Garden Market was set on fire.

(b) A complaint has been lodged with the police by the wife of the proprietor of the shop. According to the complaint, in the afternoon of 1st

April, 1973, 6 or 7 youngmen having formed an unlawful assembly, entered the shop and set it on fire after sprinkling some inflammable material. This was in retaliation of the alleged arrest of a person at the instance of the proprietor of the shop

(c) A case has been registered regarding this incident and six accused have been arrested. A temporary police post has been established in the area. Round the clock armed police patrolling and motor-cycle patrols fitted with wireless have been introduced in the area.

**Reservation for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in the Posts filled by Promotion**

8216. SHRI KINDER LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the posts filled by Promotion issued by the Cabinet Secretariat on 27th November, 1972 are being implemented by Government;

(b) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes promoted on the basis of those orders, category-wise, in each Ministry; and

(c) if not, the reasons for non-implementation of those orders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The orders contained in the Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Personnel) O.M. No. 27/2/71-Est.(SCT), dated 27th November, 1972, have been communicated to the different offices responsible for making promotions. The orders are required to be implemented in respect of all vacancies by promotion arising from 27th November, 1972.

(b) As only a few months have passed since the communication of the

orders, detailed information about their implementation is not readily available.

(c) Does not arise.

#### T.V. Station in Madras

8217. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to news report about the recent proceeding of the Madras Legislature in "The Hindu" 23rd March, 1973, under the caption "Madras T.V. Centre" where the Members of the Legislature have expressed the view that a part of the range of the proposed T. V. station at Madras lay in the sea area and by some suitable alteration, the coverage can be extended as far as Kancheepuram; and

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

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

(b) The Television transmitting aerial system for the Madras T.V. Station has been so designed as to cut off radiation towards sea and to extend service inland, including Kancheepuram.

#### Techno-Economic Survey of Industrially Backward Districts

8218. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether techno-economic survey of the industrially backward districts in the country has been prepared;

(b) whether a list of schemes has been prepared for creating initial in-

terest in the development of the backward regions; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The Joint Institutional Study Teams comprising the representatives of Central financial institutions have carried out techno-economic surveys of all the Backward States and Union Territories excepting the territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Industrial potential surveys at the district level are being undertaken both by the State level inter-institutional groups comprising the representatives of the financial institutions and the organisations under the State Governments.

The feasibility studies prepared for identified project ideas by the study team so far are as follows:—

Project	Name of the State
1. Sugar Mill . . .	Assam
2. Hotel Project . . .	"
3. Jute Mill . . .	"
4. Steel Billets . . .	"
5. Granulated Fertilisers .	"
6. Solvent Extraction Unit .	"
7. Vegetable and Fruit Processing Unit . . .	"
8. Powerlooms Project	"
9. Powerlooms Project . .	Tripura
10. Powerlooms Project .	Bihar
11. Pulp and Paper Mill .	Arunachal Pradesh
12. Calcium Carbide, Calcium	Meghalaya
13. Hydrated Lime Project.	Meghalaya

**Centralised agency to supply Information to Entrepreneurs for setting up Small Industries**

8219. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many ambitious young-men want to take initiative to self-employ themselves in small scale industries sector but they do not have knowledge of the technical, financial and other facilities made available by Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation and set up a centralised agency for this purpose?

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

(b) The Small Scale Industries Development Organisation with its net-work of Small Industries Service Institutes and Extension Centres all over the country assists prospective entrepreneurs in setting up Industries in the small scale sector. Some of the types of assistance afforded to these personnel are as follows:

- (i) A book-let entitled 'Use Your Opportunities for starting a Small Industry' providing information on various facilities available from the Government to the entrepreneurs for starting industries in the small scale sector has been brought out by the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation. A large number of pamphlets on technical, management and financial facilities available to small scale units have also been brought out and distributed freely to the interested persons.

(ii) A training programme for Unemployed engineers was

started in 1971 and it is being continued.

(iii) Intensive campaigns during which on the spot advice is provided to the entrepreneurs, are also organised.

(iv) A scheme of assistance to the educated unemployed was initiated by the Government in 1972. Under this scheme specific amounts are allocated to the State Governments to provide a package of assistance comprising training, machinery on hire purchase and seed money for raising working capital etc.

In view of the steps already taken, it is not considered necessary to set up a separate centralised agency for the purpose.

**Census of Small Scale Industries Units**

8220. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a country-wide census of small-scale industrial units through the various State Governments is under way; and

(b) if so, the purpose behind this census?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI):** (a) Preliminary planning to hold a country-wide census of small-scale industries units, has been undertaken.

(b) The main objects of the census are:—

(1) To prepare a National Register of Small-scale Units.

(2) To enable policy management in respect of inter and intra

sectional development in the field of industries.

**Grants given to Welfare Associations of Government Employees in Delhi**

8221. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total grants/aid on regular/ *ad hoc* basis given to the Welfare Associations of Government servants or otherwise by the department of Personnel during the year 1972-73 in the capital; and

(b) the criteria for sanctioning the grants/aid to such organisations on regular as well as on *ad hoc* basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Total grant-in-aid of Rs. 67,339.05 was given in the year 1972-73, to the Welfare Associations, organised by Central Government employees in residential colonies in Delhi/New Delhi.

(b) The grant-in-aid to the Welfare Associations is given on the basis of amount of subscription collected by such associations from their members in the previous year. The pattern of grant-in-aid is as follows:

- (i) Welfare Associations in colonies of officers, drawing salary of Rs. 500/- and above p.m. . . . . Grant-in-aid equal to the subscription raised in the previous year;
- (ii) Welfare Associations in the colonies of officers, drawing salary between Rs. 250/- and Rs. 500/- p.m. . . . . Grant-in-aid equal to double the amount of subscription raised in previous year;
- (iii) Welfare Associations in colonies of officers, drawing salary less than Rs. 250/- p.m.

. . . . Grant-in-aid equal to three times the amount of subscription raised in the previous year. Grants-in-aid is also given to these organisations to meet expenditure on rent for the accommodation occupied by them.

There is no provision for sanctioning grants on *ad hoc* basis.

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

REPORTED ACUTE POWER CRISIS IN RAJASTHAN CAUSING CLOSURE OF ATOMIC POWER PLANT AT KOTA AND TWO OTHER PLANTS.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI (Jalore): I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported acute power crisis in Rajasthan causing closure of the Atomic Power Plant at Kota and the plants at Jawahar Sagar and Pratap Sagar."

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The main sources of power supply in Rajasthan are the Bhakra Nangal Project, Chambal Hydro-electric Project (Ranapratapsagar, Gandhi Sagar and Jawahar Sagar) and the Satpura Thermal Power Station in Madhya Pradesh. During the month of February, 1973 the total available energy from these sources was of the order of 6.4 million units per day. This included the additional power of about 0.7 million units per day above their share of Satpura. The actual demand arose from 5.0 million units in October, 1972 to 6.4 million units per day in February 1973. Thus, during the month of February 1973 the available

lity and demand almost balanced each other and there was no shortage. The supply was achieved by keeping generation at Chambal system higher than warranted by the reservoir levels by over-drawing from the reservoir in the hope that Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant would come up in February-March, 1973. This did not fructify and the atomic plant is still under trial runs. During March 1973, the generation at Chambal system was brought down and further reduced in April. During the first 10 days of April, the supply was of the order of 3.9 million units per day against a demand of 6.4 million units per day. Due to reduction in generation at Saptura the supply has further decreased to 2.8 million units per day. On account of these, the Rajasthan State Electricity Board had to impose power cuts of 50 per cent on industries above 20 kw and below 125 kw, 25 per cent cut on domestic and commercial consumers and 50 per cent on street lights. No cut was imposed on agricultural consumption.

The Junior Engineers and Assistant Engineers working at the Jawaharsagar and Ranapratapsagar Hydel Projects went on a mass casual leave from the mid-night of the 22nd and 23rd April, 1973. It is alleged that before going on strike they caused damage to the machines with the result that the generators at these two hydro power stations went out of commission. Executive Engineers also joined the strike. Chief Engineers and 14 out of 18 Superintending Engineers are working and trying to repair the machines.

Due to the strike there is a further reduction of 0.4 million units per day in the power supply and this is being made up now from Bhakra and later from Atomic Power Plant.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: The hon. Minister has given a tardy answer to the call attention notice, which relates to the serious situation that has arisen

in Rajasthan due to the stoppage of the atomic power plant at Kotah and the plants at Jawahar Sagar and Pratap Sagar....

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pali): The statement which the hon. Minister has read out is different from that given to us already.

MR. SPEAKER: He has added four lines at the end.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: It is a matter of urgent public importance relating to the closure of the Kotah Atomic Power Project and also the failure of the Ranapratapsagar and the Gandhisagar dams. The hon. Minister's answer is more a resume of what power generation that is being done in Rajasthan. We want to know something more than what has been reflected in the answer.

I had a telephonic talk with the Secretary of the Rajasthan Electricity Board and I have been told that serious cases of sabotage have taken place, both to the control panels and to the pen-down gates, and, therefore, we wanted some factual information to come from the hon. Minister.

One cannot visualise the condition in Rajasthan unless one knows what is the actual gravity of the situation. For miles together, you will not see even a blade of grass. For miles together, you cannot get even a glass of water to drink. You will find only carcasses of animals on the barren land. Even vultures do not survive because of the terrible famine conditions which are prevailing there. Now, the stoppage of the power plant is the last straw on the camel's back. I do not know what is going to happen to the people and to the economy of Rajasthan.

In the background of these serious happenings, I want to raise this matter here. It is not as if the trouble with the employees of the Rajasthan Government has started only today.

[Shri N. K. Sanghi]

It has been going on for a long time. Even the history of the atomic power project at Kotah has not been a happy one. It has been a chequered one. If I may draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this, in 1967, in the atomic power project dome was burnt, and all the structures put up by the hard work of the labourers were completely gutted. In 1970, we found that loyal workers and people who had received prizes for their outstanding scientific knowledge were killed. There were union rivalries and inter-caste rivalries which put the country to a loss of crores of rupees, and the plant could not be started within the stipulated period. Today, again, we find that the same sort of trouble is happening in the Rajasthan Electricity Board. Whether it be Kotah Atomic Plant or Ranapratapsagar or Gandhisagar, all these projects are interlinked, and the damage that has been caused is a matter which should cause great concern to the people of this country and to the Members of this House.

We know what happened when there was a similar power crisis in U.P. The hon. Minister was good enough to intervene at that time. Even the president of the union and the workers of the union or association were not allowed to come to Delhi, and DIR had been promulgated against them. When the hon. Minister does something for the electricity workers in one State, we would like to know what he is going to decide for the electricity workers in the other States in similar matters. What is the guideline that he is going to give in this regard to the other States? First, we had the power crisis in U.P. The second State to be affected is Rajasthan. We have seen also what happened in Delhi last night. So far as Delhi is concerned, it is also alleged a case of sabotage and that is why the workers are not having power generation. I am surprised how we are having these lights in the Parliament House. In the flat where I live, there

is no light at all, but here I find lights are on. For the whole of last night everyone knows there was no power supply and what a power cut means. But I am not talking about the residential flats; what about agricultural production? What about industrial production?

So, in this background, it is a serious matter. It is not a matter of an isolated damaged or isolated breakdown or an isolated happening. In Rajasthan, besides two Chief Engineers, even the superintending engineers have gone on strike. Four superintending engineers have gone on strike. More than 600 executive engineers and overseers are on strike. This is what has happened in Rajasthan.

Even the control panels of the atomic power project of the Gandhisagar and Ranapratapsagar atomic power projects have been damaged, and we do not know how long it would take to rectify them. We also understand certain pen-down gates were closed so that the water could not go to the turbines.

In the light of all these things, we would like to have some factual information from the hon. Minister. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the State Government have requested the Centre to keep the army on the alert in Rajasthan at these power projects. We also understand today that the Rajasthan Electricity Board has been brought under the Essential Services Maintenance Act under the DIR. This strike in Rajasthan is not a stray case. This will follow up in Maharashtra, Gujarat and other States also. Today, the union people and the labour leaders are taking a bargaining position of power. It is a matter. We will have to consider the position when, during the past Indo-Pakistan aggression, we found the nation's patriotism was at the highest, but today during peace time when due to acute food shortage

and power shortage conditions, the country's economy is not in a healthy condition, there should be anti-national people trying to hold the country to ransom, and whether acts of sabotage are to be considered as national or anti-national is now an urgent matter of consideration, and what serious action you are going to take against such anti-national people. This should be a matter for serious consideration.

I would like to know one thing. We have the Electricity Supply Act, 1948 and the Electricity Act, 1910. These have outlived their time and efficiency and we find inefficiency has been at a premium by the operation of these Acts. The Central Government is a co-partner in all these State electricity projects. We have spent a large amount of Central Government's resources to create these power generating units all over the States. Today, we can say that we are active participants in power generation by the various plants in India. In the background of this, are you going to have a new co-ordinated Central Legislation by which you can take care of these power generating units or you will just continue to discuss such affairs and continue to put a premium on the working and efficiency of these units?

What is the loss of power generation in transmission in India? I was told that in Rajasthan it was 27.5 per cent. What is the loss in other European countries? We find that the loss of generation in transmission and transformation is hardly 5.7 per cent, whereas it is 27 per cent in Rajasthan. It is a serious matter which you will have to consider and rectify.

Today, when Rajasthan is engulfed in darkness and is under the shadow of a famine, merely saying that we cut out the electricity supply by 50 per cent or merely saying that electricity is cut in Rajasthan, will not

help matters. I am told on telephone today that in Jodhpur, Ajmer and Udaipur, there was no water supply at all. In the city of Jodhpur, where 2,00,000 people are living, they have to get water from 36 miles away by Deep well electrical pumps. They have been completely without water supply. There is the army headquarters and there is the air force headquarters and 200,000 people are living there. This is the situation which has developed. I do not know, if such a situation is understood by the enemy at any time, to protect India's life line in such vital matters we will have to take all these factors into consideration. What steps are being taken to stop such eventualities in the future.

Alwar city, yesterday, was in darkness. There was no power supply at Alwar. I read from the newspapers that power was diverted to Ajmer. I do not know how the agricultural operations are going to be carried out. There is complete electrical paralysis and the Administrative machinery has completely failed. From the reports, I have been told and also by the higher-ups in the Government that sabotage is being controlled. Some sabotage is said to have been resorted to and things have to be done to stop its spreading further. Most of these components in these plants are imported and they have been obtained from foreign countries, like Canada and other places. I do not know what the hon. Minister is going to do about it. In answer to the question, the hon. Minister said that Rajasthan is producing so much Electric energy per year. There is not much supply from the Atomic Power Plant. To my information, 45 megawatts was being produced by the Atomic Power Plant at Rawatbhatta. This was of course, a big source of supply, but now the 45 mw. units supply has been completely shut down. The Ranapratapsagar and the Gandhi Sagar units have been paralysed. There is no co-ordinated agency.



[Shri N K Sanghu]

In this situation will the hon Minister say whether he is going to have a dialogue on this matter or whether he will *suo motu* intervene and try to settle the disputes, like in the case of UP engineers and take the initiative and see that the matter is settled. Sir a psychology in this country has developed. The unions are not satisfied and they only want top-men to intervene in the matter. The top-men today in the country, at the Centre or at the States level have to intervene in the matter. Any discussion with the second tier or third tier or fourth in command does not bring a solution or settlement. It is not just a matter of union, or where some sabotage has been indulged in. I would like to know from the hon Minister what action he is going to take. Has he been able to pin down or would he pin down the trouble-makers and if there has been sabotage whether he will look into the question of dealing with such anti-national people.

Thirdly, I would like to know whether he will have a New Electricity Act make a new Act, as against the Electricity Act of 1910 and Electricity Supply Act of 1948 so that there is a central machinery for the co-ordinated working of power, such as a central machinery and also have a central grid system in this country, so that it is able to take care of the vagaries of maladministration and so that the Central Government is a major financing participant and avoid such crises in power plants.

MR SPEAKER The hon Member is not listening to the bell at all. He is not seeing this side.

SHRI N K SANGHI We have not been able to get sufficient power, especially in Rajasthan, and I wish the hon Minister does something to put these things on an even keel. I would like to have answer as to what action has been taken.

MR SPEAKER I am sorry to disturb you. Your time is up.

DR K L RAO As I submitted in my statement the power shortage in Rajasthan is not so much due to the strike. It is of a very minor order—0.4 million units a day. We are meeting it. I am glad to say that only this morning at 6 AM the atomic power plant has been commissioned. We are supplying about 50 mw of power. The strike itself has not added any further power shortage in the State. The power shortage is due to different reasons. One is due to over-drawal of water from the Chambal Reservoir. In spite of their being told not to take away so much of water from there Rajasthan authorities over-drew for sometime. Now that the atomic power plant has come up and has started working we will be able to make this up. That is one reason.

The Satpura Power Station gives 40 per cent of the total power. Even in the Satpura Power Station there has been a breakdown of some units. These two reasons have contributed to the shortage of power and not the strike. As regards the second point, I entirely agree with the hon Member about what he said. We are reorganising the whole system. At the same time the Centre and States should cooperate in this regard. Power is most important. I hope that in the next session or so I shall come up before the House with some legislative measures. I contacted the Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary who told me that the whole thing was now under control. I have also advised them not to allow any further deterioration. It is worthwhile to get into a compromise with the power engineers. If there is anything that I can do in the matter or if any assistance from me is required, I shall offer my assistance. They have told me that they would like to make available the power as early as possible.



[श्री मुदितयार सिंह मणिंक]

को पता नहीं चलता है। इस सरकार का "गरीबी हटाओ" प्रोग्राम चल रहा है। लोग पानी और बिजली के बगैर मर जायेंगे, कुछ जेलों में भेज दिये जायेंगे, कुछ को बसीलाल मार देगा और कुछ को बरकतउल्ला मार देगा, लेकिन उम सरकार का "गरीबी हटाओ" का प्रोग्राम चलता रहेगा।

इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह हम समस्या का सैट्रज लैवल पर हल करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं। क्या सरकार के खर्च-नजवीज बोर्ड ऐसी स्कोम है जिस के मातहत सार मुल्क के बिजली कर्मचारियों के पे स्केलज यूनिफार्म हो और सारे देश में बिजली के कर्मचारियों, इंजीनियर्स और एमिस्टेट इंजीनियर्स वगैरह को एक जैसी इमालुमेंट्स और फैसिलिटीज मिलें ?

श्री साधी ने राजस्थान में फौज बुलाने की बात कही है। क्या हमारी फौज फालतू है कि वह चाहना और पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ लड़ने और मरने के लिए भी जाये और वह बिजली का काम भी चलाये ? क्या हमारे देश की फौज इतनी सस्ती है कि वह बिजली के कारखाने भी चलायेगी और हस्पताल होने पर जगह जगह इंडस्ट्रीज को भी चलायेगी ?

क्या मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस बारे में राजस्थान के चीफ मिनिस्टर और पावर मिनिस्टर से बात की है और पता लगाया है कि इस मामले में उनका एटीट्यूड इतना कैलम क्यों है ?

क्या मिनिस्टर साहब यह बताने की भी कृपा करेंगे कि बिजली इंजीनियर्स की डिमांडज क्या है ? जहाँ तक मेरी इनफॉर्मेशन है, उन की एक डिमांड तो यह है कि बिजली बोर्ड का चेयरमैन और मेम्बर-सेक्रेट्री कोई टेक्निकल हूड होना चाहिए और किसी ब्यूरोक्रेट को

उन लोगों के ऊपर नहीं बिठाना चाहिए। सरकार ने यू०पी० के इंजीनियर्स की यह डिमांड मान ली है। राजस्थान के इंजीनियर्स की भी यही डिमांड है। उन की दूसरी डिमांड यह है कि उनके पे-स्केलज को बेहतर बनाया जाये और टाइम-स्केल लागू किया जाये। उनकी तीसरी डिमांड यह है कि फिक्स्ड फाइव यीअर प्लान में कोटा में जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन बनाने की तजवीज है, उसको जल्द से जल्द बनाया जाये।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मिनिस्टर साहब ने इन डिमांडज की तरफ ध्यान दिया है और वह हम बारे में क्या कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। क्या उन्होंने यह सोचा है कि यह जो बवा फैलती जा रही है यह बिना कार्ड मुनासिब कार्यवाही किये खत्म नहीं होने वाली है ?

DR K L RAO The main question of the hon Member is about uniformity of scales for engineers throughout the country. It will not be possible in the present circumstances. The Electricity Boards in the States operate under the various State Governments and the scales of pay differ from State to State. In the future we are thinking of regional generation under the Central authority and distribution of electricity by the States. If such an organisation is set up, then it will be possible for us to have uniform scales for those engineers who are engaged in generation. Otherwise it will not be possible for us to have uniform scales of pay when people are working in different States under different Governments.

The second question was about the demands of the Rajasthan engineers. I have not received any representation from them. I have read them only in the papers. Essentially these demands are to be considered by the Government. All that I can do is to offer my services to the State Chief Minister for the settlement of the dispute. I telephoned him this morning.

and told him that I would be very happy to associate myself in the settlement of the dispute as early as possible.

**श्री जगन्नाथ निष (मधुबनी) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मानव जीवन में बिजली ने कितना महत्वपूर्ण स्थान ग्रहण कर लिया है, मैं यह बताना आवश्यक नहीं समझता हूँ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** प्रश्न पूछना आवश्यक है।

**श्री जगन्नाथ निष :** मुझे इस बात की चिन्ता है कि कभी उत्तर प्रदेश में, कभी राजस्थान में और कभी किसी अन्य प्रदेश में बिजली कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल होती रहती है और बिजली के बिना एक क्षण भी बिताना कितना कठिन है, इस का अनुभव माननीय सदस्यों को कल दिल्ली में हो गया होगा।

राजस्थान के बिजली तकनीकी कर्मचारी सच ने सरकार के सामने अपने वेतन मानों और सेवा की शर्तों में सुधार के सम्बन्ध में अपनी मांग रखी, लेकिन उन की कोई मुनवाई नहीं हुई और उन को लाचारी की हालत में हड़ताल करनी पड़ी। हड़ताल में जो स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, उसकी जानकारी सभी को है, और भूखबरो के पल्ले भी इस ममाचार में भरे पड़े हैं। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब स्थिति बिगड़ जाती है, और जब वह कोई कार्यवाही करने के लिए बाध्य हो जाती है, वह तभी क्यों जगती है। जब कोई प्रश्न उठ खड़ा होता है, तो प्रारम्भ में ही उस पर वाजिब ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है? सरकार को यह भय या आशंका नहीं होनी चाहिए कि अगर इस प्रश्न का निदान किया जाये, तो सरकार को आर्थिक घाटा हो सकता है। हो सकता है कि किसी हालत में कर्मचारियों की मांग भी माजामज या अनुचित हो सकती है। तीसरे उसका निराकरण भी पारस्परिक वार्ता-लाप के माध्यम से ही संभव है। इसलिए

मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ भी सरकारी कर्मचारी हड़ताल कर रहे हैं क्या सरकार उन्हें ऐसा करने के लिये बाध्य करती है या वे बिनाबहो कर ऐसा करते हैं? अगर हाँ, तो क्यों? क्यों नहीं प्रारंभ में ही उन की बात सुनी जाती है?

राजस्थान के बिजली बोर्ड के तकनीकी कर्मचारियों ने अपनी मांग सरकार के समझ रखी। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि अगर सरकार ने उनकी मांगों पर क्या और कैसी कार्यवाही की?

जो कर्मचारी सम्प्रति हड़ताल पर है उन का वर्तमान वेतन मान क्या है और वह उस में कैसी वृद्धि चाहते हैं? साथ ही सेवा की शर्तों में जो यह सुधार चाहते हैं अभी वर्तमान सेवा की शर्तें क्या हैं और वे कैसे सुधार की प्रेरणा सरकार से करते हैं? सरकार को उन के मान लेने में या यथोचित कार्यवाही करने में क्या कठिनाई है?

इसी संदर्भ में मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि उनकी मांग चूकि वेतन-वृद्धि की है जिस में सरकार के रुपये लगेंगे तो मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि कर्मचारियों ने जो हड़ताल कर दी, बिजली की आपूर्ति बन्द हो गई और सारे राजस्थान में थुप-धन्धरा छा गया, उससे जो घाटा हुआ उस की राशि में और बढ़ोत्तरी की राशि में कितना अन्तर है? अगर सरकार ने वेतन-वृद्धि कर दी होती तो वह राशि और अभी जो घाटा चल रहा है दोनों में कितना अन्तर है?

और, चूकि ये एंसेशियल सर्विसेज में आते हैं, यह बहुत ही आवश्यक है कि बिजली के उत्पादन और वितरण में किसी तरह की गड़बड़ी नहीं होनी चाहिए, किसी तरह की आंच नहीं भानी चाहिए क्योंकि इस का बोझ साँ भी अभाव जान लेना हो सकता है। अस्पताल के मरीजों की क्या हालत हो सकती है? खेत खलिहानों और कारखानों की क्या हालत

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

हो सकती है? मनुष्य जीवन पर उसका क्या असर हो सकता है? इसीलिए यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि बिजली की आपूर्ति में किसी तरह की गड़बड़ी नहीं होनी चाहिए वह स्टेट विषय ही क्यों न हो। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस प्रश्न विषय को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिजली की महत्ता और उसकी जो विश्वता और उपयोगिता है उस का ख्याल करते हुए क्या वह कितनी ऐसे गाइडलाइन्स की योजना पर विचार करेंगे और सभी स्टेट्स को उसे मानने या आग्रह करेंगे जिससे भविष्य में फिर इस तरह की हड़ताल की पुनरावृत्ति न हो और लोगों को ऐसी आपूर्ति का सामना न करना पड़े?

DR. K. L. RAO: As I submitted earlier, I have not received any list of demands or details of demands. I quite sympathise with Engineers who are hard-working and contributing to the nation. But, at the same time, I do not agree with them that they should have gone on a lightning strike. This is very bad. They must have given a sufficient amount of notice and given a representation before they resorted to it. In fact, I contacted on the phone the President of their Association and I advised him to ask them to withdraw the strike. In fact, he also agreed with me that the strike must be withdrawn.

All the same, I want to submit that some of the demands, as I have seen in the papers, are quite reasonable and will be considered very carefully.

As regards the guide-lines, I quite agree with the hon. Member that it is high time now that we frame some guide-lines in the treatment of power Engineers, what status they should be given, what position they should occupy and so on. I have been thinking on the same lines. One of their demands is that the Chairman of the Electricity Board should be an

Engineer. There is some force in that. The hon. Member suggested that there should be some guide-lines and I entirely agree with him. We are thinking on the same lines.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Pupri): Sir, the power shortage is an all-India phenomenon and, from West Bengal to Gujarat, we are experiencing a severe power crisis. It is affecting the industrial and economic life of the country.

In the statement, the hon. Minister has said that there is power cut to the extent of 50 per cent to industrial units. Why is it that the power cut to industry is 50 per cent and to domestic consumption it is only 25 per cent? Does the Minister think that domestic consumption is more important than industrial consumption in this country. This shows the whole approach of the Government, of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. For this power shortage in the country, Dr. Rao himself cannot be free from blame. He has been handling this portfolio for the last ten years and the whole shortage, the whole defect in the planning of power generation, must be shared by him also. (Interruption). The Central Government is pouring money on power generation like anything and, therefore, the Central Government cannot be free from blame. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has come across an article by Mr. K. P. S. Nair, former Vice Chairman of CWPC, in the *Hindustan Times* dated 4-8-1972 where he says:

“Judging by the manner in which the power programme is being implemented, it is quite possible that the gap will further widen in the years to come.”

He was a competent officer in the CWPC. I would like to know the reaction of the Minister to this.

Further, it is suggested that in the Fifth Plan the target of power genera-

tion in the country is going to be 41 million kw. I understand that the present generating capacity in the country is only 17 million kw. I would like to know how this grand target is going to be achieved by 1978-79.

MR. SPEAKER: This is about failure of power plant at Kota.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Every day we have power, crisis. There is no question of Rajasthan only. In Delhi also there has been crisis. In this House we are receiving power from our own generator ..  
.....

MR. SPEAKER: The question in the call-attention is very limited.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I would like to know what steps Government are going to take to meet the shortage of power in the country in the next five years. I understand that it takes seven to ten years to complete a hydel project and four to six years to complete a thermal power project. What steps are Government going to take to acquire machinery for installing the plants and achieving this target set for the Fifth Plan?

Coming to the specific question, I would like to know whether the Central Government, Dr. K. L. Rao himself, was aware of this impending crisis in Rajasthan and if he was aware of it, why has he not taken the initiative to solve the problem in advance so that the problem would not have arisen. In how many more States is he anticipating this problem and what steps has he proposed to take in this regard?

Lastly, I want to know whether there is any scheme under the consideration of the Government to take the responsibility for power generation in the hands of the Central Government. I want to know what the

impediments in this are and how he is going to solve the problem.

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member has gone over the wide spectrum of power in the country. I have already explained the position in my reply during the discussion on the Demands for Grants of my Ministry. Therefore, I do not think that it is necessary to go into that again. I would only add this. I have said emphatically that either we should develop the power availability from 20 million kw in 1974 to 40 million kw in 1979 or we should reduce the economic development. There is no use planning for big industrial development and then saying that there is shortage of power. I have submitted in my reply during the debate on the Demands for Grants that, if the nation wants to move on the economic front on the lines that have been indicated, then we should double our power generation in the next five years. Everybody is a partner in all these developments. The hon Member asked a question about generation of power. It is now becoming more and more important that the generation of power should be done by a Central Authority. India is a very large country and we are thinking of developing power on a regional basis under a Central Authority and the distribution will be done by the State Electricity Boards.

श्री मूल चन्द्र शर्मा : अध्यक्ष जी, राजस्थान अकाल से दबा हुआ है, आर्थिक स्थिति में टूटा हुआ है और बिजली में कटा हुआ है। आज राजस्थान के 1300 इन्जीनियर हड़ताल पर हैं, 16 सालों से वे बराबर राजस्थान सरकार के अघ्निकारियों को इस बान की चुनौती देते आ रहे हैं कि राजस्थान के इन्जीनियर अपने अधिकारों को मनवाना चाहते हैं, अपने अधिकारों की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं। उन की पगारे क्या हैं? पंजाब में जिस जनियर इन्जीनियर को 400 ४0 मिलते

[श्री मूल चन्द ढाग]

हैं, राजस्थान में 250 रु० मिलते हैं। पंजाब में एसिस्टेंट इन्जीनियर को 500 रु० मिलते हैं, राजस्थान में 375 रु० मिलते हैं। पंजाब में जिस एकजीक्यूटिव इन्जीनियर को 800 रु० मिलते हैं, राजस्थान में 700 रु० मिलते हैं—पे-स्केलज में कितना फर्क है। 16 सालों में लगातार इन्जीनियर लोग प्रवाज उठा रहे हैं कि हमारी सीनियारिटी लिस्ट बनाई जाय, हमारे बेतनमान मुकरर किये जायें, लेकिन इस प्रशासन की गलती के कारण, ढीला और निकम्मे होने के कारण वहा का जो प्रशासक मंडल है, विद्युत मंडल के जो अधिकारी हैं, उन के कारण कुछ भी नहीं हो सका। लेकिन जब वहा इन्जीनियर हड़ताल करते हैं तो राजस्थान का शासन नैतिकता की बातें करना है, मिद्धान्तों पर चलता है आदर्शवाद पर चलता है, लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय मिलिट्री और सेना में शासन नहीं चला करना। इतना हीन के बावजूद आप न क्या किया? श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी और आप की कैबिनेट ने इस बात को कहा था—

The brightest of our young men and women choose Engineering and Medicine. If they happen to go into Government they are very soon overtaken by general administrators. This must change and I am trying to change it.

हमारे पार्लियामेंट के एक सदस्य ह—  
श्री कार्तिक अग्रवाल—उन्होंने कहा था—

The total emoluments received by a brilliant engineer in Central Services Class I during his entire career are about half of what his counterpart

gets in IAS. This is how our country rewards our brilliant young men.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज यह एक बुनियादी सवाल है—आप के विद्युत मण्डलों के अध्यक्ष टैक्नीशियन्ज होने चाहिये, लेकिन हो क्या रहा है, जो टैक्नीशियन्ज नहीं है, वे हर जगह काम करते हैं—पहले इस बुनियादी सवाल को हल कीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, गरीब की जोर सब की भावज—राजस्थान में तो गजब कर दिया है,—हमें पावर भाखड़ा नांगल में मिलती है, वहा पत्राब के लोग काम करते हैं, हमारे हाथ में कुछ नहीं है। पंजाब सरकार हमारी बात नहीं मानती और जब चाहते हैं हमारी बिजली बन्द कर देने हैं। दूसरी तरफ मध्य प्रदेश के सतपुडा से बिजली मिलनी है, वहा उन का राज्य है। राजस्थान दोनों के बीच में पिस रहा है। आप ने राजस्थान को 400 मेगावाट का पावर स्टेशन देने के लिये एक करोड़ रुपये मन्जूर किया, दो साल हो गये, अभी तक कागज भी नहीं हिला—यह राजस्थान के चीफ सैक्रेटरी की गलती है या वहां के अधिकारियों की गलती है। आप खुराना माहब में पूछें—दो साल तक उस एक करोड़ रुपये का क्या हुआ। जब विद्यार्थी इम्तिहान में फैन होंगे, अस्पतालों में बीमार मर जायेंगे तो इन को जिम्मेदारी कौन लेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देना हूँ—आपने राजस्थान के प्रश्न को उठाने का मौका दिया। मैं सब में पहला सवाल यह पूछता हूँ—क्या टैक्नीशियन्ज को भी वही सुविधायें दी जायेंगी जो आई०ए०एस० अधिकारियों को दी जाती है और ऊपर के स्थानों पर टैक्नीशियन्ज को रखा जायगा।

दूसरा सवाल—उन इन्जीनियर्स को जिन्होंने 16 सालों से निरन्तर आवाज उठाई है—शुरू में उन की यूनियन को रजिस्टर नहीं होने दिया गया, लेकिन जब वे कोर्ट में गये और कोर्ट ने निर्णय दिया कि वे अपनी आवाज उठा सकते हैं, तब आप ने उन की बात को माना। मैं डा० राव को धन्यवाद देता हूँ, उन्होंने कहा है कि वे इन्टरवीन करने के लिये तैयार हैं। आज हमारे राजस्थान में तो कोई चीरू इन्जीनियर ही नहीं है—पोस्ट तो है, लेकिन उस जगह पर एमिस्टेट इन्जीनियर काम कर रहे हैं, अनेक सालों से काम कर रहे हैं।

ऐसी चिन्ताजनक हालत में मैं डा० राव से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें—

पहला प्रश्न—क्या पंजाब और सतपुड़ा में राजस्थान का भी रिप्रेजेंटेशन होगा और मेन पावर लेने का अधिकार होगा। पंजाब जब चाहता है हमारे पानी को रोक लेता है, बिजली की कमी है, इसलिये हम चाहते हैं कि उन में हमारा भी रिप्रेजेंटेशन हो।

दूसरा प्रश्न—उन पोस्टों में जहाँ इन्जीनियर्स और टैक्नीशियन्स की आवश्यकता है, उन स्थानों पर टैक्नीशियन्स को रखा जायगा, आई० ए० एस० के अफसरों को नहीं रखा जायगा और उस को भी वही सुविधाएँ दी जायेंगी जो आई० ए० एस० अफसरों को मिलती हैं। जिन लडकों को 80 परसेन्ट मार्क्स मिलते हैं, फर्स्ट डिवीजन में पास होते हैं, उन के ऊपर ये सैकेण्ड और थर्ड डिवीजन के आई० ए० एस० अफसर आ कर बैठ जाते हैं।

तीसरा प्रश्न—400 मेगावाट का बिजली स्टेशन कब तक बन जायगा और कब तक उस पर काम शुरू होगा। और

चौथा प्रश्न—जिन्होंने 16 सालों से इन्जीनियरों की बातों को नहीं सुना, उन की सही बातों को नहीं सुना उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की जायगी ?

मैं चाहता हूँ कि डा० राव मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें और राजस्थान जायें और इस प्रश्न को हल करने का खुद प्रयत्न करें। वे आप की बात को मानेंगे, उन से कहा जाये कि वे अपनी स्ट्राइक को काल-आफ करें। मेरा खयाल है आप के कहने में इन्जीनियर्स स्ट्राइक को काल-आफ कर लेंगे।

DR K L RAO: There is no particular question. The hon. Member has only said that I should see that the dispute is settled as early as possible.

12 45 hrs.

#### RE BREAK-DOWN OF POWER SUPPLY IN DELHI

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष जी, आप ने राजस्थान का मामला उठाने दिया, कल दिल्ली भ्रमण में रही। यह कहा जा रहा है कि सेबोटाज किया गया है, इस लिये कल जो भ्रमण था, उस पर थोड़ा सा प्रकाश पड़ना चाहिये.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is making a statement. I have received an intimation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Our submission is only this. The hon. Minister should not be allowed to get away by merely making a statement. I have received to have an opportunity to discuss it to some extent.



## Supply in Delhi

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह कल आ सकता है, हम सवाल कर सकते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: This morning, the very first notice that I received was from the hon. Minister that he wanted to make a statement on the power crisis.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): You can allow Members to ask some questions. You can make an exception in this case, and you can allow Members to ask some questions after the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister should have the opportunity to let us know the position, because the people must be expecting that the hon. Minister would come out with some statement. If, after that, hon. Members think that we should have the call-attention, I have no objection. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S. M. Banerjee may kindly sit down. First, let the hon. Minister make a statement. After that, I can allow the call-attention. But I shall find out whether any call-attention-notice has been tabled for today. (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लोग मंत्र एक साथ मन बोलिए, न रिपोर्टर नोट कर सकते हैं और न मुझे कुछ पता लगता है ? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to allot one hour tomorrow, so that hon. Members can put questions. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not listening to any hon. Member. Shri S. M. Banerjee may also kindly sit down. I am not prepared to give any ruling on it just now. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister will make the statement, and after that, I shall see whether to allow the call-attention or allow a one-hour discussion on this.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indian): Not one-hour discussion; at least you must give some time for the discussion, because the matter is scandalous. Some people near and dear to us are really in danger of dying. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S. M. Banerjee may kindly sit down now. He may say whatever he wants during that discussion, not now. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S. A. Shamim may kindly sit down now. I have not allowed him.

12.55 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CAG OF INDIA'S REPORT 1971-72, UNION GOVERNMENT (CIVIL) REVENUE RECEIPTS, VOLS. I AND II

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table, under article 151 (1) of the Constitution, a copy of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1971-72, Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts—

(i) Volume I—Indirect Taxes, and

(ii) Volume II—Direct Taxes. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4867/73.]

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE (FIXATION OF CADRE STRENGTH) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R 192 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1973, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4868/73]

STATEMENT SHOWING DECISION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN ARC'S REPORT ON 'POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS'

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing decisions taken by the Government on certain recommendation, made in the Report of the Administrative Reform Commission on 'Posts and Telegraphs' [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4869/73]

12.56 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI J MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris): I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

EIGHTY-FOURTH, EIGHTY-SEVENTH AND NINETY-FIRST REPORTS

SHRI SEZHIAN (Kumbakonam): I beg to present the following Report of the Public Accounts Committee

(1) Eighty-fourth Report on para 71 of the Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1969-70, Central Government (Civil) relating to Department of Cooperation.

(2) Eighty-seventh Report on Chapter IV of the Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71, Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts relating to Income Tax.

(3) Ninety-first Report on Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71, Union Government (Civ.I) relating to Department of Supply.

12.57 hrs.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

FOURTH REPORT

SHRI R K. SINHA (Faizabad). I beg to present the Fourth Report of the Railway Convention Committee on "Commercial and Allied Matters Part II".

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

THIRTY-SEVENTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of Estimates Committee —

(1) Thirty-seventh Report on the Ministry of Works and Housing—Housing.

(2) Minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating to the above Report.

12.58 hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

## THIRTY-SECOND AND THIRTY-FOURTH REPORTS AND MINUTES

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings.—

- (1) Thirty-second Report regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Nineteenth Report on Heavy Electricals (India) Limited.
- (2) (i) Thirty-fourth Report on Indian Telephone Industries Limited.
- (ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

12.59 hrs.

## STATEMENT RE. BREAK-DOWN OF POWER SUPPLY IN DELHI

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): At 5.30 p.m. on 24th April, 1973, there was a sudden breakdown of the seven power units of A, B & C Stations of Delhi. This resulted in cutting off of the power supply to a major portion of the Delhi City. Some areas of Delhi are, however, supplied with electricity from Bhakra and, therefore, power supply in these areas was not affected. The area thus served on 24th night was only about 40 per cent of the city.

Efforts have since been made to recommission the machines. One unit has so far been restarted. This, together with extra power drawn from Bhakra, is providing about 150 MW against the city's demand of 250 MW. It is hoped to recommission one or two more machines by this evening,

so that the full requirements of the city could be met.

I am immediately appointing a Committee of Technical Experts to investigate the cause of this serious accident to fix the responsibility thereof and suggest the concrete measures to be taken to avoid recurrence of complete breakdown of all the machines whenever a fault occurs in the system. The Committee will be asked to report within a fortnight.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): After this statement, would you allow a discussion thereon?

MR. SPEAKER: If there is a call attention motion, I will allow it. If there is not, I will allow a discussion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior). We have already given notice of a call attention motion

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: For tomorrow another call attention motion is already admitted I will give one hour for discussion tomorrow. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: We will try to fix it up.

DR. K. L. RAO: I would like to have the discussion, if it is wanted, not tomorrow but the day after tomorrow. I am going out to the Pong Dam tomorrow. So, the day after tomorrow, you can have it if you want.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छवाह (मुरैना) :  
मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह कल बाहर जा रहे हैं। पार्लियामेंट का काम ज्यादा महत्व का है।

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot function if you go on like this. Dr. Rao, I would like to know whether it will suit you if we fix it up for this afternoon?

DR. K. L. RAO: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: So, we will try to fix it this afternoon.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA** (Contai): Sir, my half-an-hour discussion is to be raised this evening. (Interruptions)

**MR SPEAKER** At 5 o'clock we will have it Do not worry about it Even if it is swallowed up by this discussion, it will be postponed to the next day Do not worry about it

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY** (Kendrapara): Sir, I am grateful to you for having allowed me to raise the matter—

**MR SPEAKER** I was very sorry. You were angry But I was not aware of it I am sorry I have allowed you today

13 02 hrs

**PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL**

**EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE**

**SHRI S A KADER** (Bombay-Central-South) I beg to move

"That this House do further extend up to the last day of the second week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952"

**MR. SPEAKER** The question is

**SHRI SEZHIYAN** (Kumbakonam): What is the reason for extending it?

**MR SPEAKER** I am putting the question The question is:

"That this House do further extend up to the last day of the second week of the next session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952."

*The motion was adopted*

13 03 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

**(i) RE DELIMITATION OF CONSTITUENCIES IN ORISSA BEFORE 2ND TERM ELECTIONS**

**MR. SPEAKER** Now, Shri Mohanty. I saw your motion yesterday. I allow you today

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY** I am grateful to you for having allowed me to raise the matter on the floor of the House The House will recollect that Orissa is at present under President's rule, and the mid-term election is to be held to constitute a new Legislative Assembly What is agitating the public mind in Orissa is whether the election will be held after delimitation of the constituencies as required in article 82 of the Constitution, and whether the election will be held after the revised electoral rolls or without them

We made a query to the Election Commission, and the Election Commission has written—I quote:

"It is for the Government of India and Parliament to decide when President's rule will be rescinded or terminated."

In that context, I would beg of the Government to let the people know whether they are going to have the election without delimitation or with delimitation According to the Constitution, there can be no choice left. There has to be delimitation before the elections are held Therefore, may I request the Government, through you, to make a statement on this subject and to dispel the misgivings in the public mind which have been caused due to speculations in the press?

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusarai): One point of constitutional importance arises out of this How could the Election Commission write to them to this effect? The Election Commission must be con-

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

versant with the Constitutional provisions in this regard. How is it that the Election Commission told them that it is for the Government or the Parliament to do that? The Parliament or the Government have no choice in this matter. The delimitation has to be completed.

(ii) SHORTAGE OF KEROSENE OIL IN NORTH BIHAR

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुवनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है, जहां विभिन्न प्रकार की समस्याएँ हैं। खाद्य समस्या ने वहाँ एक विकट रूप धारण कर लिया है और खासकर उत्तर बिहार की हालत तो और भी दयनीय हो चुकी है। इन अभावों के बीच में एक नया अभाव और पैदा हो गया है, जिस के कारण लोग बहुत परेशान हैं, और वह है मिट्टी के तेल का अभाव।

गर्मी के मौसम में उस क्षेत्र में मच्छर का उपद्रव विशेष रूप से बढ़ जाता है, जिस में लोग रोगग्रस्त हो जाते हैं। वहाँ की जल-वायु का ऐसा असर है कि और भी बीमारियाँ इस मौसम में उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं। वहाँ देहात में बिजली की भी आपूर्ति नहीं की गई है—और अगर हुई भी है, तो वह नाम-मात्र की है। इस स्थिति में लोगों को भोजन पकाने के लिए, रोगनी के लिए और बीमारियों की दवा-दारू देने के लिए मिट्टी के तेल की आवश्यकता है। जब मैं अपने क्षेत्र में गया, तो मिट्टी के तेल की कमी से उत्पन्न होने वाली स्थिति मैंने स्वयं देखी। मैं उस से इतना प्रभावित हुआ कि मैंने इस बारे में इंडियन फ़ायल फ़ायरपोरेशन के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैनेजर से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया। उन से जो संक्षिप्त जवाब मिला है, उस को मैं यहाँ पढ़

कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ, ताकि आप को और इस सदन को स्थिति की पूरी जानकारी हो जाये।

"We are in receipt of your letter dated 6th April, 1973 in respect of kerosene availability at Ghoghardiha. Recently there has been some scarcity of kerosene due to less availability of the same ex our Garhara depot. For your information we may advise you that Garhara in turn gets kerosene from Calcutta but it does not get full supplies due to either less availability at Calcutta or the shortage of T/Ws. In view of above it some times becomes very difficult for us to keep the above mentioned area fully fed. However within the availability we are trying to ensure that as much kerosene as is possible is sent to the above area."

जब यह स्पष्ट है कि वहाँ मिट्टी के तेल का अभाव है, तो मैं दरखवास्त करूँगा कि सम्बन्धित मंत्री इस बारे में वक्तव्य दें।

(iii) Re MOTION PASSED BY FOURTH LOK SABHA ON THE TWELFTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

श्री मधु लिम्पये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पुराने सदस्यों को याद होगा कि चौथी लोक सभा के आखिरी सत्र में 2 दिसम्बर, 1970 को विशेषाधिकार समिति की रिपोर्ट पर मैं ने एक प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने रखा था। वह प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार था :

"That this House having considered the Twelfth Report of the Committee of Privileges presented to the House on the 24th November, 1970, in which Shri S. C.

Mukherjee, the then Deputy Iron and Steel Controller, has been held to have deliberately misrepresented facts and given false evidence before the Committee on Public Accounts and committed contempt of this House, do resolve that he be committed to jail custody for a week."

इस प्रस्ताव पर डा० राम गुप्त सिंह तथा दूसरे सदस्यों ने एक मसौदा रखा और उस मसौदा को सदन ने मंजूर किया। प्रस्ताव के आखिरी हिस्से में कहा मैंने श्री मुकर्जी को सात दिन के लिए जेल भेजने की मांग की थी, उस की जगह पर डा० राम गुप्त सिंह और दूसरे सदस्यों ने यह वाक्य जोड़ा

"summoned before the bar of the House and be reprimanded and the House do further recommend that the Government in the light of gravity of the offence administer to Shri S C Mukherjee maximum punishment under the law and report the same to this House'.

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्रस्ताव तबरीबन ढाई वर्ष पहले पाम हुआ था और . . .

SHRI N K SANGHI (Jalore): Sir, I rise on a point of order. I beg to submit to you that the subject-matter of the report is pertaining to Fourth Lok Sabha which came to an end after dissolution of Parliament. So, all matters that are pending get lapsed on dissolution of the Lok Sabha. Hence, the matter raised by Shri Madhu Limaye should be ruled as out of order.

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय अगर आप का आदेश होगा तो मैं आगे पहुँगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय चलिए।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) .  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान कुछ रूल्स आफ प्रोसीजर की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आप कृपया प्रिविलेज मोशन के लिये चैप्टर 20 में जो 224 नियम है उस के (2) को पढ़ें। उसमें लिखा हुआ है

"The question shall be restricted to a specific matter of recent occurrence"

और तीसरा लिखा हुआ है (व्यवधान) . मैं यह कहता हूँ कि अगर लोक सभा में कोई डेमोशन ल भी लिए हो और उस के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन का भी सवाल है तब भी यह प्रश्न आज उठाया नहीं जा सकता है। यह प्रश्न प्रिविलेज मोशन के रूल में अन्दर नहीं आता है।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन है कि मन पार्लियामेन्ट्री प्रैक्टिस का भी यहो कहना है। मैं आप को उस का भी रेफरेंस देना चाहता हूँ। 224 को आप पढ़ें, उसमें भी यह लिखा हुआ है कि अगर रिसेट आक्टिंग में नहीं है अगर पंडेमी का भी है तब भी वह रोज नहीं किया जा सकता (व्यवधान)

MR SPEAKER There is no question of privilege or recent importance. He is raising it independently of it. It is not a pending matter. The House had prescribed something for punishment. The matter was already decided. He is raising the question whether that punishment was given or not.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार भी मानती है कि उस प्रस्ताव को अभी असल में लाना बाकी है और इसीलिए श्री मोहनकुमार मंगलम् ने एक बैठक का भी आयोजन किया था। उसमें विचार विनिमय हुआ था . . .

श्री इशान नरुन सिंह हाउस के लिए तो यह भी जरूरी है कि सरकार को रिपोर्ट करनी चाहिए थी।

The Parliament has not been informed of the action taken

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, बार बार यह इस तरह से टोकेंगे तो खामखवाह समय बरबाद होगा। मैं तो ज्यादा समय लेने वाला नहीं हूँ। इस प्रस्ताव में सरकार के ऊपर यह दायित्व दिया गया था कि इस प्रस्ताव पर वह अमल करे। इस सरकार की प्रमुख हैं प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 28 महीनों के बाद भी इस अफसर के बारे में जो प्रस्ताव हुआ था उस के ऊपर कार्यान्वयन क्यों नहीं किया गया। हमेशा नौकरशाही के बारे में कहा जाता है कि नीरशाह यह करते हैं, वह करते हैं। लेकिन जब किसी अपराधी को पकड़ा जाता है तो मुझे इस बात पर असफसोस है कि उस को सजा देने के बजाय 28 महीने बरबाद किए जाते हैं। यह सरकार निरपराध लोगों के ऊपर लाठी चलाती है गोली चलाती है।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI (Gauhati) Sir, I rise on a point of order. Under rule 377, you allowed Shri Madhu Limaye to raise a particular matter. Is it within the rules for him to bring in extraneous matters like Government is making charge on innocent people? Is it using this opportunity by raising other matters for which you have not given him permission? He can raise the other issues only when you have given him permission for that, not otherwise

MR. SPEAKER. I agree with the point of order raised by Shri Goswami. Under rule 377, the Member can invite the attention of the Government to a particular matter and

request them to make a statement. So, I would request Shri Madhu Limaye to bring in his facts, instead of entering into a controversy.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PAN-DEY This is a case against an officer. A privilege motion is being brought. The Minister is here

MR. SPEAKER This is not a privilege motion

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो तर्क दे रहा था (व्यवधान) यह बहम के शत्रु है तर्क के शत्रु है (व्यवधान) चापलूनी मत करो।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे मैं आप को ज्यादा जानता हूँ। मैं भी रहा हूँ आप की सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर यही चलना है मुझे बोलने ही नहीं दिया जायेगा

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह (चतरा) अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले यह चापलूस शब्द वापस ले . . . .

श्री मधु लिमये मैंने कहा चापलूनी मत करो . . .

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : पहले यह शब्द वापस ले . . . (व्यवधान) . . . चापलूनी शब्द यह वापस ले।

श्री मधु लिमये मैंने कहा ही नहीं तो वापस क्या लू ?

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे आरोप करना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह से प्रसिद्धि शब्द

श्री मधु लिमये । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने किसी को चापलूस नहीं कहा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . वह कह रहे हैं कि उन्होंने नहीं कहा ।

श्री० मधु दण्डवते (राजापुर) आप रेकार्ड चेक कीजिए । चापलूस शब्द इन्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है ।

श्री मधु लिमये मुझे एक वाक्य यह बोलने नहीं देना चाहते हैं । इस में पता चल रहा है कि नीबरशाही के और अग्टाचार के पक्षपाती कौन है ?

जब मैं ने अपना प्रस्ताव रखा था कि उन की सजा दी जाए तो इसलिए रखा था कि मदन में तीन चार बार ऐसा हुआ है कि जब कुछ लडको ने दीर्घाओं में परचे वगैरह फेंके हैं तो उन को दो दो चार चार और सात सात दिन की सजा इस मदन के द्वारा दी गई है। मैं 1969 की बात ही बनाना ह । यह प्रस्ताव इस सदन ने पास किया (व्यवधान) .

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप इस बहस में न पड़िये ।

श्री मधु लिमये मैं यह बता रहा था कि सजा कैसे होती है ? (व्यवधान)  
यह तरीका है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता तर्क से क्यों नफरत हो रही है (व्यवधान)  
... मैं यह बता रहा हू कि जिन का अपराध बिल्कुल नगण्य है उन को सात दिन की सजा और जिन का अपराध उस से बहुत गम्भीर है उन को सजा देने के प्रस्ताव के ऊपर कोई कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो रहा है इसलिए मैं इस को आप के सामने रख रहा हू । यह सदन की कार्यवाही है मुझको पढ़ने दीजिए (व्यवधान) . अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हल्ला करते रहेगें तो अपनी बात को कैसे कहूंगा ? ..  
.... (व्यवधान) .

आज सदन की नेता पर मुझे आश्चर्य है अपने दल के लोगो को रोकती नहीं है सदन की गरिमा की रक्षा कर के बहस नहीं होने देती है . . . (व्यवधान) .

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) . यह क्या फजूल की बात कर रहे हैं

श्री मधु लिमये आप की जमानत जस्ट हो गट है (व्यवधान) . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय जहां तक पनिशमेटज का सवाल है, उस में कोई कन्ट्रोवर्सी नहीं है— आप जो कहना चाहते हैं कहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये . मैं विषय छोड़कर नहीं बोल रहा हू । रेलेक्ट बात कह रहा हू ये क्यों हल्ला कर रहे हैं

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE I rise on a point of order. The Speaker has to give a ruling on a point of order. My point of order is that in this House, when a Member is arguing we have to see whether it is perfectly in order or not so as to use Rule 377 for substantiating his point.

MR SPEAKER Rule 377 was not meant for such things. It is only a recent phenomenon. You have pushed it under 377. It was something with the marginal heading 'on a point of order'. It went on quite peacefully all these years—untouched. You get up and say that under Rule 377 you are inviting attention that such and such a thing has happened and that you want a statement on it.

श्री राम सहाय पांडेय (राजनन्दगाव) अध्यक्ष महोदय, समय और विषय की मर्यादा की रक्षा करता आप के हाथ मैं है, एक प्रश्न श्री मधु लिमयेजी ने उठाया है, जिस की धन-मति आप ने दी है . . .



**श्री मधु लिखरे :** पहले उठाने तो दीजिये

**श्री रामसहाय पांडे :** आपने ब्राह्म ही है, इस लिये उन्होंने उठाया है— किसी विशेष अधिकारी के प्रति। सदन में जो प्रस्ताव पास हुआ था, उस के सम्बन्ध में इन का चार्ज है कि उस को कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया उस को इनाबोर्ट करने के लिये कहीं पच्चे फेंके गये या कहीं कुछ हुआ, ये सब कहने की क्या जरूरत है। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उनका कहना दीजिये, जितना विषय से सम्बन्ध रखता हो।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप सिर्फ मिनिस्टर की एटेन्शन इन्वाइट कीजिये कि ऐसा हुआ है और उस पर ही स्टेटमेंट दीजिये।

**श्री एस० ए० शमीन (श्रीनगर) :** आप मुझे बतलाइये—अरबी बात को रखने के लिये आप मुझे बजाहन की इजाजत देंगे या नहीं देंगे या शाटेड्रेंड में टेल्मीग्राफिकली आप से बान किया करेंगे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** किम चीज की इजाजत मांगते हैं।

**श्री एस० ए० शमीन :** यह पालियामेन्ट है या काप्रेस पालियामेन्टी पार्टी का आफिस है?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** आप को क्या नजर आ रहा है।

**श्री मधु लिखरे :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप समय बाध दीजिये, मैं उस समय के अन्दर खत्म करूँगा—आप सात या आठ मिनट का समय दीजिये।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** सात—आठ मिनट नहीं दिये जा सकते—यह काल—एटेन्शन नहीं है। आप दो—तीन मिनट से कह डालिये।

**श्री मधु लिखरे :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमारे अधिकारों की रक्षा करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे?

**MR. SPEAKAR:** I am going to lay down that a point of order which is not really a point of order will not come on record in this way. That is the only thing to be done. Otherwise, you can get up and say 'on a point of order' and go scot-free. The State Legislatures have this and I am going to enforce it. The point of order which is not a point of order will not go on record. If it is just an interruption, it will not go on record. (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI II N MUKHERJEE (Calcutta-North-East)** What kind of Parliament is this? I want a clarification. Do you envisage a Parliament where, when points of order are raised, and only because you choose to rule that it is not a point of order, they do not go on record?

**MR. SPEAKAR:** How to avoid these interruptions?

**SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra)** I will give you a suggestion.

**MR. SPEAKAR:** This is the only alternative (*Interruptions*).

**श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :** ऐसा लगता है कि आप के पास एक ही हथियार है कि लिखा नहीं जायेगा—यह तो कोई तरीका नहीं है। आप प्वाइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर को सुनिये, अगर वह उचिन नहीं है तो उस को रद्द कर दीजिये, लेकिन कार्यवाही में लिखना होगा।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जो रिलेवन्ट नहीं है उस को कैसे लिखा जायेगा।

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Is it your order of expunction?

MR SPEAKER I am proposing it If this goes on, then we will have no other alternative except this one

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA Is it for restoring order? (*Interruptions*).

MR SPEAKER Now, let Mr Madhu Limaye continue I only gave this alternative I am not doing it

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) Your expunction order will only be with retrospective effect, after you have heard the Member Therefore, it will not serve the purpose you have in mind at all You have to decide whether it is a point of order or not only after you have heard the Member (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY May I make a suggestion?

MR SPEAKER This is there only if you like it This is the only alternative to prevent all this That will be applicable to both the sides In the present case I am trying to help you (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY I want to make a suggestion There are certain points to be raised

AN HON MEMBER Under what rule is he speaking?

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Under Congress misrule!

SHRI PILOO MODY There will have to be a certain understanding between the Prime Minister and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the people sitting on this side of the House There are certain points we wish to raise in Parliament Sir since you could not come up with a solution, let me make a suggestion There are certain points that we will have to make in Parliament If the ruling party wishes to barricade us, it

will only mean, instead of a matter being over in 5 minutes, it will go on for 50 minutes or even for 50 hours or, if necessary for 50 days So, let us arrive at a gentlemen's understanding even amongst Members of Parliament that certain matters that we wish to raise should be permitted to be raised because otherwise, it will unnecessarily waste the time of the House as well as of the country

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह आपने डा० मुखर्जी और पी० मोदी को सुना मुझे भी सुन लीजिए ।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 377 के अन्तर्गत आप विभी मदस्य को किसी विषय को उठाने की आज्ञा देने है तो दो मिनट में घटी बजाने लगते हैं। श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र, हमने और भी कई दूसरे मदस्य ने आपकी आज्ञा से विषय उठाए हैं लेकिन मध्य लिये जी हिन्दी में बोल रहे हैं परन्तु वह रून्स रेगुलेशन भूल गए हैं। मैं आपकी आज्ञा से उनको पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ (अध्वक्षान)

MR SPEAKER Leave it to me It would have finished in two minutes

SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH What is your ruling Sir?

MR SPEAKER My ruling is that you may kindly sit down

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि इसी सदन में 1969 में एक छोटा सा प्रस्ताव पास किया था

"This House resolves that the persons calling themselves (1) Shri Tarachand C Shah, (2) Shri Krishna P Patil, and (3) Shri Gulabrao R Deshmukh, who threw some leaflets from the Visitors Gallery on the floor of the House at 12.25 P.M. today "

MR SPEAKER I will ask the Minister now You have already stated your case (व्यवधान),

श्री मधु लिमये मैंने पाच मिनट भी नहीं लिए। आप पाच मिनट दीजिए, मैं उसमें खत्म करूंगा।

MR SPEAKER In two minutes you can invite his attention that this has happened

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE ' on the floor of the House at 12 25 P.M today and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took int custody immediately have committed a grave offence and are guilty of contempt of this House'

"This House further resolves that they be sentenced to simple imprisonment till 6 00 P.M. on Saturday, 20th December 1969 and sent to Tihar Jail, Delhi."

सात दिन को सजा। मैं केवल 5 वाक्यों में बात खत्म करने जा रहा हूँ। मेरा श्री मुक्ती के साथ कोई झगडा नहीं है न मेरे मन में कोई असद्भाव या द्वेष है। मुझे इस बात पर अफ़मास है कि जो मगरमच्छ इस्पान वाले मामले में अभी चन्द वाले मामले में पकड़े गए थे उनको सजा नहीं हुई। आपके धूनपूर्व इस्पान मंत्री श्री सुब्रहमण्यम रात को 12 बजे बेइमान पजीपतियों से मिलकर ब्लैकलिस्ट से कम्पनियों के नाम हटाते हैं (व्यवधान),

श्री बसन्त साठे (अकोला) क्या अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इसका एलाऊ कर रहे हैं? वह कहने हैं कि मंत्री जी रात को बाहर बजे बेईमानी के साथ मिले। क्या यही सदन की गरिमा है? हद हो गई हमने बहुत सुन लिया है। (व्यवधान)

MR SPEAKER Do not make allegations I am not going to allow these allegations. You are going beyond the scope of rule 377 I am not allowing it If you want to make allegations, you must give notice, as is the procedure in the House, I am not going to allow this Please sit down.

श्री मधु लिमये यह पी० ए० सी० की रपट में है। पचपनवी रपट के उद्धरण है। इसको उद्धृत करने नहीं देगे?

श्री बसन्त साठे कल प्रधान मंत्री को लेकर यह हमें सदन की गरिमा की बात बतला रहे थे। जिसको शपथ लेने समय भी सदन की गरिमा का ध्यान नहीं वह आज हमें गरिमा सिखा रहे हैं। क्या आप इसको एलाऊ कर रहे हैं यह बतायें? (व्यवधान)

श्री मधु लिमये आप समुचित वदम उठायें इतना ही मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI VASANT SAIHE There is a limit to this How are you allowing this? How is it he is making these allegations? Are you allowing that? I am rising on a point of order I want to know whether you are going to allow this

MR SPEAKER So far as this rule 377, regarding inviting attention against any Member or Minister is concerned a notice has to be given There is a separate procedure I am very sorry I cannot allow it There is a separate procedure

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जो कुछ श्री मधु लिमये ने कहा है वह पब्लिक एवा-उन्ट्स कमेटी के रिकार्ड का हिस्सा है, उसे आप कार्यवाही से निकाल नहीं सकते हैं।

MR SPEAKER Well, if that is not clear, I will have to look into it

की रात्र सहाय वीदे : क्या पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में यह भी लिखा है कि श्री सुबहमण्यम रात को 12 बजे मिले।  
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप अभी स्टेट-मेंट करने जा रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S MOHAN KUMARA MANGALAM) Mr Speaker, Sir, I think it will be only proper that I should set the record straight and correct the wrong statements that have been made by Shri Madhu Limaye, probably due to his ignorance

This matter the hon Members may know was originally dealt with by the Previous Lok Sabha on the 2nd of December, 1970. A resolution was passed by which the officer concerned Shri S C Mukherjee, was reprimanded by the House. He was then brought before the Bar of the House on the 9th of December and was reprimanded. The resolution also recommended to Government that in the light of the gravity of the offence the Government should administer to Shri Mukherjee maximum punishment under the law and report the same to the House. Thereupon, charges were framed against Shri Mukherjee in May 1971 regarding the allegations that had been made and accepted by this House, namely that he had misled the Public Accounts Committee. I do not want to go into all those details now.

He submitted a Petition to you, Mr Speaker, requesting that his case be reviewed. That Petition was dismissed by you on the 31st of December, 1971. On the 1st of January, 1972, a hearing took place of the charge against him. In that hearing, he requested that the transcripts of the evidence that had been given by him before the Public Accounts Committee, may be

made available to him. I, thereupon requested you whether these could be made available to him. On the 1st of March, 1972, you indicated that it would not be possible to make available to Shri Mukherjee any of the records of this House or any Committee of this House because these matters were final and had been decided here. No outside authority could sit in judgment on what took place in this House. I entirely appreciated that position. But the difficulty then arose as to what were Mr Mukherjee's rights in relation to the charge framed against him. Hon Members must be aware that under article 311 of the Constitution every Government servant has a right to show cause against the punishment proposed to be imposed on him, and, therefore, has a right to defend himself and ask for material and cross-examine witnesses. In view of your ruling that these materials could not be made available to him—with which I entirely agree—I was naturally in a dilemma. I could not instruct the disciplinary proceedings against him to continue because the disciplinary proceedings would obviously be invalid if he was not permitted to have all the material with which he could defend himself. I therefore, also really could not prove the case against him. Thus arose a legal conundrum. I spent some time at it and what I thought—at that time as ingenious but now I do not think it is so—was that possibly a charge could be framed against him that in committing contempt of the House, he had committed misconduct as a Government servant. However in view of the complications of the matter, we referred it to the Attorney General. And, on referring it to the Attorney General for his advice, he advised us and he said that the view taken by the hon Speaker about the position relating to the records of the House is of course perfectly correct, he was in entire agreement with that position legally, but that so far as the position regarding Shri Mukherjee being pro-

[Shri S. Kumaramangalam] -  
 ceeded against in relation to what he had done, namely, contempt of the House, is concerned, it would not be possible to proceed on the basis of the disciplinary enquiry, and therefore he suggested that the matter may be taken back to the House for the advice of the House in the matter. Thereupon....

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब को खत्म कर लेने दीजिये।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अगर आप मुझे बाद में अवसर देंगे, तो मैं बैठा जाता हूँ।

SHRI S MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM. Thereupon, I requested the leaders of the different opposition parties to meet me on the 20th December, 1972. A number of hon. Members were present and I do not think it necessary to mention their names. It was a representative meeting. In the course of that meeting I put my dilemma quite plainly before the hon. Members and they showed a spirit of understanding, and it was then decided that Shri Sezhiyan, the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, should go into the matter and make his recommendation to the meeting and the meeting will decide what should be done. Shri Sezhiyan thereupon had written a letter to my colleague Shri Raghu Ramaiah indicating that it would not be proper or possible for him to make a recommendation as Chairman of the PAC, because the matter was dealt with by this House itself. Therefore we have once again convened a meeting of the leaders of the opposition parties which is to take place, if I am not wrong, on the 10th of May where we hope to come to a final decision in the matter. Hon. Members would, I am sure, appreciate that we have been quite assiduous in trying to

find a solution to the problem. There are certain obvious difficulties about which the hon. Members of the opposition are conscious. We do not want to take a decision which would lead, as it were, to a self-defeating decision. That is, Government takes a decision and it so happens that the matter goes to a court and the court sets it aside, and this is what the learned Attorney General warned us in relation to this matter. Therefore, what the Government has done is perfectly correct and proper and there has been no confusion at all. The hon. Member is waxing eloquent saying that nothing has been done for two years, but he is speaking out of his ignorance as he was not here. This is all my respectful submission to the House.

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब हम वारे में मीटिंग होगी, तो आप उन से डिसकस कर लें।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे पार्लियामेंट आफ आईडर उठाने की इजाजत दी थी। मैं आपकी आज्ञा का पालन करते हुए बैठ गया, तो क्या उस के लिए मुझे यह सजा मिलेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो आपको राय दे रहा हूँ।

श्री मधु लिम्बे : आप मुझे बाद में राय दें।

इस सवाल पर सदन के सामने कभी भी कोई बात नहीं आई है। इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान का एक मामूली नागरिक इस को कैसे समझ सकता है ? फिर अज्ञान की बात कैसे आई। यह, मुझे अज्ञानी किस आधार पर कह रहे हैं ?

येस पायंट आफ आर्डर निम्न 368 को ले कर है। इस का शीर्षक है "पेपर्स फ्लोटिंग टुविलेड आन दि टेबल"। इस में कहा गया है :

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any documents which are stated by the Minister to be of such a nature that their production would be inconsistent with public interest."

श्री मोहन कुमारमगलम ने कानूनी पेच को, "डिनम्मा" की बात कही है। मैं केवल यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि सदन की जानकारी के लिए एगर्नी-जेनरल की राय को सभा-पटल पर रखा जाये।

MR. SPEAKER: Because he raised this point I allowed it. The Minister has very ably explained everything in detail. He has just made a reference. He has not quoted the document. I very much wish when you meet him you discuss it again with him.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. As Mr. Madhu Limaye has said, the opinion of the Attorney General should be circulated and Mr. Mukerjee as a citizen should be given an opportunity and all those documents should be provided to him. You cannot punish a man without providing him with the documents. This House is not a House of Shylocks. (*Interruptions*). Mr. N. N. Wanchoo is also involved but he has become the Governor. How was Mr. Wanchoo exonerated?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow any further discussion. We have heard the Minister. As for the other points raised, I will examine them. If you think the records should be made available, that can be done only if the House so wishes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Sir, I am rising on a point of personal explanation, and I am also going to express the point of view of other leaders who happened to be present at the Conference convened by the hon. Minister. The two points which I want to make clear are: first, we had asked for some time to consider the issue that has been raised. Second, we did not commit this matter to the care of the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. It was in his personal capacity that he volunteered his services in this matter. So let these two points be completely clear. What is important we had taken some time to consider the matter.

Thirdly, it would be a very preposterous position to take that any decision taken by the House cannot be given effect to. But when I say so, I would not like to suggest that we go in for any kind of extreme action. Rather, I would ask Government to come forward with a suggestion which would moderate the punishment in this case. So far as the decision of the House is concerned, the stand cannot be taken that effect cannot be given to it. That is my submission.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): The resolution only says that maximum punishment under the law should be there....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S. M. Banerjee may kindly sit down. If he continues to stand, does it mean that I must be forced to sit down?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think we should close this discussion. So far as any matter is concerned it may be referred to me. That is all.

SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I quite appreciate what has fallen from my hon. friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra. But I would only suggest that this is not a matter merely for the Government, but it is a matter for the House as a whole. I look upon it as a matter which we should solve by sitting together. I do not look upon it as a monopoly for me to make a decision or to make a proposal on. As I said earlier, I greatly appreciate the friendly way in which this matter was discussed on the last occasion, and I am quite sure that when we meet again on the 10th May, we shall find a way out of this problem

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने जो फैसला दिया है क्या उस के बारे में विधि मंत्री जी कोई बयान करने जा रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: I shall think over it. The hon. Member may kindly sit down. I shall let him know about it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या विधि मंत्रालय उस के ऊपर कोर्ट बयान देने जा रहा है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have not yet decided whether he can make any comment on the judgment or not. Let me be clear about it first.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You were also pleased to use the word 'judgment'. Has there been any judgment in this matter? There has been no judgment.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह बयान नहीं देना चाहते तो कह दे कि हम बयान नहीं देना चाहते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह करवाएंगे, लेकिन अभी इतनी जल्दी नहीं ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस का मतलब है कि सरकार तय नहीं कर पा रही है कि उसे क्या करना चाहिए ।

13.54 hrs.

#### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1973-74—

Contd.

#### MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER. The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Defence.

SHRI Vishwanath Pratap Singh may now continue his speech.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Phulpur): Yesterday, we were discussing the concept of threat assessment. The concept of threat assessment cannot be confined to merely taking stock of how many tanks are in Pakistan or just how many troops are on the Himalayan borders. It is a much wider concept and we have to take into consideration the world strategic forces, the arms build-up in Iran, the election in Bangladesh, big power rivalry on the sea.

MR. SPEAKER: The House is becoming practically empty.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: You are also abandoning us!

13.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

I hope the lack of audience might be compensated by giving me more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will get the time allotted to you. I will take account of it from now.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** Thank you.

Even Mr. Mao's health are relevant factors in the assessment of threat to national security. When we assess the threat, we have to take into consideration all these inputs.

Yesterday, Dr. Saradish Roy of the CPI(M) said that there is no threat to the country and that the expenditure we are making on defence is rather too much. How are we to assess threat? Are we to come out of our bedrooms, look at the blue sky and seeing that there are no bombs falling say that there is no threat to the country? Are we to say the armoured personnel carriers that have been supplied by the US to Pakistan are just for Indians to take a tour round Pakistan? Are the 150,000 Chinese troops stationed on the Himalayan border on a camping spree? We cannot be lulled by lullabies of those who think that Aksai Chin was occupied by the Chinese in our national interest.

Coming to the concept of planning for defence, I submit, this cannot be confined to the four corners of the defence budget alone. Let us examine the 1971 campaign. We could not have moved our mountain divisions from the Himalayas had we not secured our northern flank by the Indo-Soviet Treaty. Our campaign would have been seriously affected had not our foodgrain silos been full. Our advance on the Barmer sector would not have been as fast as it was, if our Railways would not have laid the rails so efficiently. All these factors are necessary inputs to threat assessment.

For instance, I will take a very pressing problem facing our security. That is the shortage of officers. We have shortage of officers in the technical branches of the Navy, the Air Force and the Army. Now this is a

problem for which we cannot flog the Defence Ministry. It is a problem of Manpower Management and pertains to other Ministries. Here we have a factor which is affecting our defence and security effort and it is something beyond the Defence Ministry.

Again, we have launched the first and the third frigates INS Nilgiri and INS Udaygiri, but the second frigate, Himgiri has not yet been launched, the reason being that the parts, orders for which were given to indigenous manufacturers, have not been supplied in time. This is a matter which relates to the Ministry of Industrial Development.

Similarly the question of purchase of weapons. Yesterday an hon. Member said that we should purchase weapons on merit without any political considerations. I must humbly submit that the bargain and purchase of weapons are not settled in the Finance Ministries but in the External Affairs Ministries of the capitals. It is just not that we go window-shopping and buy anything from anywhere. I address this particularly to those who have their eyes glued to the west only. The purchase of arms must be from a country which is friendly, which will continue to give us the spares and necessary technical knowhow in the hour of need. Have we not yet learnt from the embargo that was imposed during 1965 conflict by the USA even on non-lethal items? In this context, we can appreciate the value of the Soviet friendship during the Bangladesh crisis.

14 hrs.

Sir, it was also said that we are looking for a vertical take-off aircraft for the Vikrant. Again there is the question from where these weapons are we going to buy. I do not know whether the Seahawks are still in



[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]  
serviceable condition and whether the Vikrant is only a floating air-strip. For this weapon also, we have to consider which country will stand by us in the hour of our crisis. Do we have a machinery to assess the threat in this wider contest? Do we have a body wherein all these inputs from the External Affairs Ministry, the Ministry of Industrial Development and the Economic ministries are fed in and the needs of defence are fed back to them? I say, we have none.

The Joint Intelligence Committee with three lieutenant-colonels and a brigadier to head it is not constituted to handle such a complex problem, nor can the Policy-planning division of the External Affairs Ministry handle such a big problem. I suggest that a broad-based, high-powered body consisting of representatives from the Defence Ministry the External Affairs Ministry and the economic ministries is formed under the Prime Minister to tackle the problem of national security in a wider context.

Not only this. We will have to carry the idea further. We have made our defence plan coterminous with our Five Year Plans. But we have created only an incidental correlation not an organic or an integrated one. We will have to create closer relationship with our Development Plans and our Defence Plans, so that the needs of defence are fed into the fabric of our Five Year Plan of development.

If we look at the things today, and assess our threats in this wider context, then, we find it is not Pakistan which is a threat to our national security but it is the play of the global powers that is a threat to security in this sub-continent. I will not go into the details, lest it might convert a debate on Defence to a debate on External Affairs. Thanks to the foreign military aid to Pakistan, we can now hear the purrings

of the Pak war machine on our Western borders. There is more than oil in the pipelines of Iran. Iran is receiving 800 chieftain tanks, scores of Scorpion light tanks, and other vehicles.

AN HON. MEMBER: Phantoms.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I am told Phantoms also. And the spill-over from this is most likely to be siphoned away to Pakistan. We cannot rule out a threat from the North as well as the West simultaneously. In such a contingency, we should be able to hold the attack from the North and win a quick decisive victory on the West. For this we will have to boost our defence in the North, and have such superiority to force a military decision on that front.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a good point to conclude with.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I would request for a little more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have addressed your party then. Left to myself, I would have given you all the seven hours. There are several other Members to speak and I am trying to co-operate so that everybody has a chance.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I come to the last point, and that is, defence production.

Sir, I must congratulate our Ministry of Defence production on its efforts at producing small arms, the new Mig-21H infra-red vision, for the Vijayanta tank and a new field gun. Most of all I must congratulate it for the decision to develop missiles. The missiles is going to be our weapon for defence in the North against aerial attack, it will be our weapon for facing the tanks in the West. It has proved its value on the sea. I thank the Ministry of Defence for having put up a Cell to coordinate

missile production in the headquarters of Raur Department.

In the end, whatever be the weapons that may be used, it is our fighting men who will prove taller than the tallest weapon our adversary can find against us. It is the will and determination of the Indian people as amply expressed through the highest political leadership that shall prove the unassailable bastion of our security.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Ali-pore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, after ten years and three wars and, particularly after the traumatic experience of the 1971 war which was the first victory that we won, I find that this Report of the Ministry of Defence is conspicuous—to me at least it is conspicuous—by the absence of any sort of new thinking. I do not find here any new appraisal, new ideas about re-structuring our plants, projects and so on. I think we have reached a watershed now. Ten years ago, in this House, a question had been raised, for the first time, about taking to planning in the field of defence. For the first time, the system of working out Five Year Plans, later on roll-on plans from year to year and the creation of a separate Department for defence production and all these things were introduced. After that ten years have passed. We had been involved in three wars. I think that we have come to a stage and it is high time that we had a total re-appraisal or a total outlook of what we have done, where we have reached, what requires to be done and how it can be done better and, if possible, cheaper by better control over expenditure, tighter control and better use, maximum utilisation of our resources etc. These things, in my opinion, do require a new look. But, I do not find them anywhere in this Report. The previous speaker has referred to the fact that we are still not free from threats. Quite true. Nevertheless, I

do expect that after 1971, there would be some re-appraisal even of the perspective. After all, it is a fact that we are no longer compelled now to go in for a large-scale dispersement and deployment of our land forces in the same manner as we had to do before 1971. The land threat from Pakistan remains. But, it is radically changed from the previous dimension which was there. In the East, by the emergence of Bangladesh, the problem, primarily for us now, is of the Western front. The question of Kashmir is still there. I do not think that anybody expects any major attack across the Himalayas. Of course, the Chinese policy may be to administer some pin-pricks here and there and certainly to give assistance to Pakistan which they are doing. But now—I am looking back over a span of ten years—we also have reached a certain stage and nobody seriously expects that the Chinese would launch a major land thrust to-day, as they did in 1962. Even if they do, in their madness, it would be a very different proposition today from what it was in 1962. On the other hand, reference has already been made to the fact that the United States is again building up at least the air strength of Pakistan by supplying spare parts to re-equip at least 8 out of their 16 squadrons. Mention has been made of the Iranian build-up. It is true that 2 million dollars worth of US equipment is being given to them and the Shah of Iran is quoted as having said, "Our frontier is in the Indian Ocean". To that extent, of course, I do find from a glance at the defence budget that there has been some altered ratio of spending envisaged for 1973-74 as between the three services. A sum of Rs. 46 crores has been reduced from the spending on the army and a practically corresponding amount has been increased in the estimates for the air force and the navy. I think this change in the ratio is a correct and welcome one, but I wonder whether it just happened accidentally

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

more or less or whether there is any perspective planning behind it. If you plough through the pages of this not so slim volume, you would not find any clues to it.

The total bill remains at Rs. 1700 crores, but within that some readjustment has been made between the three services, and a little bit more—Rs. 7.28 crores extra—has been allotted for research and development, for which I have been pleading over the years. Even after this addition, it comes to just 2 per cent of the total defence budget. But the total bill remains. If you take the overall situation today, is it not much more favourable to us than it ever was before? I want the Defence Minister to say something on this when he replies. Pakistan may be building up its strength; Iran may get some aid, etc. But we should not suffer from an inferiority complex. Our strength has increased greatly in the last ten years. Is there any doubt about it? The emergence of Bangladesh as a friendly neighbour on the east is a major positive factor in our defence plan. There is the Indo-Soviet Treaty. It is not necessary for me to dwell on it; I would leave it to my other friends. But it is so obvious to everybody in the world as to what it means to our defence. Then there is the indirect effect of the defeat of the United States in Vietnam and South East Asia, which is also a major factor. So, some general global perspective should be before us when we discuss these things. The time has come for a realistic and comprehensive reappraisal so that the overall defence effort is properly related to our national policies and objects. Surely we are not nursing ambitions to become a major military power. That has never been in our tradition. It has never been our policy. We cannot afford to make it our polity that we should emerge as a major military power in Asia. We

are more concerned with the development of our country, improving the conditions of our people, fulfilment of our development plans and so on. It is to guard that, for the security of that development effort, that we require an adequate defence against any aggressor who might attempt to attack us.

But this huge, far-flung empire which the Defence Ministry has become now over the last ten years. This loose, amorphous, rambling huge organisation—does it not require some reappraisal? We are very fond of talking about the ratio between the teeth and the tail of the armed forces and saying that the tail should be reduced so that there is less tail and more teeth. I would like to say that it is high time that the defence planning also is given some more teeth and less tail. Too much tail has developed in the body of our defence planning. It is high time now that we think as to how we can rationalise and streamline this entire gamut of defence planning. I would suggest that there should be some sort of authority—I hesitate to use the term “Chief of Defence Staff” because it may have all sorts of implications and connotations—some organisation, perhaps a Committee in the Defence Ministry, with the Chairman of that Committee being a part of the Cabinet Secretariat, or some sort of planning cell because, as everybody knows, the three Chiefs of Staff are far too much bogged down in routine matters of administration, as they have to be. So, after ten years, where is the agency now to have an overall look at the problem? I say that the Ministry by itself is such a loose body now that it is not enough. So, some planning cell, some defence policy committee which will be integrated with the Cabinet Secretariat has become absolutely necessary now for a more balanced composition of our defence forces and more stress on

self-reliance on indigenous production and less stress on "sophistication". I feel this growing craze for sophistication is a danger about which we have to be very careful. I am not against sophistication in the sense of keeping our armed forces up to date. But there is a craze for sophistication. Whenever any new-fangled device is developed somewhere in the west, there is an itching among many of the defence advisers and civilians in the Defence Ministry and others to acquire those things for us immediately. I think it is high time that we had a proper look at these things.

The teeth need not always be imported artificial dentures. Your own teeth also can be good enough if you keep them clean and sharp. So, we should see what the maximum extent is to which we can use our own teeth and the question of imported dentures should be gone into only where it is absolutely essential.

Then there is the question of democratisation of the relations between the officer cadre and other ranks. Are we going to have a new look at it or not? There is the question of promotional channels and promotional structure within the armed forces, as also the question of workers' participation in the management of the ordnance factories. Every year high tributes are being paid by everybody in this House to the performance of the ordnance factory workers, but when it comes to the question of associating them with the management of the factories, nothing is being done. In the public sector concerns which are not departmental undertakings the workers are going to get bonus. An employee working in the Modern Bakeries, a Government of India undertaking manufacturing bread, will be eligible for bonus, but an employee working in the Ishapur Rifle Factory, turning out automatic rifles for our jawans in the borders, is not entitled to bonus because he is a departmental employee

of Shri Jagjivan Ram. Can there be a bigger injustice? Who is going to look into it? Then there should be greater control over project planning and maximum utilisation of funds. Otherwise Parkinson's law will inevitably operate in this huge mighty empire known as Defence.

Apart from the revelations which we get from time to time in the reports of the Public Accounts Committee, which are full of them, people like us are not in a position to know anything concrete about the actual progress of the various projects. The Report may say that the total value of production in the ordnance factories and other defence establishment has gone up this year from so many hundred crores to so many hundred crores. That is a comforting piece of information that we get, but it means very little concretely unless it is related to the increasing costs all the time. The total value going up may not reflect the actual quantitative increase. It is this type of study which I want to be made much more thoroughly in depth now that we have passed through three wars in the last ten years.

I may put one or two questions, citing examples. We are told constantly that the Avadi Tank Factory, which is producing Vijayanta tanks, is doing very well. I want this question to be gone into in more depth. How many regiments of Vijayanta tanks per year are we producing? I want to know this: are we producing even one Regiment (44) of Vijayanta Tanks per year or not? It is no use giving us the value or the figures. We are also using imported tanks and Armoured Personnel Carriers. What is being done about the indigenous production of spare parts and components for imported tanks and Armoured Personnel Carriers? I think this is a question which will be crucial in an emergency situation in the future. But we know nothing about it.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

My friend spoke just now about the need of anti-aircraft missiles and radar equipment on the northern border. I am one with him. But what is the outlook? Are we going to concentrate more and more on making the production indigenous or, because the United States has offered us 90 million dollars worth of radar equipment which they had promised earlier but had not supplied and are now giving suddenly after renewing aid to Pakistan, are we going to rush in for it at the cost of making our production indigenous, or what do we propose to do?

I find in this Report a number of new things about new-fangled project management methods and concepts, computers etc., and fancy gadgets. I want to warn that we should not overdo it. There should not be a craze for sophistication. Who will decide the question as to what extent is it necessary, how far we can do without it. Our planning must take on a new dimension with some new organisation within it. I beg to differ from what my young friend said just now. He gave an omnibus view of all types of missiles. I differ from him so far as import of anti tank missiles is concerned. Each one costs Rs 25,000. I have no time to discuss whether this type of anti tank missile is suitable in our terrain and when we have used it in Panjab. In Europe thousands of tanks were employed on both sides in the Second World War and sometimes you cannot stop them without using these missiles. But that is not the position here. We know how many tanks Pakistan has got. Pakistan probably knows how many tanks we have got. Here, a tank can fight a tank. So, I would say that 106 m.m. recoilless anti-tank guns mounted on a jeep which we manufacture in our own country and which Abdul Hamid used in 1965 to destroy the Patton tanks those 106 m.m. recoilless anti-tank

guns, which have proved their worth need not be replaced by some new fangled expensive missile which has to be brought from outside.

About the plans in regard to the development work to convert Marut, not Maruti, into a supersonic plane, it has been going on for years. We have been told every year, by three Defence Ministers in succession, that this development of the Orpheus 703 engine for the HF-24 Plane is still going on and still we have not been able to reach supersonic capacity. Giving the benefit of doubt to the Defence Ministry that they will be able some time to make the HF-24 really a supersonic plane, then I ask you this question. We are building the latest model of HF-24, which will be really supersonic, and the MIG 21-M and also developing the great for MK II capacity. It is here in the Report on HAL. If we have three supersonic interceptor craft, HF-24, MIG 21-M and the Gnat, is it necessary for us to go on now thinking about building or importing or buying a very expensive new strike aircraft? I do not know. It may be necessary. But I want somebody to look into this from all points of view.

I would say, the technical men who are in the Defence Production and in Research and Development are ultimately at the mercy of a motley crowd of civilian bureaucrats who are manning this Ministry. The final powers of decision are not with the technical men. The final powers of decision are with all the civilian bureaucrats who have been brought from various services, sometimes on short tenures, and they are occupying all the key positions in the Ministry and the technical men have to keep running back and forth to them to get the final decision on projects, revision of projects, modification of projects and so on.

I think, ultimately, the sophisticated arms are not the answer. They did not help Pakistan in the past. It is the

men behind the gun who will ultimately count. Always we are told that we could not cope with the Chinese because they have so many people, a huge population, human wave after human wave came and overwhelmed us. If that is so, why can't we in this country have one or two million men as a reserve, trained in the use of our good old automatic rifles and machine-guns? We have got the unemployment problem. That will automatically take care of this also. We too can have a human wave standing behind the regular army trained in the use of automatic rifles and machine-guns.

There is no substitute ultimately for well-trained men, and, I would say, for well-trained and professionally competent officers. Therefore, I also share the concern of my hon. friend who preceded me about the persistent shortage of officers which has been referred to in this Report. No reasons are given for it. They only say that the authorised quotas of cadets for admission to our Military Academies are not being filled up now-a-days. I want to know why. What is the assessment of the Ministry? Is it because the emoluments and service conditions compare increasingly unfavourably with those who go in for business and, therefore, it is failing to attract youngmen? Is it that three wars in 10 years with their consequential casualties have dampened the enthusiasm of our youngmen to go over to the Army?

In this connection, I would also note the dissatisfaction reported in the press with regard to the Pay Commission's recommendations. It is reported that Army officers are very disappointed at the fact that the Pay Commission, whose secretariat was, after all, dominated by the IAS people and IAS thinking people, wants to keep the pay structure of 34,000 Defence officers below that of 3000 IAS officers. This is a very serious state of affairs. I hope it will be looked into

before the Government finalises its decision. What is wanted is an organised public campaign to attract the right type of men and officers to the Army.

In regard to promotions from the ranks, something should be done. Why not put a ceiling on the salaries of young executives in the private sector and in business so that our youngmen are not attracted only in that direction?

Finally, I am sorry, I have to end with a rather bitter note, the worst commentary possible on the "Col. Blimp" mentality which is still persisting in at least a portion of the higher echelons of our officer cadre and is provided by the recent public postures and antics of our one and only Field Marshal. I do not know much about his professional capabilities. I do not feel myself competent to speak about that. Obviously, this award has been given to him because of recognition of his services during the 1971 war. But I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he approves of this kind of public statements I quote:—

"If I had opted for Pakistan, you would have had a defeated India."

"I gave Yahya a good chiit once, and sec what he did to me."

"They can (that is you) offer me a Governorship or Ambassadorship but I am snooty."

Of course every man has the right of freedom of speech. Is it in keeping with this rank that you have bestowed on him? Is it commensurate with good taste? These are only the latest statements which have come out. I would like to refer to an extensive interview given by Field Marshal Maneckshaw to the *Guardian* of

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

London on 3rd March 1973 It appears in a whole page He has said

"They say that I am not as Indian as I should be I would not go about in a damn bush shirt to a party "

This is his idea of being an Indian'

'I would not go about without wearing socks or something "

खानी पैर चाप मत बलिये

"Bangladesh is still determined to hold the trials but Maneckshaw thinks

This is the Reporter's comment

" but Maneckshaw thinks that much of the talk about trials is 'so much hot air Mujib has to take a certain stand because atrocities were committed against his people A few may be tried but I think it will all fizzle out "

Is it permissible for the Field Marshal to go round the world talking like this to the Press?

He was asked, 'Could the Indian Army ever stage a coup?'

and the reply is

"People say it is impossible but there is no such thing as could not I hate the word could not be done The army can do what it likes It can keep secrets."

"There were many discussions I used to have with my commanders and no politician knew about it "

He was asked this question:

"Could Maneckshaw get his teeth into a civilian job that would help to develop India?"

And the reply is:

"Well, they have got to change their attitudes "

"I could not be given a task and then be restrained by some deputy secretary or some financial bum "

You will excuse me, Mr Deputy-Speaker, for quoting this expression If I had used this expression, you might have said that it was unparliamentary, but I am quoting Field Marshal Maneckshaw

" But if there were no political interference of any kind, I'd take it on "

The reporter's comment was "The Field Marshal can afford to wait anyway "

Why?

"I married a rich woman, you see This is a great asset which has helped me considerably all my life I have been able to say bugger off to everybody "

I am sorry These are his words

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER If they were yours, I would have ruled them out as unparliamentary

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA In conclusion I want to say that this is a serious matter, it is thoroughly anti-Indian, in extremely bad taste and shows his insufferable conceit. Pakistan may have lost the war, but our Field Marshal seems to have lost his head The recognition by the Government of his professional capabilities is no justification for him to talk irresponsibly in public. He did not go to Sandhurst. He is a product of IMA, Dehra Dun But he talks as if, for generations, he has had the blood of Sandhurst in him It shows that over the years precious little has been done to democratise the ideology and behaviour of some at least of our top officers cadre

If he persists in talking like this, it is better that we donate him to Pakistan.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Field Marshal may be advised to read John Masefield's "Consecration".

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Please suggest it to them.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) :  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बाबू जगजीवन राम और शुक्ला जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और उन की डिमांडस का समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ। मगर पूरी तरह से समर्थन मैं नहीं कर सकता इस वास्ते कि जो बजट में रकम रखी गई है वह बहुत कम है। यह रकम अपने देश की जो आमदनी है उसका 3.5 प्रतिशत है बहुत से देश ऐसे हैं जो अपने देश की आमदनी का 5 प्रतिशत हिस्सा डिफेंस में खर्च कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं यह चाहता कि डिफेंस का जो हमारा बजट है वह 17-18 करोड़ से कम नहीं होना चाहिए क्यों कि हमारे देश के जो जंतुदेश हैं उन देशों का डिफेंस एक्सपेंडीचर रोजबरोज बढ़ता जा रहा है। पाकिस्तान के दो टुकड़े होने के बाद भी 405 मिलियन डालर का बजट पाकिस्तान में तैयार किया जा रहा है। इसी तरह से चाहना कि डिफेंस एक्सपेंडीचर में भी बहुत ज्यादा वृद्धि की गई है। अभी माननीय सदस्य सरदीश राय ने फरमाया था कि हमारा कोई शत्रु नहीं है। शायद उनकी आँखों में कोई शत्रु नहीं दिखाई देता इसलिये कि वह चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश हमेशा कमजोर रहे और उनके चीनी भाई हमेशा हमें डराने लें। मैं नहीं समझ सका कि भाया वह भीने; में यह बात कह रहे हैं या शरारतन यह बात कह रहे हैं।

माननीय सदस्य इन्द्रजित गुप्ता ने बहुत अच्छा भाषण दिया है जो देशभक्तिपूर्ण भाषण है। मगर उन्होंने यह कहा है कि बाबू जगजीवन राम ने इसमें कोई नई चीज नहीं बताई है। मुझे तो जगजीवन बाबू से यह शिक्षा मिलती है कि उन्होंने इतनी चीजें क्यों बताईं? क्योंकि राजतंत्र में यही बीकनेस

है कि हमारे पास क्या है, क्या हो रहा है, वह सब को मालूम है। उन्होंने जो वित्तीय किताब छापी है शायद वह किताब सब के मेम्बरों को मिलने के पहले ही पीकिंग और इस्लामाबाद में पहुंच गई होगी। बाबूजी ने उसमें यह कहा है कि हमारे पास आर्जिनेस फैंट्रीज 18 हैं और इतनी चीजें हम रैंदा कर रहे हैं। हमारे पास 25 पब्लिक सेक्टर प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं वहाँ यह चीजें पैदा की जा रही हैं। उसके अलावा मोनोपली है, उसे ज भी इस किस्म की चीजें तैयार कर के गवर्नमेंट को दे रहे हैं। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इतनी चीजें बताने के बाद उन लोगों को हमारे ऊपर कोई जासूसी करने की जरूरत रह जाती है क्या? उनको कोई सी आई डां जरूरत नहीं है। हमारी छिपा हुई चीजें उन के पास पहुंच जाती हैं। इसलिये हमारा यह आक्षेप है और हमारे पास यह कन्वेंशन होना चाहिये कि जो भी हमारा डिफेंस बजट होता है उसमें मिर्फ पैसों की मजूरी देने की बात होनी चाहिये अपोजीशन के मेम्बर्स कोई डीटेल्स मालूम करना चाहते हैं तो वह मंत्री महोदय के चेम्बर में जाकर डीटेल्स मालूम कर लें। मेरा सुझाव है कि इतने डीटेल में हम को बात नहीं करनी चाहिये क्योंकि हमारे शत्रु उसका लाभ उठाते हैं।

श्री इन्द्रजित गुप्ता हाउस आफ कामन्स के डिबेट्स जरा उठा कर पढ़िये।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : मैं प्रजातंत्र के राष्ट्रो का जब जिक्र कर रहा हूँ तो उसमें अमेरिका भी शरीक है, इंग्लैंड भी शरीक है, कनाडा भी शरीक है और आस्ट्रेलिया भी शरीक है। चाहना उसमें शरीक नहीं है। इतना ही मुझे कहना है।

मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि जो भी पैसा खर्च किया जा रहा है उसमें इजाफा होना चाहिये।



### [श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी]

दूसरी बात—ये कमीशन के मुताल्लिक मैं पहले भ्रजं कर लेना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि बाद से शायद मुझे मौका न मिले। अपने सिविल सर्वेंट्स और मिलिटरी एग्मोनेल के बारे में मैं बात करना चाहता हूँ। ज्यादा वारिश आती है, आघः आती है, सर्दी ज्यादा होती है, सूफान हो ग है तो हमारा सैनिक 16 हजार फुट की उाई पर खडा रहना है। वहा उसे खडे रहना पडना है या उसको दलदल मे खडे रहना पडता है जो घटनो से ऊपर बमर तक नदन डाता है उसमें खडे रहना पडता है या रोग तान में रेत के छरें उसकी आखाओं में गिरने रहा है। मार उसको वहा खडे रहना पडता है। उसको हम क्या तनक्वाह देते हैं। उसके दूसरी तरफ सिविलियन है वह वारिश ज्यादा होती है तो घर मे बैठते हैं और एक राव नेटर भेज देते हैं, चाहे वह तीन दिन के बाद पहुचे उसमे कोई हर्ज नहीं है। ज्यादा गर्मी होती है तो एयर कंडीशन उनके लिये लगा होता है, ज्यादा सर्दी होती है तो एयर कंडीशन लगा होता है। मैं शर्म के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब भी मुल्क के ऊपर कोई सकट हो तो य लोग हडताल करते हैं। आज देखिए हमारे एलेक्ट्रिसिटी के और दूसरे उद्योगो की क्या हालत है? दस हजार की बात बैनर्जी साहब कर रहे हैं, इस मुल्क में 56 करोड आदमी रहते हैं। जब देश को जरूरत होती है तो फौज का सैनिक अपनी जान देता है और जब देश को जरूरत होती है उस वक्त सिविलियन हडताल करता है। यकी है उन दोनो का फर्क। इस बास्ते में यह चाहूंगा कि जितने रिटायर्ड आफिसर्स होते हैं मिलिटरी के उन सब को सिविलियन की जगह नौकरा में रखे और सिविलियन्स से बोले कि मुल्क मे रहना है तो दम मे काम हिमालय की 16 हजार फुट की ऊचाई पर जाकर दो दिन रह कर आये। क्या बदकिश्मती है? यह सिविलियन्स को क्या होगया ह? यह लेबररर्स को क्या हो गया है? एन जी भोज को क्या

हो गया है? ये हमेशा हडताल करते हैं। हमारे सैनिक अपनी जान देकर हमारी इज्जत, हमारा गौरव बढाते हैं तो उस गौरव को मिटाने के बास्ते प्रजातन्त्र मे रोज ये लोग एकावट डालते है। मैं यह बोलता हूँ कि ये देशभक्त है या देशद्रोही है? इस बास्ते मैं बाबू जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा महामाग अपने मिलिटरी के लोगो को वेतन दे।

इसमे कोई प्रागे-पीछे न करे। इसीलिए मैं 400 करोड रुपए की ज्यादा माग कर रहा हूँ। अगर ज्यादा पैसा नहीं है तो सिविलियन्स को जो तनक्वाह दी जा रही है उसमे से 400 करोड रुपए काट दीजिये। जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा यह मुल्क भ्राम तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा।

दूसरा मुझाव यह है कि हमारे यहा डिफेंस मे जो काम हा रहा है—जैसे हमारी आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्रीज जबलपुर, बगलौर, हैदराबाद मे काम कर रही है, उनके बारे मे शुक्ला जी ने बताया है कि बार के जमाने मे थोडे से नोटिस पर हमारे प्रोडक्शन मे 150 मे 200 परसेंट का इजाफा हुआ। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ देखिये—हमारी इण्डस्ट्रीज के प्रोडक्शन मे क्या हो रहा है, जो अण्डरटॉकज गवर्नमेट लेना चाहती है या लेती है वही हडताल होती है। इमलिय दोनो का कम्पैरिजन करना चाहिये—हमारे सिविलियन्स देशद्रोही का काम कर रहे हैं, इन लोगो को प्रकल घानी चाहिए। खेती की पैदावार के लिए घनाज डालने हैं, लेकिन बिजली वाले हडताल कर देते हैं, सारे बीजो को मुखा देते हैं और कहते हैं कि महगाई बढ़ गई है। इससे महगाई नहीं बढ़ेगी तो क्या बढ़ेगा?

मैं बाबू जी से कहना चाहता हूँ—वह मिलिट्री हुकूमत चला रहे हैं, थोड़ा सा सिविलियन्स में भी मिलिट्री हुकूमत चलायें। मैं बाबू जी से ऐसा क्यों कहता हूँ— वे बड़ एफिशियेंट थायमी हैं। जब मुल्क के अन्दर शूगर का कहत पड़ा था, अकाल पड़ गया था तो एक साल के अन्दर उन्होंने 100 परसेंट का इजाफा कराया था, 22 लाख टन से 44 लाख टन हो गया था, जो बोरी 500 रु० में बिकती थी, वह 120 रु० से 150 रु० के अन्दर बिकने लगी थी। अब आप एक क्षेत्र में काम कर सकते हैं तो दूसरे क्षेत्र में भी कर सकते हैं। यह उषडा थोडा सिविलियन्स पर मजबूती में चलाये। अगर ये लोग हडताल करते हैं तो मैं पब्लिक-व्हिपिंग के लिए भी मजिस्ट करता हूँ, क्योंकि इन्दिरा जी ने जो बीडा उठाया है, ये लोग उसको विरोध कर रहे हैं, उसको नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं, उनके इमेज को खत्म करना चाहते हैं, उनके साथ देश के इमेज को भी खत्म करना चाहते हैं, ये देशद्रोही हैं।

हमारे यहाँ डिफेंस और मिलिट्री में जो इक्विपमेंट होते हैं, आज जो मोडर्न इक्विपमेंट है, वह दस साल के बाद आउट-ऑफ-डेट हो जाता है। इसलिए रिसर्च के बास्ते जो 21 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है, वह अब 31 करोड़ हो गया है और आगे 43 करोड़ होने वाला है, फिर भी वह कम है। इसलिए रिसर्च पर ज्यादा खर्च करना चाहिये।

हिन्दुस्तान बहुत सी लडाइयों में हारा है, मुसलमानों के साथ हारा, इसलिए हारा कि उसके पास मोडर्न हथियार नहीं थे, जिसके पास मोडर्न हथियार नहीं होग, वह जीत नहीं सकता। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि एटम बम बनाया जाए और मैं जानता हूँ कि उसको तैयार करने के लिये बाबू जी समर्थ हैं और वह कह रहे हैं कि नेक्स्ट इलेक्शन से पहले एटम-बम का एक्सप्लोजन जरूरी है।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Dharampuram): Sir, let me, at the outset, congratulate the entire defence forces of the three wings who brought fame and victory to home. The great valour and adventurism of our Chiefs of three wings and the patriotism, sense of morale and high-spirit shown by our soldiers during the confrontation with Pakistan, have all created a record which has to be written by red letters in the annals of war strategy. All the more the wise counsel and the ablest leadership of Babuji who headed our soldiers was also responsible for our victory. His dynamism in thinking and tactfulness in execution have been appreciated by all sections of the world. He has capability of imagining all, of arranging all and of doing everything. I fervently hope that his leadership would deliver further goodness to his staff and to the country as a whole.

Our Air Force pilots proved themselves superior by doing a tremendous job which our country cannot forget.

But at the same time we should not forget their welfare also. A pilot in the Indian Air Force is getting a meagre amount as flying bounty. There is a negligible increase of Rs. 25 in the Third Pay Commission whereas a pilot in the Civil Aviation is getting several hundreds of rupees as salary and a good sum as flying bounty. I do not demand that the very same amount should be given to the Air Force pilots but there must be reasonableness in the matter of giving flying bounty.

The Pay Commission has fixed Rs 185/- as the minimum wage for peons, unskilled workers and other employees starting their career at the lowest rung of the ladder. Actually, this award is beneficial only to the higher staff whereas an infantry soldier is getting Rs. 175. Therefore, a special treatment should be given to the personnel who saved our territory and honour. I read a news item

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

I will quote from the Report—page-119:

in the papers that 2.7 lakh civil employees attached to the Defence Deptt have decided to go on strike if the pay commission's anomaly is not eliminated.

"Though the reservations have been available in Government departments for some time, in the absence of an organisation to check on the actual placements against such reservations, the results have not been very satisfactory. There is a need to interduce a suitable method by which checks can be exercised to ensure that the intended benefit does become available in practice; this problem is under study."

I am sorry to say that this Government is using them, the defence personnel, as a spare tyre in a car. Only when one wheel of a car gets punctured we think of spare tyre. Normally, we forget about it. Similarly, when war is on all glamour and importance is being given to the defence personnel but when war is over everything is forgotten. This sort of attitude of the Government certainly will not help to uphold the moral courage of our soldiers. Service personnel who retired in December 1972 batch should also be included in the new scale of pension from the time the interim report was submitted.

I do not know what they are going to do about this.

Secondly, about war widows. So many promises have been made by the Government for war widows but at the same time war widows are thrown out. The promises given by the government have not been fulfilled. For example, I would like to read out a news item under the caption 'Agony of a War widow'. It reads thus:

As far as the ex-servicemen are concerned it has been stated that about 60,000 ex-servicemen are released every year and out of these, about 45,000 ex-servicemen need help for resettlement in civilian life. About 3,500 disabled servicemen are placed in the ex-servicemen's list every year. I want to ask the government to give a categorical reply as to how many of these ex-servicemen and disabled men have so far been provided with jobs etc? Have the government got any infra-structure to see that all ex-servicemen are appointed in jobs? As soon as they left Army it became their personal problem to get jobs. Special provision should be made for the betterment of ex-servicemen. I know many cases that even the office of the Director General of Resettlement cannot help them much in the matter. Reservations for ex-servicemen have not been effectively implemented. I

"Following today's investiture ceremony of Gallantry Awards at Rashtrapati Bhavan, a 23-year-old war widow approached the Prime Minister to plead that the Government had not lived up to its promise to the war widows. Mrs. Kaur whose husband was awarded Shauryachakra posthumously for his bravery on the Ferozepur sector complained, although she had applied for the benefits promised to war widows, so far she has received nothing. Her applications for a plot of land, a gas station and a job for her father, a retired serviceman, have met with no success. Although she was one of the first to apply for the gas station, many others who applied long after her have received such agencies."

Out of this news item, two things are clear. One is that the war widows have not been given any benefits.

Secondly, even her father who is an ex-serviceman has not been given any job for a very long period. This is the way in which Government are handling the problem of war widows.

At the same time, we find that this Government can organise some private agencies to collect money or they themselves are efficient enough to collect money from the big monopolists for their election purposes; they collect money from the sugar millowners, from the cement factory owners and textile millowners....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How is that part of defence?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I am coming to the point. My point is that they can collect money in a similar way for the benefit of the war widows and those who have suffered on account of the war.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is political war and political defence. But how does it form part of the Defence Demands?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: The Tamil Nadu State was the first State which contributed Rs. 6 crores towards the benefit fund. My point is that there should be some social security for these people. The Defence Ministry should evolve social security schemes for instance insuring the lives of soldiers—for at least 10,000 personnel in a year—and the premium should be borne by the Government themselves.

Regarding the Sainik Schools also, I would submit that the contribution by the Defence Ministry to these schools is very meagre. At least 75 per cent of their total expenses must be borne by the Defence Ministry so that these schools can produce a better quality of students than at present. Our country is poor. Unemployment and poverty is vast. The crisis in the Indian economy is yet to be solved. We are committed to peace and

friendly cooperation with other countries. At the same time, we are importing aircraft and army equipment and other sophisticated equipment from foreign countries. Of course, we have to protect our territory against external aggression. At the same time, we must not forget that industrial development should go along with defence preparations.

Out of eight public sector undertakings under the Defence Ministry, seven have made improvement and declared dividend also. The paid-up capital of these companies was Rs. 85.79 crores. My suggestion is that many more industries have to be started by the Defence Ministry. We must recognise the new correlation between defence and development. In almost all countries which are now developed, there has been good correlation between defence preparations and economic development. An important reason why defence and development have to be complementary is that the basic industrial sectors which support a rapid military programme are those very sectors which sustain a modern civil and industrial economy.

Defence and development are also complementary because any armament programme forces the utilisation of idle and under utilised capacity throughout the economy. This increases production without corresponding extra investment. Further, the feeling of patriotism generated in a defence programme tends to increase managerial and labour efficiency throughout the economy and the stock of technical know-how grows very rapidly. Thus armament accelerates capital formation and rate of growth.

Moreover, the expansion of defence forces with development of industrial sector—diminishes unemployment directly as well as indirectly. Therefore, we must intensify our defence production on a large scale.

[Shri C. T. Dhandapani]

14.57 hrs.

[SHRI S. A. KADER *in the Chair*]

But what do we see? A provision has been made in the budget for 1973-74 for the air force, Rs. 215.65 crores, for the purchase of new aircraft and other stores from outside. I think it involves foreign exchange also. For all these years, why could we not start our own schemes to manufacture these aircraft, however sophisticated they may be. We are importing not only aircraft but also store equipments. For stores and equipments, we are spending Rs. 634.53 crores.

But still we are depending upon foreign countries. Once we used to get arms from the US and some other countries. From the US alone, we have got \$ 168.3 million worth of arms equipment. Now we are purchasing from Russia also.

The amount allotted to the research and development department is not sufficient. It has been stated that in 1972-73 and 1973-74, it is only Rs. 62.80 crores out of Rs. 2,808.96 crores. Even after the Chinese attack, the amount allotted to this was very much less—Rs. 5.2 crores.

The report has mentioned about some new schemes. I came across a relevant mention about the question of production. It says:

“The main difficulty with the defence research and development particularly where manufacture of new equipment is concerned is that the procedural matters consume an inordinate time for the product to roll out of the assembly line and to be issued to the user unit. If this period goes to 7-8 years, as in the case of the L-70 anti-aircraft gun, it becomes outdated by the time the user units put it into service”.

The Defence R & D has now been in existence for well over ten years.

Some funds have been sanctioned and, therefore, Government should consider appointing a high power committee to evaluate and assess the work of defence R & D done so far and to recommend how it could be streamlined and how the work of R & D in the public and private sectors could be co-ordinated with defence R & D, because we are now sending Indian-built aircraft abroad to get an ostensibly impartial opinion on its performance characteristics.

Development of ancillaries should be given priority under the small-scale sector. Government are committed to the development of small scale industry which removes unemployment to some extent and provides self-employment to young technical graduates and engineers and educated unemployed. There is a strong feeling in these circles that they could get a much more substantial share in defence supplies than what they are getting hitherto.

A large percentage of production of ancillaries is at present done by some of the monopoly houses. This should be given over completely to the small scale industry.

Before I say something about the problem, that is a State problem, I want to say about this naval force. Now, an overwhelming percentage of Indian trade is being carried in ships through the sea-lane of the Indian ocean. An attack from the sea is more dangerous to the freedom of India than any threat from across the land frontiers, and if India remains weak on the sea, if it is not organised to meet the threat, there is a possibility of the naval powers continuously exercising pressure to gain their political objectives.

15 hrs.

As far as the navy is concerned, India's defence burden is at 3.5 per cent of its GNP of which the navy gets only 10 per cent. The coast and

inland defence should be strengthened. We must keep open our sea lanes, and we must assist the developing countries that look to India. There must be a surveillance of foreign warships on the ocean. These are the important factors which we have to consider seriously and do something. At the same time, we have been demanding a dockyard at Tuticorin so that we can establish our forces there at the southern end of our country. So, the Government should consider this aspect also.

There is another thing. There is a strong feeling that defence was neglected in the early years of planning. Without industrialisation there can be no real defence. This correct long-term view of defence ignored the possible short term threat to security, with the result that in less than 25 years, five military aggressions were committed against this country. Each aggression was necessarily followed by a sudden spurt in defence expenditure thus upsetting the entire planning process.

Mr. P. V. R. Rao—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Just two minutes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, as a compromise.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Mr. P. V. R. Rao, the ex-Defence Secretary, said that "our exercise in planning and implementation in the sphere of defence had lacked urgency and proper sense of priorities."

Finally, before I conclude, I want to submit a most important matter which is alarming Tamil Nadu. And that is the imposition of Hindi. Not only this Government but the Members coming from the Congress are very happy that they are introducing

Hindi among the non-Hindi people. But I want to warn them this is not good. You may be happy over this, but, the same time, we are going to see the consequences in the very near future. It has been stated that "instructions have been issued to all offices under the Ministry of Defence to permit the use of Hindi as an optional medium for answering question papers in all departmental examinations conducted for Class III and IV posts." Secondly, "Hindi classes have been organised in all Units. Service officers are required to pass a preliminary test in Hindi. The basic examinations for promotion of Other Ranks are Army 3rd, 2nd and 1st Class Certifications of Education Examinations which are held in Hindi." As far as Tamil is concerned, you know it is a pure language. It is not at all mixed up with any other language. But other languages are mixed with Sanskrit and they may find it easy to learn Hindi. But as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, it is difficult for them, and the Central Government is purposely imposing Hindi on our people. The soldiers coming from Tamil Nadu find it difficult, but at the same time, the soldiers coming from the Hindi areas do not find it difficult because it is their mother-tongue. If you impose Hindi purposely and want only...

AN HON. MEMBER: Deliberately—

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: ... certainly we are not going to work for the integration. On the contrary, it is going to be disintegration in this country. Saying these words, I conclude.

श्री शंकर देव (बीदर) : महापति महोदय, अभी तक जितने भी भाषण मैंने सुने हैं, उनसे मुझे यही लगा कि सब माननीय सदस्यों के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, नैगबल बेसिस पर, सोचा जा रहा है और इस बात

[श्री शंकर देव]

को भुला दिया गया है क यह देश विश्व का एक हिस्सा है। जब तक विश्व में शान्ति नहीं है, तब तक हिन्दुस्तान में शान्ति नहीं होगी चाहे हम हिन्दुस्तान के डिफेंस पर 1600 करोड़ रुपये तो क्या 3200 करोड़ रुपये भी खर्च कर दें।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र की नेटवर्क रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक इस वक्त विश्व के सभी राष्ट्रों के द्वारा 200 बिलियन डॉलर प्रतिरक्षा पर खर्च किये जा रहे हैं। अगर हम प्रति-दिन खर्च का हिसाब लगाए तो विश्व भर में 375 करोड़ रुपये प्रति-दिन डिफेंस पर खर्च किये जा रहे हैं। सूर्य के पूर्व से निकल कर पश्चिम में छिप जाने तक विश्व के सब राष्ट्रों के पोलिटिकल लीडर्स विश्व की गरीब जनता का खून चूस कर, टैक्स के द्वारा वसूल कर के, 375 करोड़ रुपये प्रतिरक्षा के नाम पर खर्च कर देते हैं और वह सब खर्च गरीबों पर लाद दिया जाता है। जब मैंने हिसाब लगाया, तो मालूम हुआ कि विश्व भर में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति पर प्रतिरक्षा के नाम पर करीब 400 रुपये का बोझ पड़ रहा है। इस का मतलब यह है कि एक भूखे और नगरे व्यक्ति की रक्षा के लिये 400 रुपये के उम आदमी को रखा जा रहा है, जिस के हाथ में गन है। इसमें ज्यादा दिल्लगी और मजाक क्या हो सकता है ?

भारत आज में दस साल पहले प्रतिरक्षा पर 800 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करता था, लेकिन आज यह डबल हो गया है— 1600 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। अगर वे इसी तरह बढ़ता चला गया तो मालूम नहीं, कुछ समय बाद वह कितना हो जायेगा। लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि हमारी बेसिक रीच। कुछ गलती है। हम समझते कि अस्त्र-शस्त्रों से ही शान्ति हो सकती है। इस बारे में हम में बहुसंख्यक से सोचना पड़ेगा।

यूनेस्को की एक रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

“The world on an average spends Rs. 750 a year to teach a child how to read and, a little later in life, Rs. 58,500 a year to teach him how to shoot.”

हिन्दुस्तान एक आइडियलिस्टिक कन्ट्री रहा है, जब कि दुनिया के समस्त राष्ट्र प्रैग्मेटिक उपयोगितावादी, रहे हैं—वे हमेशा अपना हित ही देखते रहे हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान को दुनिया के मामले अपनी मिसाल और अपना आदर्श पेश करना पड़ेगा। जब तक कोई व्यक्ति या राष्ट्र सामने न आये, तब तक विश्व का बचाव नहीं हो सकता है।

मूझे अमरीका जाना पड़ा और मैं बहुत दिनों तक वहाँ रहा। मैंने देखा कि वहाँ पर तमाम साइंटिफिक फैसिलिटीज हैं और सुख-चैन के सब साधन उपलब्ध हैं। लेकिन मैंने यह भी देखा कि अगर कोई पैसेजर प्लेन भी आवाज करता हुआ ऊपर से गुजर जाता तो बहुत से अमरीकन बिना देखे ही, यह मोच कर कि कहीं वह रक्षा का प्लेन तो नहीं है, ट्रेन्चिंग में घुम जाते थे। इसमें ज्यादा बदकिस्मती की बात और क्या हो सकती है ?

मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आनरेबल मैम्बरजें कुछ जानते नहीं हैं। वे सब कुछ जानते हैं लेकिन इस के बावजूद इस बात का रेपीटासिन होना चाहिए। हम राम का नाम लेते हैं। एक बार राम का नाम लेने से भी काम चल सकता है, लेकिन हम तो सौ और हजार बार राम का नाम लेते हैं। हम इस लिए इस बात का रूमिग होना चाहिए। इस हाऊस के सदस्य पढ़ें-लिखें समझदार हैं। हम भारतीय संस्कृति के अनुयायी हैं। भारतीय संस्कृति हमेशा सत्य, अहिंसा, प्रेम, दया, कल्याण, कोआपरेशन, सद्भावना, आतृत्व भावना और विवरश्रेम का सम्बन्ध देती रही है।

हमारा कर्तव्य है कि हम आत्म चिन्तन करे । मैं हिन्दुस्तान के लिये नहीं बोल रहा हूँ मैं विश्व के लिये बोल रहा हूँ ।

माननीय प्रति रक्षा मंत्री के विचारों को मैं ने कई बार सुना है । उनका साहित्य भी पढ़ने का मौका मुझे मिला है । जब मैं उन का साहित्य पढ़ता हूँ तो गदगद हो जाता हूँ । उन के भाषण सुनता हूँ तो मैं भावना में आ जाता हूँ । समझता हूँ भारतीय संस्कृति का इतना पुजारी, इतना बड़ा भक्त इन तमाम तत्वज्ञानों को अपने दिमाग में रख हुए है । हम उन से ऐसी भाषा रखने है कि कोई ऐसी पालिसी ईवान्व की जाए कोई ऐसा तरीका निकाला जाय कि हमारा प्रति रक्षा का बजट कम होता चला जाय न कि बढ़ता चला जाय ।

एह माननीय सदस्य सारी प्रार्थी को डिमंड किया जाय ।

श्री शंकर बेब वह तो हमारा लक्ष्य है ही ।

इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि जब तक विश्व के अंदर तमाम राष्ट्र मिल कर एक न हो जाय, वैसी एक व्यवस्था न हो जाय, वैसा एक आर्डर न हो जाय, वैसा एक कानून न बन जाय तब तक शांति नहीं हो सकता है । हम यह समझ रहे हैं कि हम डिफेंस का खर्चा बढ़ाते चले जा रहे हैं, अभी रेडडी साहब ने कहा कि प्रति रक्षा का बजट और भी ज्यादा इस से दुगुना होना चाहिए, वह यह समझ रहे हैं कि अगर हम अस्त्र-शस्त्रों का डेर कर देंगे तो शायद उससे शांति मिलेगी । लेकिन अस्त्र-शस्त्रों के डेर के अंदर शांति नहीं बल्कि शांति है बल्ड की युनिटी के अंदर, बल्ड के एक आर्डर के अंदर, विश्व की एक सरकार लाने के अंदर ही शांति है ।  
(व्यवधान) . . . .

सभापति महोदय, बहुत ही गभीरता के साथ सोच विचार करके मैं इन तमाम लोगों के लिये एक यही मुझाव दे सकता हूँ कि विश्व की एकता के लिये कुछ न कुछ सोचने के लिये हम को एक सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री एक पृथक मंत्रालय कायम करना पड़ेगा । उसे आप कह सकते मिनिस्ट्री फार इटरनेशनल अडरस्टैंडिंग, मिनिस्ट्री फार बल्ड पीस थार वन बल्ड कुछ भी कह सकते है । तो इस तरह की मिनिस्ट्री काय होगी चाहिए क्यों कि वन बल्ड और प्रति रक्षा मंत्रालय इन दोनों का एक संबंध है इसलिये मैं यह कह रहा हूँ । (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय माननीय सदस्य वन बल्ड गवर्नमेंट के लिये बाल रहे है ।

श्री शंकर बेब हिन्दुस्तान विश्व का एक अंग है यह मैं पहले क' चुका हूँ इसलिये हिन्दुस्तान को भी इस के ऊपर गभीरता से सोचना पड़ेगा । अगर हिन्दुस्तान इस के अंदर इनीशिएटिव ले सकता है तो यूनाइटेड नेशंस की भी गवर्न कर सकता है यूनाइटेड नेशंस को भी गाइड कर सकता है ।  
United Nations is United Nations of nations like India and other nations.  
सेपरेट मिनिस्ट्री नहीं हो सकती तो एक छोटी सी राय में पेश कर सकता हूँ जिस को माननीय प्रति रक्षा मंत्री नोट करे । वह यह है कि हम ने नेशनल इटीप्रेशन कोसिल बनाई । इसी बसिस पर एक छोटी सी इटरनेशनल इटीप्रेशन कोसिल हो जाय । नेशनल इटीप्रेशन कोसिल जिस तरह से सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर नेशनल सालिडैरिटी लाने का प्रयत्न करती है उसी तरह ने (व्यवधान)  
मैं सिफ इतना ही अत से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर डिफेंस के खर्च को कम करना है या खत्म करना है तो कम से कम इटर नेशनल इटीप्रेशन कोसिल को बना कर के कुछ न



[श्री शंकर देव]

कुछ काम किया जाये तो अवश्य ही यह मिशन हमारे आसपास के जितने देश है उन में विश्व प्रेम, भ्रातृत्व भावना और गुडविल मिशन को ले कर जा सकता है और उन में भ्रातृत्व भावना ज्यादा बढेगी तो जाहिर है कि हमारे डिफेंस के खर्च कम हो सकते हैं और खत्म भी हो सकते हैं। नहीं तो अगर शत्रु को ही बढ़ाते चले जायेंगे तो हम तो यही समझेंगे कि पहले जमाने में जो जगली लाग थे वह लोग ककड़ों और पन्थरा में लडते थे आज के जमाने में बड़े बड़े शत्रुओं में लडते हैं तो वह लोग छोटे जगली लोग थे, यह बड़े जगली लोग हैं, इतना ही मैं कहना। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं प्रति रक्षा मंत्री में यह कहूंगा कि इस के ऊपर भा वह साचें। मैं न जो कुछ भी कहा वह इसी दृष्टि से कहा है कि नेशनल रेडिस पर सोचते हुए आप इन्टरनेशनल प्रवाइड आफ व्य को भी अपने दिमाग में रखें और उस के ऊपर भी सोचें। इस से अधिक और कुछ नहीं हो सकता कि वन वर्ल्ड गवर्नमेंट हो जाये। मैं इतना भी कहने हुए आप के विचारों को वृत्त करना चाहता हूँ। यह हमारा नशन ही नेशन नहीं है। जब तक कि विश्व एक न हो जाये क्यों कि विश्व का ही एक हिस्सा हिन्दुस्तान है, विश्व को आप पहचन रखिए उन के बाद नेशन को, इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सभापति महोदय का धन्यवाद देना हूँ कि बहुत ही शान्ति के साथ मुझे बोलने की अनुमति दी।

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY** (Kendrapara) Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Defence Ministry so many high falutin praises have been showered on the achievements of the Indian army in Bangladesh that I do not wish to add my quota to it lest it would be considered superuous. But the entire credit for it has been exclusively claimed by Field Marshal Manekshaw in such a sweeping manner that all the contributions of the people, the Indian Army

and the Government of India have been completely overlooked. Field Marshal Manekshaw is on record to have said that had he opted for Pakistan the result of the Indo-Pakistan war would have been otherwise

**AN HON MEMBER.** That was a joke

**SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY** No self-respecting Field Marshal of a country should indulge in such kind of silly jokes. A report says

“A high Defence source laughed away the Field Marshal’s remark about India’s likely defeat in the event of Sam Manekshaw’s commanding the Pakistani Army and said the report itself made it clear the Field-Marshal was talking in a lighter vein”

Whether he was speaking in a lighter vein, whether in levity or in seriousness, my submission is that no self-respecting Field Marshal of a country should indulge in such kind of levity. I wish the Minister here to record his displeasure at such kind of statements. We cannot afford to have such kind of Field Marshals who, in a kind of narcissistic indulgence carry these jokes too far

There is another matter I wish to invite the attention of the House to before I come to offer my remarks on the budget proper, and it is thus. Or late, it seems, our defence organisation has become so lax that our operational plans even during the war are being known much in advance of the date of the action. In this context, I would invite the attention of the hon. Minister to a talk which the ex-Defence Secretary, Shri Rao, delivered on “India’s

defence policy organisation since Independence" where he is reported to have said:

"As you know, in Delhi, more secrets have, or at least had, a habit of leaking out at the top." Mr. Rao went on to say that the plan had travelled. To his utter surprise he received a phone call on behalf of the President enquiring whether our troops had gone into action on the Amritsar front according to the 'top secret' plan.

This is how top secret plans are leaking from the defence organisation. It pains one to consider how our defence organisation has come to this coffee club status where top secret operational plans are being released to the press and the politicians. In that context I would like the hon. Minister to throw some light, whether the Government accepts what their ex-Defence Secretary has said or they disown it.

Coming to the Report, it suffers from a defect paucity of facts relating to the arms of our defence in the name of secrecy. This kind of secrecy inhibits Parliament from getting a correct view of our Defence establishment or a realistic appraisal of our Defence Plan. For instance it is known that Pakistan is now acquiring the British Chieftain tank which is the best tank comparable with the American M. 60. Pakistan is acquiring this tank through Iran. The other day the Minister of Defence Production Shri Shukla had announced in this House that a new tank was in the offing. I searched in vain through the report to find a glimpse of this but I do not find any mention about it. If I look through this report to know if we have got enough anti-tank mines this report does not provide any answer. My submission is that unless Parliament knows the real extent of our Defence preparedness, our inadequacies, how are we going to have a Defence Plan and

how are we going to contribute in any way towards the formulation of such a Defence Plan? Therefore, my submission is that our report henceforth should not suffer from such kind of inadequacy in the name of society. The whole Press is full of stories relating to the Defence Establishment and military hardwares. The minutest details relating to our Defence forces are being published in so many journals. These throw much light on this topic but not the Report which is being presented to Parliament.

Having said this, it should be said to the credit of the Government, we as a peace-loving nation, pledged to usher in democratic socialism, spend the least of our G.N.P. on Defence. The Report mentions that India's expenditure on Defence in 1970 was computed at 3.4 per cent. In 1972-73 also we had maintained almost the same proportion. For a comparative analysis, I am quoting the following figures of Defence expenditure by other Asian countries. It will be seen that India is spending the least.

China's budget is never known. But according to the observers of Chinese Military Affairs, China is spending 10 per cent of G.N.P. on its Defence forces. Indonesia having no defence commitments of as extensive nature as that of India is spending 43 per cent of G.N.P. on its Defence forces. Pakistan is spending 42 per cent, Japan is spending 9.50 per cent whereas we are hardly spending 3 per cent of our G.N.P. on our Defence establishments.

While this is a correct policy, and valuable resources ought not to be spent on unproductive hardwares and a ceiling should be fixed on our Defence expenditure, it should be our endeavour within our limited resources to increase the tail to teeth ratio of our Defence organisation. But when we look at the Report, what do we find? The narrations are completely opposed to the orientation.

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

Here we find on page 11 of the Report:

"The greater part of the outlay on Defence is taken up by such fixed commitments as pay, allowances, accommodation, transport and maintenance. The on going programmes also absorb a substantial amount. Only a small proportion of the budget is, therefore, available for new programmes and projects."

This is exactly my demand. While I quite appreciate that we must fix a ceiling on our defence expenditure and should spend as less of our GNP as possible on military hardware, we must see that it is put to real use and our tail to teeth ratio is increased. But on the other hand, we find that most of its expenditure goes for fattening the tail without sharpening the teeth. But in the wake of the post-Bangladesh developments, with the increasing aggressive posture of Pakistan encouraged by military aids from China, from USA, from Iran and may be from USSR, we must have a fresh look at the situation.

The Chief of Army Staff, Gen. G. S. Bewoor is on record to have said in an interview to Lok Raj in February, 1973:

"Despite the fact that the Indian Army is regarded strong, it did need weapons and improvement in training."

Now, I ask in all humility, with this kind of achievement, how are you going to improve training and how are you going to improve ordnance factories to produce new weapons?

In the wake of recent alarming reports on the rapid multi-dimensional increase in the naval strength of some of our neighbouring countries, the need for a versatile and powerful naval force becomes urgent and unavoidable. How are you going to

get it? Barring a few recent acquisitions, most of our Navy's ships have already served enough time and have already done enough service to join the mothball fleet. Our VIKRANT, the pride of our Navy is 12 years old. Her weaponry have become obsolescent, if not obsolete. DELHI is 42 years old—old enough to find a place in a naval museum. Even 'MYSORE' is 16 years old. We need destroyers and anti-aircraft frigates and anti-submarine frigates which have become antiquated.

Even our Air Force needs modernisation. According to military observers:

"If the Pakistan Air Force continues modernising at its current pace, while we confine our response to a few score replacement aircraft, by 1975, the P.A.F. will nearly surpass the I.A.F. in capability."

Technological progress being what it is, conventional weapons are getting out of date every day and it is possible we are found wanting in certain weapons and equipments in relation to our adversary. In that context, a thorough study of our weaponry vis-à-vis Pakistan Army based on the experiences of 1971 war must be undertaken.

I am reminded, on the eve of retirement of Field Marshal Manekshaw, the Chief of Army Staff had said in his own words that "some of the fat of the Army should be shedded." I do not know what he meant by shedding of the fat. Perhaps, he referred to the reorganisation of Indian Army in the context that the tail to teeth ratio bears no relation.

Therefore, while it will be a patriotic duty to support these Demands, I would only beg of the hon. Minister not to be complacent and not to rest on his oars of achievements in Bangladesh but to really modernise Indian Army so that it emerges as a force not only for meeting aggression but also for ensuring peace.

श्री अकरनाथ विद्यालंकार (बडीगढ) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे इस बात की ख़ुशी है कि डिफेंस के बजट पर जो श्री बक्ता बोले हैं, चाहे कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से या अपोजीशन की तरफ से, उनकी काफी कास्ट्रक्टिव एप्रोच रही है। वह जो एक तरीका होता था हर एक बात को बुरा बताने का, उसकी इन्तेमाल नहीं किया गया है। मैं समझता हूँ इस प्रकार का यह पहला मौका है जिसके लिए हमारे रक्षा मंत्री और हमारे रक्षा उत्पादन मंत्री मुबारकबाद के मुस्तहक है।

रक्षा का मवाल एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है और काफी पेचीदा है। हम अब तक बहुत कुछ विचार करते रहे हैं कि पाकिस्तान से हमारा विरोध है, हमारी दृष्टि ज्यादातर उधर जाती है या कुछ चाहना की तरफ जाती है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि पाकिस्तान के साथ पिछले दिनों में जैसा हमारा विरोध रहा और जैसा अब भी चल रहा है, उससे पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर काफी खतरा है तथा चाहना के सम्बन्ध में भी हमारे दिल में काफी आशकाये हैं। लेकिन हमें रक्षा मन्त्रालय की रक्षा के सम्बन्ध में एक नीति अपनाने हुए जो एशिया का एक राजनीतिक म्तर है, जो राजनीतिक चिन्नपट है उसके ऊपर ज्यादा विस्तार से विचार करना चाहिए और हमें उसी दृष्टि से अपनी रक्षा की नीति अपनानी चाहिए। इसमें एक बात बहुत साफ हो रही है जो नजर नहीं आती है कि हमारी कितनी भी इच्छाये हो, हम कितना ही चाहते हो कि हम भारत के इस उपमहाद्वीप में शांति स्थापित कर सकें और उसके लिए हमें प्रयत्न जारी रखने चाहिए, इससे मे सहमत हू लेकिन ऐसा नजर आ रहा है, स्पष्ट रूप से नजर आ रहा है कि दुनिया की कुछ ताकतें इस बात पर तुली हुई हैं कि भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में शांति नहीं होने देगे। इस समय जो नीति पाकिस्तान में अपनाई जा रही है, अमरीका और कुछ

दूसरे देशों की तरफ से जो हथियार दिए जा रहे हैं और इस बल की कोशिश की जा रही है कि इतने हथियार पाकिस्तान को दिये जाये कि वह पूरी तरह से हथियारबद हो जाये और एक पैरिटी स्थापित हो जाये। उसके आस पास के देशों को भी हथियार दिए गए हैं, भूमाल के तौर पर यह कोशिश है कि ईरान में इतने हथियारों की सामग्री इकट्ठा कर दी जाये कि उससे पाकिस्तान को भी मदद मिले और यदि आवश्यक हो तो एशिया के दूसरे देशों में भी उनको इन्तेमाल किया जा सके। अमरीका की यह एक बहुत ही खतरनाक नीति है। इसलिए हमें भी अपनी डिफेंस की नीति बनाने हुए इस बात को ध्यान में रखना है कि दुनिया के यह देश जो एक तरह की गुटबन्दी कर रहे हैं और हमारे लिए रक्षा की समस्याओं को पेचीदा कर रहे हैं उसका हमें मुकाबला करना है। उस दृष्टि से मे समझता हूँ मेने मित्र शंकर देव जी ने विश्व शांति और विश्व एकता का उल्लेख किया है। वह बहुत अच्छी बातें हैं और हम उस नीति पर चलते रहे हैं उनको हम पसन्द करते हैं लेकिन दुनिया में जो रियलिटीज़ हैं उनको सामने रखते हुए और देखते हुए हमें उन बातों के लिए तैयार होना पड़ेगा। इस समय जो हमारा रक्षा का बजट बहुत ज्यादा नहीं है वह और ज्यादा बढ़ता जाये उसके लिए भी हमें तैयार रहना पड़ेगा और जो हमारी रक्षा की तैयारियां हैं उनमें किसी प्रकार की कजूसी या भित्थयिता नहीं रखनी होगी। इस मामले में कजूसी को छोड़ कर पूरी तरह से हमें तैयारी रखनी पड़ेगी।

इस दृष्टि से हम देखते हैं हमारे रक्षा मन्त्रालय का जो कुल बजट है उसका 60 फीसदी हमारी थल सेना, हमारी आर्मी के लिए है, एयर फोर्स के लिए केवल 20 फीसदी है और नैवी के लिए केवल 5 फीसदी है। एक जमाना था जब हम ज्यादातर अ पनी

## [ श्री अमरनाथ विधानकार ]

थल सेना को मजबूत करने थे । आज भी उसकी आवश्यकता है और महत्व है जिसकी हम कम नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि हमारे देश की एक विशेष स्थिति है और जो हमारा बार्डर है वह बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा है । उसके लिए हमारी थल सेना की आवश्यकता तो है ही साथ ही साथ जो हमारा समुद्री बार्डर है वह भी बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा है जिसके लिए हमें बहुत बड़ी नेवी की भी आवश्यकता है । नेवी के लिए पूरे बजट में केवल 5 फीसदी दिया गया है जबकि हम देखते हैं कि हमारा देश तीन तरफ से समुद्र से घिरा हुआ है तथा कई दूसरे देश इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि अपना समुद्र में इन्फ्लूएन्स लायें । जिस समय हमारा पाकिस्तान के साथ युद्ध हो रहा था उस समय जिस प्रकार अमरीका अपना सातवा बंडा लाया था उसमें भागे आने वाली आशनाओं का हमें सकेत मिलता है । ऐसी दशा में हमें सचेत होना चाहिए और इस बात का विशेष प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि हमारी जो नेवी है वह हममें भी ज्यादा मजबूत हो । अभी जैसा कि श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त ने कहा कि ईरान के शाह ने इस बात को कहा है कि हमारा फ्रंटियर जो है वह इंडियन ओशन तक है । उमलिए जो हम चाहते हैं, अगर मागर में शान्ति स्थापित की जाये, उस शान्ति को वे स्थापित होना देना नहीं चाहते हैं । इसलिए हमारे लिए मजबूरी हो जाती है कि हम अपनी नेवी को और ज्यादा मजबूत करें ।

साथ ही साथ हमें अपनी एयर फोर्स को भी मजबूत करना है । इस दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूँ एयर फोर्स और नेवी पर जो परसेन्टेज रखा गया है, हमारे कुल रक्षा बजट का वह कुछ इम्बैलेन्स है और उसको बढ़ाने की जरूरत है । मैं इस बात से तो सहमत हूँ और मुझे प्रसन्नता भी है कि हम बहुत तेजी से तरक्की कर रहे हैं । यह कहना

तो बहुत आसान है जैसा कि कब कुछ लोगो ने कहा कि जो भी कुछ होना चाहिए उससे कम हुआ है लेकिन हमें देखना चाहिए कि कहां से हम चले थे और कहा तक हम पहुंचे हैं तथा कहा तक पहुंचना है । इस दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूँ हमारे देश की प्रगति काफी तेज है । इसमें एक बड़ी बात यह है कि जनता का भरोसा बड़ा है, हमारा रक्षा मंत्रालय, और हमारी सेनाएं काफी सजग हैं, सचेत हैं, काफी मजबूत हैं । आज देश में एक आत्म-विश्वास पैदा हुआ है कि दुनिया का कोई देश या कोई ताकत यदि हम पर आक्रमण करना चाहे तो हम उसका पूरा मकाबला कर सकते हैं । इस बात को हमें खुशी है । लेकिन साथ-साथ हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसे विरोधी दल भी हैं जो गलत प्रोपेगैंडा करने हैं लोगो में अशका उत्पन्न करते हैं कि हमारे यहां कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, हम बहुत कमजोर हैं, हम हार जायेंगे । जनमत और कुछ दूसरी पार्टिज के नाग दस प्रकार के हैं । मैं समझता हूँ उनको दस बात में सचेत होना चाहिए और इस प्रकार का वातावरण देश में उत्पन्न नहीं करना चाहिए जिससे लोगो का हौमला कमजोर हो । यह चीज देश के लिए बड़ी खतरनाक है । यह दर्शनाह है । इसके खिलाफ देश में हमें हौसला पैदा करना चाहिए, देश में आत्मविश्वास पैदा करना चाहिए कि हमारा देश बहुत मजबूत है ।

हमारे देश को जो आडिनम फेडरलज है वह काफी अच्छा काम करनी है । पिछले युद्ध में जिस प्रकार से, हमारी सेनाओं के जो तीन अंग हैं उनका आपस में कोऑर्डिनेशन हुआ वह बहुत ही अच्छे में डालने वाला है । सारी दुनिया को उमने अच्छे में डाला । इसलिए जो हमारी रक्षा नीति है उसको और आगे बढ़ाते हुए उसकी भावना को हमें कायम रखना है और ऐसी कोऑर्डिनेटेड पालिसी बनानी है जिससे तीनों जो हमारे अंग हैं वह आपस में मिलकर अच्छी तरह से

काम कर मके तथा हमारी रक्षा नीति और भी सुदृढ़ हो सके। मैं खास तौर पर इस बात की और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ हम बहुत कुछ सामान तैयार कर रहे हैं उससे मैं सहमत हूँ और मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने बार बार विश्वास दिलाया है, इस बात को इम्प्रेस किया है कि हमें सेल्फ-एफीसिएन्सी चाहिए, हमें आत्मनिर्भरता चाहिए वह एक बहुत बड़ी चीज है और उसने हमारे देश के मागेल को बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ाया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सबसे ज्यादा आत्मनिर्भरता डिफेंस में उत्पन्न की जा रही है और यह कर्नी भी चाहिए, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो सामान तैयार होता है उसमें स्पेयर के लिए विशेष काम करना चाहिए। थोड़ा सा हमें ऐसा आश्रम होता है कि काफी सख्या में स्पेयर को तैयार करने की जो योजना है उसमें कहीं न कहीं थोड़े से गैम्स हैं जिनका पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है।

वैसे तो बहुत मारी बात बहने के लिए है लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि डिफेंस वा जो हमारा काम है उस काम को तो वह करता ही है और आगे भी करेगा लेकिन उसके साथ साथ यह जरूरी बात है कि हमारी इंडस्ट्रियल वेम भी बनें। कोई भी देश तब तक तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है जब तक कि उसकी इंडस्ट्रियल वेम न हो। अतः तरह में पेट्रोकेमिकल्स है मेटालर्जी, और दूसरी ब्रांचें हैं उनमें भी काफी तरक्की होनी चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे जो मंत्रालय हैं वह भी डिफेंस के साथ पूरी तरह से कोऑर्डिनेट करे ताकि इन चीजों में भी तरक्की हो सके। टेक्निकल ट्रेनिंग को भी कोऑर्डिनेट करना चाहिए। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि इस कोऑर्डिनेशन की हमारे देश में बहुत आवश्यकता है और इस तरफ बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

जिस समय लड़ाई चलती है, उस समय तो सिविल डिफेंस की बहुत

जरूरत महसूस की जाती है और उस की बहुत चर्चा होती है, लेकिन जब लड़ाई न हो रही हो, तो उस समय हम सिविल डिफेंस को भूल जाते हैं और उसके लिए कोई तैयारी नहीं करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लड़ाई के वक्त हम जो भावना उत्पन्न करते हैं और सिविल डिफेंस के लिए, जिस तरह की तैयारी करते हैं, उसका शान्तिकाल में भी जारी रखना चाहिए और इस सम्बन्ध में योजनाएँ बनानी चाहिए।

फील्ड मार्शल मानेकशाह द्वारा कही गई कुछ बातों के बारे में यहाँ चर्चा हुई है। यह इस बात की निशानी है कि हमारे मिलिटरी आफिसर्स में जो भावना है, वह आम लोगों की भावना में बिल्कुल भिन्न है और हमारे मिलिटरी आफिसर्स देश की भावनाओं में बिल्कुल अछूते पड़े हुए हैं। जो आफिसर जनता की भावना और जमाने की स्पिरिट को समझता है, वह इस प्रकार की बात नहीं कह सकता है। इसलिए इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि हमारी सेना में डेमात्रेटिक स्पिरिट को लाया जाये और हमारे मिलिटरी के लोगों की भावनाओं को आम जनता की भावनाओं के मताधिक बनाने की कोशिश की जाये। यह बहुत बड़ा काम है और इस की बहुत आवश्यकता है। रक्षा मंत्रालय को इस दिशा में कदम उठाना चाहिए।

डिफेंस इन्स्टीट्यूट में जो आफिसर्स काम करते हैं, उनमें भी अफमरशाही या नौकरशाही की भावना नहीं होनी चाहिए, बल्कि उनमें यह भावना हो कि वे वर्कर्स के साथ, काम करने वालों के साथ, मीठे सम्बन्ध स्थापित करें। यह हमारी रक्षा नीति का एक आवश्यक अंग होना चाहिए। इस के बिना हमें काफी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvat-tupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Defence.

Sir, it is not possible for anybody to approach this subject with a sense of levity or in a sense of light-heartedness, or in a spirit of 'political sword-crossing'.

Recalling what had happened in the vital life-and-death confrontation of 1971, one is certainly inevitably overwhelmed with a feeling of heavy indebtedness for the great contributions that the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Personnel have made towards the preservation of the various democratic systems and the freedom of our country. Therefore, unlike when discussing the demands of other Ministries, I for one, am not inclined to refer to the performance of any particular personnel in the military cadre any matter relating to promotion or individual grievances, or to cast any aspersion on anybody which may hurt the sentiments of anybody.

Now, Sir, I am not going into the technical aspects of the Defence strategy. I think, these are matters in regard to which many of us are not certainly adepts, if I may say so; at any rate, I am not so. The technical aspects of the armoury to be used, the ammunition to be used, the equipments to be acquired etc. are all matters which can profitably be left to the experts to consider and to decide.

It is the overall view of the way the defence establishment and the defence endeavour are developing—that I am interested in the political assessment of the whole thing. When I come to that the first question that arises is whether there is a need for a massive defence effort. On this point I respectfully differ from the approach I found in the speeches of the spokesmen of CPM and CPI. The spokesman of the CPM went to the extent of saying there is no danger of

attack on this country and, therefore, there need be no concerted effort for defence strengthening. My friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta, though he did not spell out in these terms, put forth a question: Why should we concentrate on this so much and whether or not things which happened in the course of last year have altered the picture so much so that we should change our defence strategy, and mentioned, particularly, the Indo-Soviet Treaty. He said things have considerably changed and, as such, we can take an arm-chair attitude.

I would like to say that I entirely differ from that approach—an approach whereby you consign the interests of defence to any other country, however, friendly it may be and to take an attitude in the fortuitous circumstances of the other being properly behaving and we, therefore, need not be very much prepared. It is a highly suicidal attitude which we cannot afford to take.

During the days of friendship with China when we were saying 'Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai' nobody expected that there would be an onslaught from the Chinese side. In the first chapter it has been spelt out in detail as to how the contours of the international sphere are such as should put us on the alert. We find Pakistan is arming and more divisions are being equipped. Bangladesh, of course, is a friendly nation at the time, but that does not mean we should not be prepared. China in spite of our persuasion is arming itself considerably and is not giving any intention of going to be friendly with us. The politics of Indian ocean and the rivalry between the nations is not something which is likely to put us on the case. Therefore, taking everything into consideration it is absolutely necessary for this country, which in the course of the last 25 years had to pass through five wars, to be on the alert and to pay any price for that in order that a national humiliation may not be inflicted on us. It is from that side that I am approaching this question. When

anybody gives a counsel of the country being able to remain unaware, as the CPM spokesman did, my humble submission is that it is a counsel of defeatism and danger to the nation. The philosophy which says that a socialist country cannot attack and, therefore, even if it is an attack it will not be an attack because it is a socialist country, this is a philosophy which we have to throw down to the limb of contempt

Approaching this question like this the Demand of Rs. 1,700 crores on the Defence side is something which nobody will grudge to vote for, and voting for this Demand is to compliment the Ministry for the way the affairs of Defence have been pursued. This is something new which is perceptible in the approach

If one would go through the report of the Ministry, one would find that there is in the first place an integrated approach, with external policy on the one side, defence preparedness and defence strategy on the other and internal industrial development on the third side, all the three aspects getting integrated and being viewed as part of the same pattern. This is an integrated approach, and again for the first time, we find a planned approach to the whole thing and a projected plan for the future and preparation within the resource, available. I do not want to say anything more than that on this.

One important aspect on which I would particularly comment is the effort that is being made for indigenisation of our services and for making our services and the ordnance side of it self-sufficient. Here, I must particularly compliment the Ministry. One cannot but read with a certain measure of thrill when the report says that 1971-72 and 1972-73 have placed the record in the matter of ordnance production, with about 1,15,000 workers and with a production to the tune of about Rs. 177 crores worth of material. The report also points out that certain factories have accounted for

their full capability and have even exceeded that in some cases. During 1971-72 the production has gone up to the extent of about 15 per cent and then during the next year it has gone up by 200 per cent. This is a matter on which we have got to give every credit to the Ministry and the Administration which has accomplished this, along with this, we have also to give complete credit and acclamation to the workers who carried out this magnificent job in the defence of this country

Therefore, we are proceeding to the stage of self-sufficiency in this matter. A variety of materials is being produced here, and an effort is being made to rely less and less on foreign supplies and more and more on our own endeavour and on our own research capability.

On the research side, we find expansion being effectuated, and innovations being attempted. An attempt is being made to equip every factory with research capabilities and complete cohesion and coordination is being attempted. This line must be proceeded with further with complete augmentation and vigour. That is the submission that I have got to make.

Again, the coordination that we found in the war between the three wings of the Defence Forces, namely the Army, Navy and Air Force gave us certain lessons, and certainly one cannot ignore the importance of developing the naval wing of our defence apparatus and also the aerial wing. It is gratifying to note that every effort is being made to strengthen them also.

There are one or two more points to which I would like to draw the attention of the House. One has already been dealt with in detail here, and that is about Mr. Manekshaw. I do not want to refer to him in person, but there is a principle which is coming up. This is not the first time when such a thing has happened. Military personnel retire and the moment they retire,



[Shri C. M. Stephen]

they start behaving as if they are free from any inhibition and they can reveal the secrets or things which they came in contact with when they were in service. I would like to ask whether this is permissible or not. That is the question that we have got to deal with.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusarai): But what secrets has he revealed?

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** The question is whether Government would have permitted Mr. Manekshaw to make the sort of statement which he had made if he were in service. Secondly, if he would not have been permitted to make that statement, and it was not permissible for him to make that kind of statement when in service, then merely because he has retired from service, is it permissible for him to make it? This is the question that we have got to deal with. We have got experience of other military officers in the past also coming out with books or coming out with revelations about things which they had come in contact with when they were in service. Even after retirement, a military person is known by the title he holds, whether it be Captain, Brigadier, Lt. Col. and so on, and, therefore, it is a matter of propriety for the military personnel themselves and it is a matter of self-discipline for themselves rather than a matter of some discipline to be inflicted by the civil authority. If it develops to an extent when the civil authority will have to impose its disciplinary check, that restraint will have to be exercised. Sufficient has been read from the statement of Manekshaw. A plea was made that it was done in levity, in a light-hearted vein. Light-heartedness is something which may be accepted from somebody, but not from the Field Marshal of India. And this too to a foreign journal. I have absolute objection to the way he dealt with it.

Therefore, we have got to approach this on a question of principle. I am

only placing it before the Ministry to be dealt with as a matter of principle. The matter of promotion, how promotion was barred by somebody being put above him—these are the things he has said after he retired.

I want only to say one thing that when Manekshaw retired, he retired with the goodwill, blessings and acclamation of the people of India. But he has torn to pieces and tatters those sentiments of admiration, acclamation and appreciation of the people of India by this cheap statement he made to a foreign journal. This is not a joke. This long statement running into pages cannot be a joke.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Do you want them to live of an abnormal life full of tension even after retirement?

**SHRI C. M. STEPHEN:** It is not a question of an abnormal life; it is a question of discipline.

Every year, 60,000 people are discharged or retired from the services. What is to happen to them? Some resettlement is being attempted and all that. But I would submit that their services have got to be utilised to the maximum. Retirement of 60,000 every year means you are recruiting in their place an equal number. Therefore, those posts which might have been available to the civilians who may be aspiring for jobs must be made available to them. To bring about a situation when they serve for 10 and 15 years and in the thirties of their lives get discharged and have to fend for themselves in the streets without the prospect of being absorbed is a cruelty against we have to evolve some measure. Their rehabilitation and involvement in the national effort is a question to which we have to address ourselves.

Quite a lot of effort has been made to popularise the services and to popularise the image of the military before the country through public relations efforts and exhibitions being

arranged. To make the services dearer to the people and the people dearer to them is a very vital thing in a democratic set-up. It is also absolutely essential to make the people defence-conscious. For that I would suggest that there be more exhibitions throughout the country displaying the advances we have made so that the people may become conscious of it. An attempt was made in Asia 1972 which was a tremendous success. We saw how people were gathering in large numbers to witness it. It must be done on an all-India basis.

Lastly, about the territorial army. The civil forces must be made the maximum use of. Let it be so phased that when an emergency arises, it is not only the men in arms on whom the nation can count but the millions of people who have had a training at some time or other who could be summoned to defend the nation. It is on these lines that the Territorial Army should be developed in the factories, fields and villages in a large measure, so that we could count on these millions having a primary and elementary training to be at the service of the nation in times of need.

With these words, I again place on record my appreciation of the services rendered by the services and the clever husbanding that was done by the Ministry headed by Babuji, and wish them to go ahead with it.

16 hrs.

**SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI** (Anand): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this year the defence budget has touched Rs. 1,700 crores. Once upon a time it was Rs. 200 crores. It has never been objected to by Parliament. In fact, whenever the Defence Ministry demanded a higher amount, it has been sanctioned by the ruling party as well as fully supported by the Opposition also, because we all feel that it is a primary need for defence, and whatever amount they have demanded we have given it to them. But I feel that Rs. 1,700 crores is a lot of money. And

if we streamline our defence department, we can easily save Rs. 150 crores to Rs. 200 crores. Some of the experts are also of this view, and I think they have expressed their opinion at various meetings that a saving of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 crores can be made.

Today's speeches were of different kind. Some Members said that there is a world community and we would not even require an army. As for myself, as a proud Indian, I would like to have a very, very strong army for our nation.

**AN HON MEMBER:** Shame.

**SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI:** It is not a shame in having a powerful army which will safeguard our country and the country's interests. In fact, in this modern power politics, there are five great powers—the USA, the USSR, China, Western Europe and Japan. Japan is an economic giant. But we in India are feeling the isolation. This isolation, the USSR is also facing. We are not a major power as far as military is concerned. Economically also we have our own problems.

I would not mind if our name is added in the list of five. Why should we not be one of the big five? We should try for that position. Recently somebody mentioned about the USSR and India treaty. I have nothing against that treaty. Actually, it was a necessary thing, because the western powers were, out with their silly policies, were avoiding us, and they were trying to take advantage of our position. All the time they went on helping Pakistan, and in that condition, this treaty was a welcome thing. But as Mr. Stephen said, the more we become dependent upon ourselves, the better it is. The time will come when self-reliance in the matter of defence will be a necessity, because we do not know how the world current changes. Today, one may be our friend, but tomorrow one may be our enemy. So, it is better to be dependent on our own resources which we have already, and we should try a little harder; we will then, I think, become self-reliant in the field of defence.

[Shri Pravinsinh Solanki]

One thing more I want to say and that is about the co-ordination between the Defence Ministry and Ministry of External Affairs. After all, defence is correlated with the Ministry of External Affairs and foreign policy. If there is co-ordination. I would like to know from the hon. Defence Minister whether he is satisfied with the present co-ordination or he would perhaps like to have a little more co-ordination in this.

Another point that I want to raise here is, we would like to know some thing about defence production. Recently, at one function, our Minister of Defence Production announced that we are going to manufacture the MBT tank, that is, the main battle field tank, and that it might come up during 1980. It will be a powerful tank and a very, very useful tank. But besides this, we know very little about what other products we are making.

Some people raised doubts that we should not disclose military secrets. But, I assure you that other people and other countries of the world know much more about ourselves than what we know. We read many journals about U.S.A., U.S.S.R.'s military strength. China's report is published and there is nothing secret there. I personally do not think this is a matter of top secret. We need not go to the babu's chamber to find out what is our defence potential—top not secret but bottom secret. We are having a perspective plan for 1980. There would be no harm if you put it in the next report. You publish what are the things which we are going to make; let us realise that. After all, out of that realisation, we will be able to help you in giving you more amounts for you if you so require.

I was very happy to learn that in the field of electronics, we are really making good progress. There was a report earlier which says that right from the current level of Rs. 185 crores we have to go upto Rs. 1,055 crores. If this is

the progress and if we can maintain this, I should say that we should achieve this target. Electronic is a very vital factor in our defence. We have to be careful about Iran which is becoming a military force. From our past experience we know that whenever Pakistan requires arms, if they do not get them directly from America, they get them from other sources—from Iran and other Muslim countries. They have helped Pakistan. It is likely that again if Pakistan needs any help, it will get it from Iran. To-day, in the present negotiations, Pakistan is going as a proxy to Iran. This may be a mutual understanding and their future policy.

Another thing that I would like to point out is this. Recently, the appointment of the Air Chief took place. And Shri O. P. Mehra become the Air Marshal. If you remember, in this House, the previous Defence Minister, Shri Krishna Menon, promoted Gen. Kaul out-of-turn. There was an up-rear in the Lok Sabha for this out-of-turn appointment. General Thimmayya had to resign. And Shri Menon was taken to task. Similarly another out-of-turn appointment was made in the case of Shri O. P. Mehra. I would like to ask whether he had ever taken over the charge of Air Command. As far as my knowledge goes, he was brought from the H.A.L. charimanship to the Air Marshal while the other people who are in the seniority list—Air Marshal Shivdev Singh and Air Marshal M. Engineer, had taken active part in the last war. In fact Air Marshal Engineer was in charge of the western and eastern air commands during the last war. With such a service record and with such an ability, he has been bypassed and Shri O. P. Mehra has been promoted. Possibly, the decision was not entirely that of the Defence Minister. It was brought to the Prime Minister's Secretariat. Whatever it may be, this was an out-of-turn appointment and there are lots of stories about this. Parliament should take serious note of this. I wish this should be clarified at the earliest.

Another thing that I want to say in this House is that a few weeks back the Gurgaon firm problem was raised. A private individual has been given a land there. Considering the fact that the factory is very close to the air installation, it creates security risks and many people misunderstood the Defence Production Minister and he was even accused of misleading the House. But, I am sorry to say that the hon. Defence Minister observed golden silence at that time. I hope he would like to break that golden silence today.

The colonial pattern which we have in the army should also go—the officers' cadre and the jawans—particularly when there is more stress on equality and socialism etc. Conditions of jawans should be improved a little. Many people are still under the impression even inside the House that the jawans are now better off than before. It is not so. Whereas the officers retire at 52 or 58 years, the jawans who have been active on the battlefields retire at 35 and are thrown on the streets, with a meagre pension of Rs. 40 or Rs. 45. We are not helping the jawans to establish themselves in private capacity, while most of the senior officers who retire are immediately taken up in civilian service and they continue to receive a four figure salary with bungalow, car and other allowances. This wide gap in the army between the officers and the jawans should be narrowed down and jawans should be helped more.

Take even the present schemes the Defence Ministry has started. Take the allotment of land. I am receiving 4 to 5 letters daily from retired jawans in Gujarat that the Collectors are sitting over their applications and not a single jawan has been helped to obtain land. Maybe things are better in Rajasthan or Haryana. But in Gujarat, hundreds of applications are pending. This scheme was so much publicised that everybody entitled to apply applied for it. If the State Government is responsible for this, the Defence Ministry should intervene and stress

upon the State Government to release these lands as soon as possible.

Even in the matter of gas agencies, petrol pump allotment etc., influence counts more. The poor soldier, the wounded jawans, the war widow—they hardly know about it. Retired Majors and officers get it. I know some instances where Majors and Colonels have left active service because this was more lucrative and giving a steady income of Rs. 2000 from the gas agency or petrol pump.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Will you give some examples?

SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI: Yes; I will write to you.

We are putting a lot of stress on technical advance. Defence has become a technical necessity. I do not know why ICS and IAS officers are allowed to hold the higher positions in the defence department. Can we not get technical staff to man those posts? Even in the HAL factory, pilots and regular military servicemen are utilised, as if we do not have any technical men to produce aeroplanes. This position should improve.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, the magnitude and variety of the activities of the Department of Defence Production have so far depended on the assessment of the threat pattern, potential or immediate and we have tailored our production capability on that basis. But the experience we have been having since the Chinese aggression points to the necessity of our evolving not only an integrated pattern of defence production, integrated with the common economic development of the country, but also to have a great deal of long-term thinking on defence production.

After the Simla Agreement we had all thought that we will enter into an era of comparative peace and non-

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disturbance on our borders. But the subsequent events in Pakistan and the attitude that has been taken by the authorities in Pakistan in raising several new infantry divisions and increasing the lethality of their armed forces to an alarming extent has forced us to think anew about the entire strategy. So, when we consider the needs of defence production in this House, we have to consider this in the background of what I have just now stated.

16.16 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL in the Chair]

The Report that has been presented to Parliament has given the figures of various items of defence production. It goes to the credit of all workers, officers and all those who are engaged in our Ministry in the work of defence production that without any significant addition in capital, man-power or any other thing of this kind, we have been able to increase production in our departmental defence factories and public sector defence undertakings to an all-time record. This was possible because of the devoted work of our workers and officers and also because of certain new improvements that we have evolved in our procedures and in our production techniques.

As the House knows, we have had many difficulties, particularly with regard to our departmental factories. These departmental factories are subject to the same constraints which are put on any government department. Therefore, while other production units go about free from interference from the UPSC or DGS&D, the defence ordnance factories have to function within these limitations. Still, they have been able to give a grand account of themselves and it is something about which we can all be proud of.

I would not take the time of the House by quoting figures which are already mentioned in the Report. But I would like to make one important point before I go into some salient details of our defence production and what we are planning for the future. A lot of people are prone to think that whatever money goes into defence production is not only inflationary but it is also always used for the armed forces of the country. It is true that we have established these undertakings mostly from the viewpoint of creating capability in our country to sustain the defensive equipment and defensive postures in our armed forces. We have created these to see that we do not have to depend on powers that influence many developing countries either by supplying defence equipments or by denying them. This is one aspect.

The other aspect that I want to emphasize is that a great portion of the production of our departmental defence factories as well as public sector defence undertakings go to fulfil the vital civilian needs in the country. As a matter of fact, in the last two years a major portion of the production that we had in the defence public sector undertakings went for civilian use, like, Bharat Earth Movers making heavy earth-moving machinery, Garden Reach Workshop making all kinds of things that were necessary. They were also necessary for Border Roads Organisation, like, road rollers air compressors and many things like that. Also, they were being supplied to meet the defence needs.

I could give examples of various items that are needed by the armed forces as well as by the civilian population. But the main point that I am making here is that all this is needed because in times when the tensions are mounting around us or the assessment is such which points to the greater defence preparedness, then the capacity that we have in our

defence production organisations could be immediately diverted from civilian needs to the defence needs of the country. Therefore, if anybody has this question-mark in his mind that if we are meeting the civilian needs from defence undertakings, why we need such large defence production installations, one reply is that we want this capacity to meet emergent needs. Secondly, for economic viability also we have to have undertakings of a certain size with certain economic production. So, whatever figures of production that you have seen in our Report not only contribute to the defence of the country in a very substantial manner but also in a greater manner contribute to the economic growth and economic well-being of the country.

So, the hon. Members who have seen to "Asia '72 Defence Pavilion" might have marked a new slogan that we gave to ourselves, that is, "Security for Prosperity" and this we want to implement in a greater measure in our defence production schemes in future. Therefore, while on one hand, we ensure that our armed forces get all the sophisticated and conventional weaponry that they need for their proper and good functioning, we also want to see that we also contribute in a great measure to the economic well-being, economic progress and development of the country.

The tempo of defence production has been maintained mainly not only to make up our reserves but also to see that our workmen do not become unemployed or under-employed. We want to keep them and we want to use their talents, the capacity that they have developed and the expertise that they have got, to the maximum possible extent. This has to be done. Otherwise, as it happened after 1962 or 1965 aggression on us, we had to put good bulk of our defence workers on idle-time wages or we had to lay them off. This we do not want to do at present. Therefore,

our plans are to see that within the budgetary constraints that have been put on us in this Budget, we should re-arrange our priorities and our production in such a manner that we do not retrench any worker, that we do not lay off anybody and that we do not put them on idle-time wages. In certain cases, it has happened. But it is our constant endeavour to see that wherever this has taken place, we remove this and in future, we do not allow this kind of thing to take place.

However, I must warn the honourable House that the budgetary cuts that have been imposed on the Department of Defence Production would inevitably mean that we will have to rationalise our production in the coming years in such a way that whatever money has been allotted to us by the honourable House is properly utilised and is utilised to see that all the workmen and the capacity that we have is put to the maximum and optimum use.

I would like to say a few things about departmental factories which are popularly known as ordnance factories. Here we have found that not only the workers have been very devoted and very faithful to their factories and work but they have also been innovative. A good number of workers have suggested small changes in the equipment manufactured in these factories and we have found the changes suggested by the workers very effective and very good. Therefore, we have decided, in principle, to set up design and development cells in all departmental factories under the Department of Defence Production. To begin with, we are setting up these cells in six major factories and slowly we shall set up these cells in all the factories, so that the workmen have incentive and the opportunity of not only offering their suggestions but also using their creative instinct and experience in improving the product that they manufacture.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

The second important thing that we have done to improve the working of our ordnance factories, particularly in the augmentation projects or expansion projects or new projects is to introduce the modern concept of project management. So far, in the departmental factories, this project management concept was not utilised, but now we have made a start with it and I am sure that this will not only cut down on the delays that used to be tagged on with all our expansion or augmentation projects and new projects but will also mean a good deal of efficiency in our work.

We have been more or less, self reliant on the conventional weaponry side. But we have not rested with this achievement. It is a rat race which must be well run; otherwise, we will be left behind and no amount of achievement of the past can compensate for the carelessness in future. Therefore, with the help of our Research and Development organisation and with the help of our own expertise in the factories, we have been developing new products. The House well knows about the 105 mm Indian field gun that we have made. This project has been sanctioned and now we are in the process of setting up facilities for manufacturing the gun. While we are still setting up facilities to manufacture this gun, we have already started working on Mark-II version of the gun which will succeed the gun which is going to go into production. This is the way we are thinking into the future, so that we are ready and we keep pace with the rest of the world in all these vital equipment. This 105 mm. Indian field gun will replace the World War I Vintage 25 Pounder gun.

The Vehicle Factory at Jabalpur has been set to meet the requirements of army transport. Here we have

been manufacturing Shaktiman truck, the Nisan truck and the Jonga. The indigenous component in Shaktiman has increased in a very encouraging manner and it is gratifying. But I cannot say the same for Nisan and Jonga where we have to make still greater efforts to see that indigenisation takes place at a faster pace. Apart from this, we are planning to produce bigger vehicles which would be needed by our armed forces in future, and we are actually consulting the Ministry of Heavy Industries which are in charge of vehicle production in the country to see whether we can also use the facilities created in the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur, to cater to the needs of civilian transport, civilian trucks. Here there is a great demand, and the projected demand is so heavy that unless we have an ambitious plan, a large plan, to produce these and also produce heavier vehicles which go up to ten tons, we will have to import these things in future. Therefore, to avoid the contingency, we are planning to increase the facilities in the Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur to meet these future requirements.

Then, regarding the Heavy Vehicle Factory at Avadi, some mention was made about the main battle tank by one of the hon. Members who spoke. As I have already said, our Research and Development organisation is actively planning about this and we are going into this and various projections have taken place and actually a paper had been produced which had been discussed in a seminar. So, this attempt is going on. At present our Vijayantha tank is quite capable of taking on any of the duties for the armoured corps but in future we want to have a tank to succeed it and we have got to work on that project well in advance, several years in advance, so that we have in our hands in the coming decade a tank which would be equal to the best in the world.

The indigenous component of the Vijayanta tank is 68 per cent but within the next five years we will make it 95 per cent indigenous. The five per cent component would be such that the indigenous manufacture of that particular component will not be economically feasible; the things required will be so little, the capital investment so heavy, that it would be more useful to import them and to store them rather than to make everything in our own country

Also, we have progressed a great deal in regard to the indigenous production capacity of our armoured personnel carriers. There has been a prototype produced in the Heavy Vehicles Factory and we have finally selected the engines and certain trials have taken place about which we are satisfied. We are in the process of finding a project team in regard to this project as soon as we get the Government sanction. And once this is got we will go in full steam on this project

While referring to Public Sector, it is better if I mention some of the achievements of these factories. Our public sector undertakings in 1971-72 produced goods worth Rs. 173 crores. Now the expected production,—with all the power-cuts and other budgetary constraints and so on, would be in 1973-74, to the tune of Rs. 251 crores. As I said earlier also, a majority of these things will go in for the economic development and prosperity of the country apart from a large chunk which will go to the armed forces.

I would like to mention the achievement of the HAL. Hon. Members might have read a few months back that the HAL had produced an agricultural aircraft which has been named as Basant, which is going to be used for agricultural spraying purposes. This is a plane which has been entirely conceived, designed and produced in India, by the HAL itself, within its own resources which are

limited. We have also undertaken the production of a new helicopter which is SA-315 which has been named as Cheetah meant for certain kinds of uses. We have now here also devised a system by which not only in terms of value, but in terms of items that are used in these products, these would become indigenous, within a time-limit, within a fixed time-frame. Of course, I will come to this point a little later.

But there are only one or two points which I would like to say specifically about the HAL. Grant has earned a name for itself. We took this plane for the first time to the International Air Show at Frankfurt. Kiran used as a jet trainer is produced entirely by HAL by its own effort. They made tremendous mark in the Air Show there. We received not only compliments from the leading aircraft manufacturers from the world over who had come to the Air Show but they were surprised to find that Indian aviation industry has begun to produce planes of this kind

Now, about Marut—HF 24—Some hon Members wanted to know as to what is its future. This plane is a first-class plane but it has got certain draw-backs. At the time we are trying to remove those draw-backs and this plane has a very exciting future, and if our plans and efforts succeed we are sure this plane will play a very important part in our Air Force in the coming years.

An enquiry committee has been set up on the Avros. I would not like to say a lot about it, but I would like to mention that Avros have been functioning satisfactorily as far as the Indian Air Force are concerned. But we have to look to the future. Therefore, we have started an exercise of thinking about a new generation plane which will take the place of Avro in the years to come and which will, of course, be produced in the Kanpur Division of HAL. We



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will surely consult closely the Indian Airlines and we expect they will also use this new plane if and when it comes about—may be in 10 or 12 years. Avro has a certain life-span and after this, in order that we are not left out and we do not have to go in suddenly for some kind of emergent licence agreement, we have started thinking about it. I am sure we have got many many years to take a decision after careful consideration and consultations, and also weighing our requirements and the requirements of the Indian Airlines we will take a decision in time about this particular matter. It will be a successor to Avro. We have just embarked on this thinking. There is no plan. There is no negotiation. We held a meeting with the Ministry of Civil Aviation on this matter and both our experts and the experts from the Ministry of Civil Aviation are putting their heads together.

Now, coming to Mazgon Docks, we had the distinction of producing the first warship in our country recently 'Nilgiri' which is a sophisticated frigate which has been handed over to the Navy last year. The indigenous component in the first frigate itself was round-about 50 per cent and indigenisation cell for naval stores did a good work in trying to locate indigenous resources and giving us many of these stores which would otherwise had been imported.

Because of our insistence on indigenisation, the production and the fitting out time of the first frigate was a little long, but I think it was perfectly in national interest to do so, even though it took a little more time we used a good many indigenous components in the production of the first frigate. The next frigate which is going to be handed over to the Indian Navy, namely the *Himgiri* will have an even greater element of Indian-made components, and these

components are not small components; the main turbine and the main functioning parts of these frigates will be of Indian origin and made completely in India. There are a few things that we shall still have to take from other countries because of the economic constraints on account of which we cannot invest all that money to produce them here, but none-the-less it will be an entirely Indian effort.

The working results of our public sector undertakings have been very satisfactory. We have contributed a large profit to the national exchequer. Apart from Praga Tools and Bharat Dynamics which is a new undertaking, the six other defence public sector undertakings have been running at a profit and running with a good deal of efficiency. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs. They have been able to finance their own expansion in several cases, and we want them to become more and more self-sufficient and spend more money in their own in-house research and development.

16 42 hrs

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Before I go into other matters, I would like to mention about our policy about the licence agreement and collaboration agreements. Even though this is a sad fact, it must be admitted that a good deal of our production at least in the sophisticated field still depends on licensed production.

We want to avoid this in the future, and the new policy that we have adopted is twofold. One is to see that what has been done in the past is not repeated and what has been done in the past is rectified in the future. The new policy is to see that wherever we have to take foreign technical help in the sophisticated field, we should take it in the form of a design and development agreement, and before the entire

know-how would come to us and we take it over, and we put our R & D on it straightway so that while the products are being manufactured in the country on the basis of the latest technical know-how that we have acquired, our R & D starts work on it for the Mark-II version and the future versions so that we do not have to depend on extension of collaboration and licence agreement in order to produce the later versions of the equipment which we produce under licence. So, we want to give up this policy of licensed production and collaboration agreements as far as possible. In a few cases, it might still be necessary, but as a matter of policy we want to go into, and we are going into, design and development agreements so that this era of licensed production and collaboration agreements which create trouble particularly during the periods of tension is over in defence production

The next phase or the other part of this policy is that in regard to the old licence and collaboration agreements that we still have, we have told all our undertakings that there would be no automatic or no easy extension of those agreements. They have been asked to produce a time-bound programme of indigenisation and they have been told that they will have to indigenise the entire thing within that time, and unless we are convinced that it was absolutely impossible to do so, there would be no extension of the earlier agreement that had been entered into.

A few new projects have been mentioned in the report, and, therefore, I do not wish to take the time of the House on them. This is regarding the special alloy plant being set up in Kanpur to meet the requirements of the various ordnance factories, and another plant we are planning to set up in Hyderabad which will manufacture the super

alloys and futuristic alloys so necessary in the aviation, electronic and other sophisticated industries, for manufacture of rockets, missiles and things of that kind.

About personnel policy, we have been fortunate in having uniformly good relations with the workers. My thanks are due to Shri S. M. Banerjee and Dr. Melkote who head the two big unions of defence workers. They have been extremely co-operative throughout and we have had good relationship with our workers. There have been certain difficulties here and there, but we have been able to solve them with understanding and goodwill. This is extremely important; as a matter of fact, we insist that the managements must have absolutely good relations with our workers in defence undertakings.

As a matter of policy, we also want to give preference to the local people, where factories are located. As a matter of natural and social justice, if we get people with necessary qualifications and experience locally, they should be given preference. When it is a question of higher posts where local talents are not available, we can take anybody most suited for the job. But to ensure that there are no complaints on this score from the local people or the State Governments, we have issued a circular to all our undertakings to associate a representative of the State Government with the recruiting body so that everything is known to the State Government and everything is done in such a way that it does not create any regional tension or local difficulties.

In our public sector undertakings, we have also stressed the need for setting up in-house research and development facilities. This is being done not only to produce better products in future but also to indigenise the various things made there.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

I will now say a few words about the Garden Reach Workshop. It is one of the important undertakings in Bengal. This undertaking has contributed a good deal to the economic regeneration of Bengal. It has also given a good account of itself. It has made dredgers, tugs and many other ships for the first time in the country. It has taken over companies closed for several months. It has taken over another company which was in liquidation. A third company has been taken over to expand its facilities and also to run these closed undertakings in an economic way. I must say that all these undertakings taken over by the Workshop are running very well now.

We have also produced in the Ranchi Division of the Garden Reach Workshop marine diesel engines for the first time in the country. These have a great HP going upto 10,500. These big engines can be used for quite large vessels.

Before coming to the Department of Defence Supplies, I would like to make a brief mention of the Directorate-General of Inspection. This organisation does a tremendous amount of work, but does not find much mention either in Parliament or in our report. We have made mention of this in this year's report to Parliament. But I must pay my compliment to them for the good work that is done by this organisation in our country. It is entrusted with the work of inspection of supplies that go to our armed forces.

Therefore, the importance of the work can be easily visualised. If they do not function well, or they are negligent, there can be serious difficulties faced by our armed forces. Nothing demoralises a fighting person, or a fighting soldier or an airman or a naval person more than a faulty equipment or weapon in his hand in times of emergency when he is risking his life and fighting for the

country's security. At that time, if the equipment does not function well, no amount of leadership and training is going to help him. Therefore, we insist on quality. This quality maintenance is ensured by the DGTD organisation. By and large, this organisation has served the country well, and we are also in the progress of modernising their procedures and seeing that they become more and more effective in future.

The Department of Defence Supplies which was set up after the Chinese aggression has also done a very good job. They started a work which was not done earlier, that is, of import substitution and setting up the manufacturing facilities for such components and such items as were not manufactured in India and which were imported from abroad. They have indigenised a good deal of items, over 15,000 items, since they were set up, and this work is riddled with all kinds of difficulties. Many items have to be rejected as something was faulty, and development charges had to be given; guidance had to be given, and after a great deal of difficulties, the results have come up, and this year, in the period between April, 1972 and February, 1973, the value of supplies received, as a result of effort of the Department of Defence Supplies, has come to Rs. 16.21 crores. This is a great improvement on the earlier years. The momentum seems to have caught up and we hope that in future this will become more and more.

A few words about the research and development organisation. Many hon. Members have complained, with good justification, that we have been rather niggardly with our defence research and development efforts, and that we have not allotted enough money to them. This criticism has justification in it, but the mere allotment of money is really not going to help us unless we have also the capacity to use all that money in a proper way. So, while we are allotting more

and more resources to our research and development organisation, we are also in the process of setting up and expanding the facilities in the country so that more and more research and development can be done and we do not have to go to foreign countries or foreign technical collaborators for the latest developments in defence science.

This organisation has done a great amount of work within the constraints and within the money that has been allotted to them. It has really given a good account of itself. I want the hon. Members to appreciate the difficulties that defence research and development faces as compared to other scientific institutions under the Government of India, and the scientific institutions under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and other autonomous bodies like the Atomic Energy Commission or the Space Research Organisation which are completely independent. They do not have to go through the various tiring processes of the UPSC and other time-consuming processes. They can quickly deliver the goods they do not have to purchase things through the DGSD, whereas the defence research and development organisation, being a departmental organisation, has to go through the UPSC and recruit scientists through the UPSC. What happens is, most of the scientists, rather the good ones, are immediately taken over by the autonomous scientific organisations under the Government of India or by private institutions, and the left-overs who do not find any place anywhere—the (UPSC) advertises—go to the UPSC and whatever the Commission recommends we take them. I am not saying that we only take the left-overs. We have taken very good scientists and we have also tried to send our teams to the Indian Institutes of Technology and we have picked up more and more competent boys.

But, this is the sample of difficulty that this organisation faces, and in

spite of this difficulty, it has done a tremendous deal of good job. We have also to pay a good deal of attention to the recruitment of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes boys in our organisation. Here, I must say that there was a good deal of difficulty and not much was done earlier. Now, we have taken steps, and I hope that we shall not only make up the deficiency of the past but in future we shall not also allow further deficiency to take place.

Before I conclude I would say that our aim of defence production, defence supplies and R & D is not only to increase the self-reliance of the country in this field and contribute significantly to the industrial development, but also our future goal is to maximise it and to put our country in a self-reliant position in most of these things, so that we do not have to depend for our defence and our security on the tender mercies of any country-friendly or unfriendly

**SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK** (Puri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate the Defence Minister for his wonderful performance. Indeed as compared to any other country, our achievements in our armed forces are very good. Look at the working of our military personnel. They are made use of both for civil purposes as well as for defence purposes. Whenever the civil police fails, they are called upon to assist them. They are also entrusted with other tasks.

In this connection I would like to submit that before Independence, the policy of the British was to recruit from the "martial" races and others were treated as "non-martial" races. That policy was changed after independence. But, I am sorry to say that this has not been implemented. In one of his speeches the Minister of Defence, Shri Jagjivan Ram, to the youth of the Country made a mention about this programme. But, I

[Shri Banamali Patnaik]

am surprised to find that people from various parts of the country are yet to be recruited in the army. We are really proud of the fact that Punjab and Haryana have contributed to our defence forces. When we go to these places we are proud to hear about the sacrifices made by these people. The prosperity of Punjab and Haryana is not because of small scale industries or agriculture but because of a large number of defence personnel working in that part of the area. A major part of the contribution of army pension goes to this area amounting to about Rs 250 crores a year. Therefore, we have to think in terms of recruitment to the army from different parts of the country. It has now become a question of vested interest. They are not recruiting a major part of the personnel from Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. From here only a few are recruited. I had been to various parts of Mysore and in many villages, they do not even know about this recruitment. So, unless we change the recruitment policy, a large number of personnel will not come forward. I wish that all parts of the country should have the responsibility as Punjab or Haryana for defending the country. There was a demand for constituting an Orissa Regiment after the Chinese war. The Orissa Government passed a resolution, but it is still pending with the Defence Ministry. We must create a feeling that all parts of the country are prepared to make sacrifices for the defence of the country.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue tomorrow

17 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE: BREAK-DOWN OF POWER SUPPLY IN DELHI

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up the discussion under

Rule 193 on the statement of the Minister of Irrigation and Power earlier in the day. Under the rules, only 1 hour can be allotted for this kind of discussion. I would request the hon. members to keep that in mind and cooperate.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, I take it that the purpose of this short discussion is to find out if the minister can throw any light on this mystery of the great black-out which took place in Delhi yesterday, which I am told is going to continue today. We are sitting in Parliament House all day, but rumours are coming from outside that this evening and tonight the situation is likely to be much worse than yesterday. I say it for two reasons: I am told—I did not hear it myself—yesterday at about 4 or 4.30 PM before the collapse took place, the minister had assured the people that there was no danger of any power break-down in Delhi. Today in his statement this morning he has said:

“It is hoped to recommission one or two more machines by this evening, so that the full requirements of the city can be met.”

We hear that the situation might be worse this evening and tonight. I hope he will throw some light on the latest position and what we are supposed to expect when we go out. Because of the separate generator available in Parliament House, we are enjoying the blessings of light and cold breeze. But we know what is happening outside. It seems that areas in Delhi have been demarcated into VIP areas and non-VIP areas, by whom I do not know. It is reported in the newspapers that the Prime Minister's House, Rashtrapati Bhavan, Ministers' houses and of course, Parliament House and such other places are considered as VIP areas where special arrangements are made so that no dislocation takes place. But the areas of responsibility and

control have yet to be demarcated and defined. Areas of responsibility and control between the Minister, the bureaucrats and the technocrats have not yet been defined or demarcated. Everybody is trying to pass on the buck to somebody else. Already three theories have been put forth about yesterday's happening. One is that it is sabotage; the second is that there was boiler trouble; the third is that there was a defect in the water cooling system. There is a fourth one also. According to the General Manager of Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking, it is a "transient tripping fault"; I am a layman and I do not know what it means.

The facts remains that all five units of the Indraprastha Power station broke down simultaneously. I think even Dr. Rao will admit that it is quite an unusual happening. There are units of power stations throughout the country and one unit or another breaks down temporarily. It is happening every day practically now somewhere or other. But I think Delhi has taken the record that both at Rajghat Power Station and at Indraprastha Power Station all the units broke down simultaneously at about 5.20 or 5.30 p.m. yesterday. So, we should know what is the reason behind this.

I do not want too well on the sufferings that people outside had to undergo. Water supply, of course, is the most acute thing at this time of the year. Hospitals have been affected and emergency operations have been dislocated in the middle. We are told that areas of South Delhi can be expected to face a more or less prolonged water famine now. Irrespective of whether lights come back or not, water famine of South Delhi is going to be more or less a permanent feature for some time to come.

Since the time is limited, I want to ask some questions. There is a report in all the papers about this long-

drawn out conflict or difference of opinion between the engineers and the General Manager of DESU. It is alleged—I do not whether it is true or not; I want to know that from him—it is alleged that the General Manager has been utilising the Class 3 and Class 4 staff in order to provoke the engineers and to create conflict between them. The President of the Engineers' Association, Shri H. C. Chopra is reported to have been gheraoed yesterday at about 4.30 p.m. and man-handled. We are told that the engineers have been aggrieved not now but for some time past at what they consider to be the vindictive behaviour of the General Manager towards them and they have been demanding his removal. A few days ago the Minister was reported to have said that he hoped the engineers would not resort to any direct action or strike because their demands were under consideration.

I want to know what is the total position regarding their demands. We are told that the implementation of the Shivsankar Committee recommendations now lies with the Delhi Municipal Corporation. What is being done to prod the Delhi Municipal Corporation to take an expeditious decision in the matter? I read in the papers that the delay is due to the fact that Hindi and Urdu translations of the recommendations of the Shivsankar Committee are not yet available and, therefore, the Delhi Municipal Corporation could not take a decision. They are fiddling while Delhi is burning. One of their main demands seems to be the appointment of a technically qualified man as General Manager. A second demand is parity between IAS officers and engineers in the senior posts and the third is revision of their pay scales.

I want to know whether any serious negotiations, discussions have been going on and what is the position now. When can they expect to have their grievances remedied?

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

According to a report, Dr. K. L. Rao is reported to have told them that further discussion on their demands will not be held until there is restoration of normal power supply. Is that the position? Are we, then, in for a longer-drawn trial of strength? Are we going to witness a long-drawn trial of strength between the authorities on the one side and engineers on the other when lakhs of people in Delhi suffer?

I would say that this tendency to blame the engineers and workers always very easily for sabotage should not be overdone. It should not be indulged in this fashion irresponsibly. These are a few thousand workers, about 10,000, belonging to various State Electricity Boards—probably by now they must have met the Minister also because they were demonstrating outside—they have come with genuine grievances and demands. They cannot be dismissed as saboteurs

I am afraid, this country is not going to get out of this power crisis. It is getting worse from day to day. This is a matter which requires a much deeper thinking, a much deeper examination. After all, Delhi's ordeal yesterday was only a culmination of what is going on around Delhi is gheraoed by power crisis, gherao in Haryana, gherao in Punjab, gherao in Rajasthan, gherao in U.P. and, finally, yesterday, the whole thing came and crashed on Delhi. If all this is due to sabotage, then, I am afraid, this is an explanation which the people of this country are not likely to be very much convinced by.

Further, I feel, on one side in Gujarat and on the other side in West Bengal, the same thing is going on for months together. All industries are paralysed affecting thousands of workers. Thousands of wor-

kers are being laid off. Production is absolutely crippled. We have been discussing this many times here. So, the Delhi incident, in my opinion, should not be seen in isolation for what is happening all over the country which is a major national crisis.

The Fifth Plan is being ushered in amidst a paralysing power famine. After four Plans, we have arrived at the threshold of the Fifth Plan-faced with a crippling power famine which will absolutely, completely, negate all the Plans that have been made for stepping up production and developing industries, and so on. Is it not a major tragedy? Was it visualised even one or two years ago? We were having little troubles. Can Dr. K. L. Rao who is himself a technocrat and has been sitting in the chair for the last 10 years put his hand on his heart and say, if even one or two years ago, he had visualised that suddenly, almost before our very eyes, there would be such a rapid deterioration all over the country? Today, you can hardly open papers without reading about this vast power famine which is stalking the country from end to end.

How has it happened? It is not due to bad planning basically? It is not due to the fact that this Ministry has failed hopelessly and other authorities have failed. You have got thermal stations which complain of not having better quality of coal; you have hydro-electric stations which complain of being without water and you talk of imported equipment which is without spares. Maintenance cannot be properly kept up. This does not happen in one day. It is a culmination of something happening over the years

Engineers and technicians, I suppose, in a professional sense, are the colleagues of the hon. Minister. Everywhere, engineers and technicians complain that they have been subordinated to the bureaucrats in this field. The workers are demonstrating everywhere. They also do not get satisfaction for the very vital

work they are doing Their pay-scales are not revised in time. They are not given any right of participation in the management of these concerns. So, what I wish to say is that this whole thing should not be seen in isolation but as a part of the chain which has been developing over the years. Personally, Dr K. L. Rao is a good man and I hold him in high esteem But if after his holding of the office for the last 10 years, this is the result that we have seen this kind of major crisis and break-down on all sides, I would suggest to him that it is better he relinquishes his post Give up this post What is the harm in handing it over to somebody else? Let them see if they can make a better job of it Why should he cling to the post when he is suffering from all the criticisms for this? Either he must be able to show a way-out and rectify these things, or, otherwise, tear up the Fifth Plan and throw it into the waste paper basket. The one factor of power crisis will reduce the Fifth Plan to nothing but a waste paper to be thrown into a waste paper basket.

Finally—this is what he has said here—I want to know whether these machines have been re-commissioned so that by this evening the full requirements of the city could be met Secondly, he has said that a committee of technical experts will be set up to suggest concrete measures to be taken to avoid recurrence of complete break-down of all the machines whenever a fault occurs in the system This sentence seems to imply that he is apprehending that there may be break-downs again But some precautions should be taken to see that all the machines do not break down at the same time. Let them break down by turns, one by one What exactly is the position? Why does he not frankly confess the gravity and the extent of the crisis and take the House into confidence? Tell us what exactly is the position, and what is proposed to be done? The responsibility must be fixed this time. This time the House and the

people of this country are not going to allow the people to get away without any responsibility, scot-free This has now assumed a dimension which has become intolerable throughout the country Therefore, I would request him, on behalf of the Government, to give us an assurance that responsibilities will be fixed and against the people who are responsible, no matter who they are including himself, action would be taken and the country will be put on the right rails regarding power generation, power distribution and commissioning of new stations, so that the position in the future can at least be stabilised, if not improved

**SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE**  
(Howrah) I fully agree with what my hon friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, has said here I want to know the real factors behind the breakdown. From the paper it appears that the General Manager and the Workers' Union—the Congress Union—have been used against the Engineers Association In *Statesman* it has come that the engineers have warned in their memorandum that the steps the General Manager is taking are bound to lead to break-down of these units. Whether there is any truth in that warning, we want to know. The concern of the people in this breakdown must be taken into consideration. It is not an isolated thing It is a very serious thing The breakdown of these units in Indraprastha has also affected Haryana and Faridabad It has become a national crisis This crisis is spreading throughout the country In today's paper we find that this controversy between the engineers and the bureaucrats is also not specific in Delhi Already the engineers are on strike in U.P. and the Pay Commission's recommendations also have focussed the same conflict which is being discussed throughout the country. Whether these non-technical factors are the factors responsible, must also be taken into consideration seriously. Otherwise, there is no likelihood of a solution of this crisis within a very short period.



[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

Here in the statement it is said that it is hoped to recommission one or two more machines by this evening. But if the report which Mr Inrajit Gupta has given just now that outside the rumour is that the situation will be worse than what it was last night is correct then this hope has already been belied. So, you have to give a serious thought to this. If the reason behind this breakdown is failure of proper maintenance of these units, that also should be probed into and proper steps should be taken.

I want to be enlightened what are the technical or non-technical factors, because in the *Times of India* the headline is sabotage. Whether it is a sabotage or not, we want to know. If it is sabotage it has to be solved in another manner and whether that is within the scope of the Minister of Power and Irrigation is to be considered. If there is the backing of the Congress Union behind the General Manager and the conflict between the engineers and the General Manager is real and if behind this breakdown that factor plays a role, then the solution should be found out through other machineries and that should not be delayed because the question of engineers as well as other bureaucrats requires solution on a national scale and that is not the question of Delhi alone.

Regarding the bureaucratic attitude in all these matters I wish to draw your attention to this point. Already thousands and thousands of them have come for demonstrations and daily hundreds and hundreds are being arrested. The attitude of the Haryana State Electricity Board authorities and the attitude of the Haryana Government are quite unhelpful in the matter for a lasting solution of this problem of power crisis. Government at the Centre must prevail upon them to change this attitude of theirs and to come to certain agreement with the workers' unions, to fulfil their de-

mands because this is the only just solution to this problem which we face today.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Although the happenings in Delhi have come in the wake of happenings all over the country and the tendency is to enlarge the scope of the discussion, as I have already pointed out, we have got very limited time and if the hon Members will cooperate and confine themselves to Delhi, we will be able to complete this discussion within the time limit.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Delhi happening is not an isolated thing.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER All the same the discussion now is specifically for that. It is all a question of time. If you want to discuss the happenings all over the country, there should be a separate motion for that. Now I would request all hon Members, to co-operate. If hon Members confine themselves to Delhi only we will be able to conclude this discussion within the time-limit. We have got very limited time at our disposal. So kindly cooperate.

Now Shri J Matha Gowder

\*SHRI J MATHA GOWDER (Nilgiris) Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, there was a power failure yesterday in Delhi the impact of which I experienced on my return to my residence from Parliament House. Falling from a hill station Ootacamund Nilgiris I was really a fish on a frying pan.

The power failure in Delhi might be due to the break down of all the machinery at the same time. But I would like to refer in brief to certain other facts also. There was a time when the Chairman of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking was complacent enough to say that Delhi would continue to get power from Bhakara though at that time there was fall in production of electricity there. The Punjab Electricity Board requested the Central Government to introduce 40 per cent power cut in Delhi and

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

supply power to Punjab. This happened in August 1972. In October 1972 the supply from Bhakra was stopped. Besides that, every day one lakh units of power produced from generators here were supplied to Punjab.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This happened not because Delhi supplied power to Punjab, but because of the failure of some machines. Why do you bring in all these things here? You cannot bring in the question of supply of power to Punjab.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: Sir, I am referring to this because when Delhi is in the grip of crisis which State has come to Delhi's rescue?

Sir, I would like to point out here that the break down of the machinery is due to the defective machinery either imported or indigenously manufactured in India by the public sector undertakings under the charge of Ministry of Industrial Development.

In fact for the failure of power supply in Delhi yesterday if the machinery had been responsible and if they had been obtained indigenously, the blame certainly would rest on the Ministry of Industrial Development.

Dr. Rao in a recent meeting had clearly stated that indigenously manufactured machinery by the Public Sector units under the charge of Industrial Development Ministry was poor in quality and was also not delivered on time which consequently delayed the commissioning of power plants. Perhaps, piqued by the Public statement of his colleague, the Minister of Industrial Development wanted to put the blame on the State Government and the State Electricity Boards for the Power crisis prevailing in the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Gowder nobody blamed the State

Electricity Board for the power failure in Delhi. Let us confine ourselves to the power failure in Delhi.

SHRI J. MATHA GOWDER: I only say that the sudden break down is due to defective machinery either indigenously supplied or imported. The power failure in Delhi is only a symptom indicative of the wider malady existing through out the country. I would like to know what effective steps have been taken by the Irrigation and Power Ministry to ensure supply of quality machinery for the production of electricity.

With these words I conclude.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजा-  
माबाद) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय श्री मंत्री श्री  
इन्द्रजीत गुप्त का भ्रमण मना। उन्होंने  
नज़रबीज पेज की है वि० ए० के० एल० राव  
के टर्नीफा देने में सब कुछ ठीक हो  
जायेगा वह पूरा स्ट्रेप आगे  
जाकर यह भी कह सकते हैं कि  
फव्वरुडीन प्रली अटमद के इतीफा देने से  
फर शार्जेत खत्म हो जायेगी, फिर एक अर  
स्ट्रेप आगे जाकर यह कह सकते हैं कि जेल्वे  
मिनिस्टर के इतीफा देने में नारे स्टेशन  
मास्टर इयूटी पर आ जायेगे, अगर उस तरह  
में आपांजीशन टिमाण्ड गमना जाये तो काम  
नहीं चलेगा। दिल्ली में पावर फेल्थोर हुई  
है, उस का कारण क्या है—अगर यह देखा  
जाये तब तो ठीक है, वैनिग पोलिटिकल मो-  
टवण के आध्रार पर आप मिनिस्टर को  
मेन्मर करना चाहते हैं तो उसके लिए दूसरा  
तरीका है। 193 के अन्दर यह चीज नहीं  
आती है।

उसके लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे  
पास एक टैकनीकल प्रायमी मिनिस्टर है,  
वह भी लोगों से देखा नहीं जा रहा है,  
क्योंकि वह जलने अच्छे मिनिस्टर हैं, अगर  
वह नहीं बोते तो हर पांच साल में हमारी  
इनेकिटमिटी दगगी नहीं होती—इस बात को  
वह लोग भूल गए हैं। इसके पीछे 30 राव

[श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी] नहीं है। दिल्ली में कोई सवादाज ही गया है, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी या और किसी पार्टी का काम है

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER We are confining ourselves to the discussion to find out the causes that were responsible for the power failure in Delhi. As I said some time ago we should not enlarge the scope of the discussion. Now, you are doing much worse in that you are unnecessarily bringing controversy. How do you know who is responsible or who is not responsible?

SHRI S M BANERJEE (Kanpur) The worker is never responsible for sabotage. It is this government which is in power for the last 25 years, which is responsible. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER You have protested. That has gone on record.

I have already mentioned that that statement has aroused needless controversy here.

श्री एम० गोपाल रेड्डी यहाँ दिल्ली में जितनी बिजली होनी है वह मौजूद है। बदकिस्मती की बात है कि बिजली के मुहकमे में जो काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं वह मुसीबत पैदा करके यहाँ के लोगों को सताता चाहते हैं। इंजीनियर्स और टैकिनीशियन्स इस बिजली विभाग में कितने हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली की जितनी आबादी है उसके हिसाब से वह प्वाइन्ट जीरो जीरो जीरो जीरो तक परसेन्ट भी नहीं है लेकिन वह दिल्ली के चालीस लाख लोगों को सता रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि उनको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देनी चाहिए। अगर थोड़े दिनों के लिए हमें कुछ तकनीक भी उठानी पड़े तो उसके लिए भी हम तैयार हैं। साथ ही उसको मिलिट्री को हैड ओवर करना चाहिए, यहाँ के पावर स्टेशन को सभी वर्गों की हालत दुस्त हो सकती है।

Government should not show any mercy to them. They must simply dismiss them and the whole thing should be handed over to the military.

श्री हुकमचन्द कच्छबाय (मुरैना) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान और हरियाणा के बाद दिल्ली में भी बिजली का मकट हो गया है। यदि मैं कहूँ कि सारे देश में वह सकट बढ़ने वाला है तो अतिशयोक्ति नहीं होगी। बिजली बन्द होने के कारण पानी, टेलीफोन तथा अन्य बातों में जनता को काफी परेशानी भोगनी पड़ी है। बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, चादनी चौक, अजमेरी गेट, कनाट प्लेस तथा अन्य मुख्य स्थानों पर बिजली बन्द रही। प्रेस भी बन्द रहे हैं। प्रश्न यह पैदा होता है कि आखिर वह कठिनाई क्यों हुई? इसका क्या कारण है। वर्कर्स ने यहाँ जो श्री चोपड़ा चीफ इंजीनियर है, उनका घेराव किया। श्री चोपड़ा के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी काफी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि वह कितने कायकुशल हैं और अपने काम में कितने होशियार हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी इंजीनियर्स को काफी मपोर्ट करते हैं लेकिन जो आई ए एस आफिसर हैं उनको गृह मंत्रालय सपोर्ट करता है। आपस में जो तानमेल नहीं है वह इस मूल शंगड़े का कारण है। जिन्हें उम क्षत्र के बारे में कोई ज्ञान नहीं है उनको वहाँ पर जनरल मैनेजर बनाकर रखा गया है। कमचारियों ने जब चीफ इंजीनियर का घेराव किया तो चीफ इंजीनियर, श्री चोपड़ा ने जनरल मैनेजर को फोन किया लेकिन वह उनको सहायता के लिए नहीं आये। जो काग्रस पार्टी के चैयरमैन हैं उन्होंने भी कहा कि इस सारी घटना का अगर कोई दोषी है तो वह जनरल मैनेजर हैं। उन्होंने श्री कैरियापा को दोषी ठहराया है। मेरा कहना है कि जब उनको दोषी ठहराया जाता है और वह एक तान-टीन्कल हैं और जब यह बार बार मांग की जा रही है प्रश्नको धिनो से कि उनको हटाया जाय तो फिर आप उनको क्यों नहीं हटाते हैं।

आपके सामने आखिर कौन सी दिक्कत है ? शायद गृह मंत्रालय का प्रेशर आप पर ज्यादा पड़ गया इसलिए आप चुप हो गए और कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली में 270 मैगावाट बिजली की खपत है जिसमें से 80 मैगावाट आप भाखडा से लेते हैं और 40 मैगावाट का स्वयं निर्माण करते हैं लेकिन 150 मैगावाट की जो कमी रहती है उसको आप कहा से पूरा करेंगे ? इसका जबाब मंत्री महोदय दें कि यह जो कमी है इसको कैसे पूरा करेंगे ?

इसके साथ साथ जो जनरल मैनेजर है उनका विवाद काफी दिनों से चल रहा है। उसके बारे में नाना प्रकार की मसम्याय है। उसके सम्बन्ध में शिव शंकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई है लेकिन आज तक उस पर विचार नहीं किया गया है। रिपोर्ट आपके सामने पढ़ा हुई है लेकिन आपने आज तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है, विचार तक नहीं किया है। जब आप उस पर विचार नहीं करते हैं तो फिर उस कमेटी को बनाया ही क्यों था ? उस कमेटी पर काफी पैसा खर्च किया गया है। मेरी मसझ में नहीं आता कि कौन सा ऐसा दवाब है जिसके कारण से सरकार ने उस रिपोर्ट पर विचार नहीं किया है। आज जनरल मैनेजर के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं। यहाँ पर जो बिजली का अकाल हुआ उसके कारण कारपोरेशन को 7 लाख में लेकर 10 लाख का नुकसान 24 घंटे में हुआ है। उसको कौन पूरा करेगा ? यदि कहा जाय तो उसके दोषी आप ही हैं, जनरल मैनेजर है। वहाँ पर कांग्रेस की युनियन है, उसकी पुरी रिपोर्ट है, उनके इशारे पर मेरे काम करते हैं, जैसा वह बताते हैं वैसा करते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है इस बारे में ठीक तरह से काम करें और सारी जबाबदारी जनरल मैनेजर की होनी चाहिए।

चीफ इंजीनियर का जो बेराब हुआ उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। उन सारी बातों के लिए प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन दिया गया और आपको भी दिया गया है 16 तारीख को लेकिन उसके बाद आज 25 तारीख हो गई अब तक उसके बारे में कौन सा विचार किया गया है ? आपने कल भी कहा और आज भी कहा कि मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ हड़ताल न की जाये, हड़ताल पर लोग न जाएँ लेकिन उसके साथ साथ आप प्रॉस भी देते हैं कि हड़ताल पर जो लोग जायेंगे उसके खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जायगी। वह लोग आपको ज्ञापन दे उस पर कोई कार्यवाही न करे यह कैसी दुर्भाग्य की बात है। आपको चाहिए कि उनकी बात को सुने, उस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करके निर्णय लें लेकिन उसके खिलाफ आप सोये पड़े रहते हैं। यह सरकार बिल्कुल बहरी और अंधी है, न देखती है और न सुनती है। और जब लोग अपने जायज हथियार हड़ताल का प्रयोग करना चाहते हैं तो आप प्रॉस देते हैं कि उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्यवाही की जायगी। आज दिल्ली में 5 हजार लोग रामलीला मैदान में पड़े हैं, रोज सत्याग्रह हो रहा है, तीन सौ लोग रोज बन्द हो रहे हैं। क्या आप चाहते हैं मेरे देश में यह भाग फैल जाये ? हरयाणा के बारे में आपने कौन सा निर्णय लिया है ? अनेक बार कहा गया है लेकिन आप कुछ करना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। वहाँ पर भाग क्यों फैली है ? इसलिए कि मुख्य मंत्री उनकी बात सुनते नहीं हैं। दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको पकड़ती है और हरयाणा पुलिस के सुपूर्द कर देती है जहाँ पर उनके साथ नाना प्रकार की ज्यादतियाँ की जाती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ प्रधान मंत्री को जो ज्ञापन दिया गया है उसके सम्बन्ध में आप क्या करना चाहते हैं। आप उस पर जन्दी से निर्णय लें। और जो आपके पास कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पड़ी हुई है उसके बारे में आपका क्या मत है उस पर भी स्पष्ट विचार

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

करके सदन को विश्वास में लें और बतायें कि क्या करने जा रहे हैं। जो जापन दिया गया है उसके बारे में आपका क्या मत है वह बतायें।

कुछ लोगो ने यहाँ पर कहा है कि मंत्री जी अपना त्याग-पत्र दे दें लेकिन मैं उससे सहमत नहीं हूँ। लेकिन मंत्री जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि चार मशीन एकदम बन्द हो गई क्या आज तक कभी ऐसा हुआ है? कभी नहीं हुआ। मंत्री जी भी कुछ गलत बयानी करने की आदत डाल रहे हैं। मैं उनको चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि सदन को और देश को गुमराह न करे गलत-बयानी करके। जो वास्तविक बात है, इन्टीनियम के साथ जो भेदभाव किया जा रहा है उनकी समस्याओं पर कोई विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

आपके सामने मैंने कल इस दन में कहा था कि यदि आपने उनकी समस्याओं पर विचार नहीं किया यदि उनकी मांगों को नहीं मना गया तो दिल्ली में शाम में ही बिजली बन्द होगी। मैंने वल कहा था और कल शाम को ही बिजली बन्द हो गई। यदि अब भी आप ठीक तरह से विचार नहीं करेंगे तो मैं आपको चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में पूर्ण बिजली बन्द होगी और उसके साथ सारे देश में यह आग भड़केगी जिसमें सारे देश की हानि होगी। इसकी सारी जवाबदारी आप पर ही होगी। इसके साथ साथ यदि आपने कर्मचारियों पर कोई कड़ा ऐक्शन लिया तो उसका परिणाम भी आपको भुगतना पड़ेगा। धन्यावाद।

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): I shall confine myself to the problem we are facing today in Delhi. This sudden breakdown of power yesterday evening which is continuing today is really a matter of serious concern to all of us if the hon.

Minister could throw some light on the queries I am putting before him, we will be enlightened.

First, since all the five generators broke down simultaneously, should we not know from the hon. Minister whether the maintenance of these power houses was very poor? It is common knowledge to all of us that the maintenance of the power houses in Delhi was very poor for the last so many years. If so, was the hon. Minister or Government aware of this? If so, I want to know whether the Government took any note of it or took any action to see that really these power stations do not suffer on account of the long years of poor maintenance.

There was a proposal to have a power house at Badarpur. This was pending long since. What has happened to it? Why this power house could not come up? What were the difficulties, knowing fully well that in Delhi there is power shortage and that whatever power is being produced in Delhi is not really able to meet the demands? Why is it that that project could not come up? What is the reason for this?

Thirdly, I want to know whether actually there is any conflict between the engineers, the technocrats and the administrators, whether it came to the knowledge of the Government or even the administrative authority. I am told it is becoming a kind of controversy between the technocrats and the administrative wing of the Electricity Supply Undertaking in almost all the States; it is not only in Delhi but in different parts of the country as well. Why should not the Government try to see that something is done to evolve a kind of formula so that this controversy is ended and the people of the country not made to suffer because of this controversy? This controversy between the technocrats and the administrative is as though bet-

ween two thieves; both are thieves. Either the technocrats are responsible for this breakdown or the others. I hope the culprits are to be found between these two, and the responsibility should be fixed. But the country and the people of Delhi cannot be made to suffer, and the Government of India should also see that these people are not allowed to do this kind of mischief.

Fourthly, the Sivasankar Committee had made certain recommendations in regard to the workers of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking. What happened to those recommendations of the Sivasankar Committee? Why could they not be implemented? Did it come to the notice of the Government that they are not being implemented? Did the employees represent to the Government about the implementation of those recommendation?

These are the four or five essential points which the hon. Minister should enlightened upon in this House so that at least we can be benefited and by this evening the problem will be solved and we get light and water and Delhi would not be in darkness any more. If the people who are concerned with this have created this kind of situation in Delhi, at least the people of Delhi in future should not suffer and they should know that pressure will be exercised over the authorities and the problem will be solved. Finally, we should not suffer on this account any further.

I hope on these points the hon. Minister will enlighten this House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Madu Limaye.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: (Begusarai): I have also given my name.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did not get your name. I will call you, but I did not see your name. Now, Mr. Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली के बिजली उत्पादन केन्द्र के सात यूनिटों का एक-साथ बन्द होना एक बहुत गम्भीर घटना है। इस वक्त देश में जो बिजली का बड़ा संकट आया है, यह उसी का एक दुष्परिणाम मात्र है।

बिजली के बारे में शुरू से ही सरकार की कोई दीर्घकालीन नीति नहीं रही है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हर दस साल के बाद बिजली का संकट बड़े पैमाने पर पैदा होता है। इसी सरकार की चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में कहा गया कि दूसरी और तीसरी योजना में उत्पादन के जो लक्ष्य बनाये गये थे, वे पूरे नहीं हुए, जिनके परिणामस्वरूप 1961-62 में बड़ा संकट उत्पन्न हुआ और जगह जगह पर बिजली में कटौती करनी पड़ी और उत्पादन पर उसका बुरा असर पड़ा। मगर इसके साथ-साथ इसमें यह आशा व्यक्त की गई थी कि चतुर्थ-पंच वर्षीय योजना में शुरू हो रही है और बिजली के बारे में स्थिति बहुत आशाजनक है। लेकिन स्वयं प्लानिंग कमिशन ने यह बात स्वीकार की है कि जो लगभग 41 लाख किलोवाट का उत्पादन का लक्ष्य बनाया गया था, इस योजना के पहले तीन वर्षों में उसमें पच्चीस प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है।

शुरू में तीन प्रकार की बिजली उत्पादन केन्द्र बनाये गये : जल विद्युत केन्द्र, कोयले का केन्द्र, और ग्रानु शक्ति केन्द्र। मगर सरकार की एक भी परियोजना ऐसी नहीं है, जिस के बनावट के लक्ष्य में, डिजाइन में,

[श्री मधु लिमये]

दोष न हों, जिसमें रद्दी मशीनरी न लगाई गई हो और जिसकी संचालन व्यवस्था में दोष न हो। जल विद्युत केन्द्रों द्वारा बिजली के उत्पादन के सम्बन्ध में इस सरकार के जो भी अनुभाग रहे हैं, वें सब गलत साबित हुए हैं। इसका कारण केवल यह नहीं है कि इस साल वर्षा फेल हो गई है, बल्कि हर साल ऐसा हो रहा है।

पलातु, बिहार के बारे में मैं जानता हूँ कि जो बनावट का नक्शा, डिजाइन था, वह अच्छी किस्म के कोयले के लिए नहीं था।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Patratu is in Bihar. Why not come to Delhi?

श्री मधु लिमये: क्या दिल्ली कोई अलग चीज है? वह राजधानी है और यह कितने शर्म की बात है कि राजधानी में, जहाँ सौ से अधिक वृत्तावास हैं, बिजली बार-बार फल रही है। यह आज की घटना नहीं है। पिछले आठ साल से लगातार हम यही देखते चले आ रहे हैं। दिल्ली की बात कोई अलग और अनोखी नहीं है। जो समूचे देश में हो रहा है, वही दिल्ली में देखने को मिल रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What I am saying is that if there is to be a discussion about power failure all over the country, it should be on a separate motion. I am not saying that is unreasonable. But, this is a limited discussion confined only to Delhi.

श्री मधु लिमये: हम बुनयादी बीमारियों पर विचार क्यों न करें—हम इस समस्या की जड़ में क्यों न जायें? मैं कम समय में ही खत्म कर दूंगा। उदाहरण के लिए दिल्ली से भाखरा का सम्बन्ध है। भाखरा से हम लोगों को बिजली सप्लाई होती है। तो फिर हम भाखरा पर चर्चा करें या नहीं? डा० राव

सिचाई मंत्री भी हैं। वह बतावें कि भाखरा जलाशय की सिफ्टिंग के बारे में उन के जो अनुमान थे, क्या वें गलत साबित हुए हैं या नहीं। पलातु का केन्द्र जिस रद्दी कोयले के लिए बनाया गया, उस तरह का कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है, जिसके कारण दिक्कतें पैदा हो रही हैं।

इसी तरह अणुशक्ति का प्राथमिक प्रयोग देखिए। तारापुर में गड़बड़ी है और राजस्थान में भी गड़बड़ी है। मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि यह सरकार कोन सा विद्युत केन्द्र अच्छे ढंग से चलाती है, न वह जल विद्युत केन्द्र ठीक तरह से चलाती है, न ही कोयले का केन्द्र और न ही अणु शक्ति का केन्द्र।

दो साल पहले, 1971 में, बम्बई में एक नाग लगा था "इन्दिरा गांधी आई है, नई राशनी लाई है"। क्या ये लोग सोचते हैं कि दिल्ली के विद्युत केन्द्र में इन्दिरा गांधी की तस्वीर लटका दी जायेगी और विद्युत केन्द्र चालू हो जायेगा—इन्दिरा गांधी जायेगी?

मंत्री महोदय तत्काल तो मेरी बात का जवाब नहीं दे सकेगे, लेकिन मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह एक एक परियोजना के बनावट के नक्शे—डिजाइन यन्त्र मशीनरी और संचालन के बारे में अपना विशेष सदन की मेज पर रखें। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि उनमें क्या गड़बड़ियाँ और धांधलियाँ हैं। हम जानने हैं कि बिहार, यू० पी० और तामिलनाडू प्रादि में क्या हो रहा है, लेकिन कह कम से कम इस बात का क्या जवाब करें कि यह राजधानी है और कम से कम राजधानी में तो हमारे देश की बेइज्जती न हो।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it was indeed a tragedy of the first magnitude that power

was restored to Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution but electric power went in Delhi for quite a few hours. There was an unprecedented crisis; it has been characterised to be the worst ever power crisis in Delhi. We, the M.Ps and other V.I.Ps, that is, the President, the Prime Minister and others have become the objects of joke. We are being advised not to return to our house this night because we may face a very uncomfortable situation there. Some suggest there might be a great problem for the Chair to permit so many persons in the galleries tomorrow. There may be overflowing galleries tomorrow because many gentlemen and ladies would not find their homes very comfortable in the absence of electricity.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Then I will speak tomorrow.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** A very revealing statement!

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Mr. Indrajit Gupta politely advised the Minister Dr. Rao, to resign on this issue. May I ask whether he is satisfied with the functioning of the other departments? That is the difference between me and him. I do not find the performance of any other department any better than that of Dr. K. L. Rao. At least I must say, nobody is such a picture of humility and has so much knowledge about his department, as Dr. Rao. To my mind, all elements making for a near crisis are converging on the country. It seems to us that we are ready in the midst of a crisis. We have got food shortage, coal shortage, cement shortage, transport shortage—which sector is not a shortage sector is difficult for us to say. But the Government seems to be luxuriating in the warm-bath of complacency. Therefore we find this crisis having descended on us yesterday. This crisis did not descend on us all of a sudden. This has been maturing for quite some time. Government also had sufficient warning about it. May I say with a certain amount of

responsibility that I had been informed that even yesterday, quite a few hours before the power failure actually occurred, Dr. Rao had known about what was coming in the evening at 5 O'clock and he had had some kind of confabulation with the Prime Minister. He might not agree with it, because whenever the Prime Minister is sought to be involved in these matters, the ministers very jealously want to safeguard her reputation. That is natural. There had been deterioration in the relationship between the IAS officers and the engineers for quite some time. What was the Government doing? Is it the fault of Dr. Rao or of the Labour Minister? What is the Labour Minister doing about this matter all the time? My hon. friend is a labour leader and he would never put the blame on the head of the Labour Minister for the worsening labour situation in the country.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Let him make up his mind as to whom he is attacking—me or the Government.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** I thought if I am attacking the Government, the attack automatically passes on to him also!

The engineers had been demanding the appointment of a technically qualified person as the General Manager of DESU for quite some time. They had submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister. What has happened to that memorandum? If they did not have any idea about how things are going to shape in the future, I do not think they deserve to be where they are. They ought to have known that trouble was brewing for some time and that it will take a serious dimension. Is it a fact that a memorandum has been submitted to the Prime Minister with an ultimatum that if action was not taken within a particular period, then the consequences would be the entire responsibility of the Government of India? If that was the ultimatum given to them, then I ask whether the entire blame does not now rest on



[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

them because they did not take action with regard to this memorandum in time?

I do not agree with the thesis of some of my hon. friends that this is part of the power crisis in the entire country. If it is a part of the power crisis in the entire country then the only common factor could be the mechanical failure. What else? If it is not mechanical failure, if it is human failure, then of course there may be variations in the relationship everywhere. If it had been mechanical failure, do my hon. friends suggest that every clerk has got the same age and same longevity? This is something very amazing to suggest; it is an astounding proposition. I am trying to argue before the House whether the reason could be the same for the power crisis which overtook the five plants in Delhi yesterday. How could the factor for failure be common for all the five plants? So, I completely agree with the view of the hon. Minister, as was reported in some newspapers, that it is not a mechanical failure, it is a human failure. The human failure can take so many forms and I am not prepared to figure out all the aspects of the human failure in this matter, but it indeed seems to be a human failure. And if it is a case of human failure, my submission is that this human failure came about because there had been failure on the part of the administration to respond to some of the legitimate demands and to do what was required to be done for improving the relationship amongst the various sections of the administration there.

Therefore, I would like to know whether the government came to know yesterday that there was an impending power crisis in the evening. My submission is that the Government were informed about it even then and they did not take any action. If it is a fact that they had got the information but they had no capacity

to master the crisis, then the country must be made to know that anything can happen in the capital city of Delhi and, therefore, also in other parts of the country. They had information about the crisis but they simply did not have the capacity to master the crisis. Then, did the Minister of Irrigation and Power have any consultation with the Labour Ministry with regard to this? If so, what action had they been taking jointly in order to improve the situation there? If the Prime Minister had taken interest in this after the memorandum had been submitted to her with an ultimatum that certain things must be done within a particular period, then what exactly did the Prime Minister do in this matter?

18 hrs.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.): What about my Half-An-Hour Discussion? The hon. Speaker had categorically said that this Discussion will be deferred to tomorrow and that the Half-An-Hour Discussion will start at 6 O'Clock. This is what was said by him.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I remember to have heard the hon. Speaker to say that if this Discussion swallows the Half-An-Hour Discussion, it will go to another day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha, in the first place, it has not been brought to my notice that the Speaker had said so. All that I could hear in the morning was that the Minister will not be here tomorrow and he asked that this Discussion might take place day after tomorrow. But since it is so very urgent, it seems, the House decided that the Discussion must take place today in order to afford the Minister an opportunity to reply to the debate.

I do not know what the hon. Speaker said about the Half-An-Hour Dis-

ussion. I have not been told anything. But somehow I felt that what he had said was that after this Discussion was concluded, the Half-An-Hour Discussion will be taken up or it will be taken up on some other day. It will not be written off but it will be taken up on some other day. If he has given that assurance, I think, we should continue with this Discussion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I had to go to Calcutta yesterday for a very pressing business. Only because I got the Half-An-Hour Discussion today on land reforms which I considered to be more important, I deferred my going to Calcutta. I am going tomorrow early morning to Calcutta. I have my party conference there. It will not be possible for me to stay here. I am very sorry to say that I do not agree to this. This is a very important Half-An-Hour Discussion I got the impression this morning that this will be taken up at 8 O' clock.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The subject of Mr. Samar Guha's Half-An-Hour Discussion is no doubt very important. There is no doubt about it. This may be taken up on some other day that suits him. This Discussion on power crisis will have no meaning unless we hear the Minister today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The matter is so simple. If Mr. Samar Guha agrees, when he comes back, it may be taken up at that time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: If this Discussion is concluded, say, within half an hour, then my Half-An-Hour Discussion may be taken up at 6-30 p.m. I am prepared to stay here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I fully agree with Mr. Samar Guha. If we can confine the rest of the discussion to half an hour, then we can take up the Half-An-Hour Discussion also at 6-30 p.m.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: The hon. Member, Shri Samar Guha, is willing to have it on next Wednesday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right now.

Almost all the parties have spoken....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I want to rise above the party and speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not want to shut out anybody. Under the Rules, one hour is allotted. Of course, it is upto the House to extend the time. Even so, I think, there should be a time-limit fixed.

Shri B. V. Naik—not more than five minutes.

18.05 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair].

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the costs involved in these strikes. There are direct costs as well as indirect costs because of lack of production. I want to know whether certain studies have been made, wherever the engineers have gone on strike, in regard to indirect and direct costs because that also causes a phenomenal loss.

The hon. members of the Opposition are laying the blame based upon the rumours that have been spreading around in the city of Delhi, and there has been a persistent effort that has been made in order to build up a sort of tension and suspense as though something is going to befall us the moment we go out. With due deference to the hon. members, Mr. Mishra and others, I would like to say that we are prepared to meet any contingency that will come in public life, and one night's black-out is not going to scare us out of our beds. I do not know why they are gloating over such a small matter. We need not get scared as far as these matters are

[Shri B. V. Naik]

concerned. We are in public life. (Interruptions) We need not be scared about it. Yesterday all of us have gone through the darkness I am quite sure that the Opposition is preparing in its own way and tomorrow they would like to say that the Sun will never rise. I would like to hon. Minister to come out with a categorical statement. . . (Interruptions)

श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी (खालिपर):

बहुत कह रहे हैं कि मामला बहुत छोटा है। अगर मामला छोटा है तो शोधन देने की तकलीफ क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: A very plain and simple statement has been so much perverted and distorted. I would request a certain rectification in the thinking processes of the hon. members I hope the hon. Minister will be able to tell us categorically.... (Interruptions) As far as VIP status is concerned, we care two hoots. We do not want light. We have been able to burn candle lights and we will burn it. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Will the hon members tell me once and for all whether any hon. Member has got the freedom of expression in this House?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The Opposition should respect democratic processes.

I hope, we will be in a position to restore the power failure. It is not necessary for us to take kindergarten lessons out of the book of Mr Che Guvera as far as urban terrorism is concerned.

I am sure, the Government is equipped to meet all these contingencies and I would like Dr. K. L. Rao who has done wonderful work in the Ministry of Power and Irrigation, in spite of difficulties, to get up and say that we will be able to restore normalcy.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): It is a matter of great shame that the capital of this country has to face power crisis. I am told that for this matter, for the failure of these machines, the Power Minister is not responsible. He has already submitted so many schemes to the Cabinet, to the Finance Minister and to the Planning Minister. They are not at all sanctioning those schemes. How can he be held responsible for all these things? Shri Indrajit Gupta demanded his resignation. They wanted the blood of Dr. K. L. Rao. Why do you hesitate to go after the blood of other gentlemen who are responsible for this? This is what I would ask these people. Dr. K. L. Rao is not responsible for this. The Planning Minister and the Finance Minister, both of them are responsible for this. He wanted to import certain sophisticated machines for this purpose. But unfortunately the Finance Ministry and the Planning Ministry are coming in the way of that. This is not for Delhi alone, but for the whole of the country.

I am reminded of one story. Timur came invading this country One Rajah said, let him come; he has not reached Punjab, he has not come to Panipat. But ultimately he came here. We know what happened. The same thing is happening here with regard to this matter Power crisis is there in Rajasthan Punjab, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Everywhere there is power failure. Now this has reached Delhi also. This is the capital city All embassies are stationed here. What will be the impression in their minds about our country? If the capital is in such a situation, what about the States? The Finance Minister and the Planning Minister are not cooperating with you If it is so, you may clearly tell us.

श्री एस. एच. बाजपेयी (कानपुर):  
सभापति महोदय, मैं सब से पहले कहना चाहता हूँ कि बीजा मैरे दोस्त ने कहा कि आज़िब दोबरे

है तो क्या है, उन्होने यहाँ तक कहा कि कहीं यह सूरज भी न उगे तो हम भ्रष्टे में भ्रमने के भादि नहीं हैं वह भायव हो। आज इस वक्त जो पावर क्राइसिस पर हम डिस्कशन कर रहे हैं, दस हजार बिजली के कर्मचारी हिन्दुस्तान के कोने कोने से आकर पार्लियामेंट के दरवाजों पर खड़े हैं और इन्साफ की मांग कर रहे हैं। मुझे खुशी है डा० राव उन के नुमाइन्दी से मिले हैं। लेकिन आज जब हम 10 हजार की बात करते हैं तो साथ साथ यह भी सोचना पड़ेगा कि 20 हजार बिजली के कर्मचारी जो हरियाणा में हैं उन में से 6 हजार आज हरियाणा की जेलों में हैं और 5 हजार दिल्ली की जेल में हैं और रामलीला ग्राउन्ड के कैम्प में 6 हजार हैं। 40 प्रतिशत कर्मचारी हडताल पर हैं। मन्थनारायण जी ने जो कहा, बहुत खुशी हुई मुन कर, वही हथ हमारे मंत्री महोदय का भी है। जब भी कहा जाय कि पावर क्राइसिस आ रही है गुजगन में तो आने दो दिल्ली हनुज दूर अम्न। फिर कहा गया पावर क्राइसिस हरियाणा तब आ गई है तो दिल्ली हनुज दूर अम्न, एक जाम और मही। उसके बाद पावर क्राइसिस दिल्ली तक आ चुकी है। मैं मुहम्मद शाह रगीली की बात नहीं करना। मैं मंत्री महोदय की बात करना चाहता हूँ और आज मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि यह इजीनियरिंग की लडाई है, यह कर्मचारियों की लडाई है। यह दस हजार कर्मचारी उम दश का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं देश में बिजली की मलाई बनी रहे क्योंकि ऐनेमिटीफिकेशन के बिना सोशलिज्म नहीं होगा। लेकिन आज जो उन की डिमांड है उस पर आप बुरा न मानें। हम चाहते हैं कि टैक्नोक्रेट मिनिस्टर हों, हमें बड़ी खुशी हुई थी, हम ने स्वागत किया था लेकिन दस साल तक टैक्नोक्रेट रहने के बावजूद यह हालत हो तो सोचना पड़ेगा कि आज सदन को क्या करना है, क्या उन की जगह खाली करा कर दूसरे को देना है। मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि हरियाणा में जिस तरह से भत्याचार हो रहा है और दिल्ली में जो 6 हजार लोग हैं

उनको जल्दी से रिहा किया जाये। हम आपके साथ पूरी तरह से सहयोग करेगे लेकिन अगर मजदूर अपनी जायज मांगें आपके सामने रखते हैं तो इन्साफ के तराजू में एक तरफ मजदूर हों और दूसरी तरफ उनके फरायज हों, इस तरह से हम को देखना चाहिये।

श्री एस्० ए० शमीम (श्रीनगर) : मैं दो मिनट में दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। एक बात तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर पानी की कमी की वजह से, किसी एक्सीडेंट की वजह से पावर में क्राईसिस पैदा हो जाती दिल्ली में तो शायद माफ किया जा सकता था, उस को नजर अन्दाज किया जा सकता था लेकिन जिन इमारतें हालात में यकबयक पाच जेनेरेटर्स में काम करना छोड़ दिया उस ने जायज तौर पर शक का मौका दिया है, शिकायत का मौका दिया है। यह बात जब राजधानी में हो सकती है तो आप अन्दाजा कीजिए इस देश में कहा कहा क्या क्या हो रहा होगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ अगर पावर शाटॉज दिल्ली में बसने वाले पर आन पड़ी तो इस में बराबर के सब शरीक होने चाहिये। अखबार में लिखा है जिस का अभी तक विरोध नहीं किया गया कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के यहाँ राष्ट्रपति के यहाँ और न मालूम किस किम पति के यहाँ कल ही बिजली रेस्टोर हुई। जबकि दिल्ली की जनता बिजली के होते हुए भी झुलस गई, उस को पावर का सवट बर्दाश्त करना पड़ा तब क्या सोशललिज्म के दावेदारों, गरीबी हटाओ के दावेदारों और बराबरी के दावेदारों को शर्म नहीं आई। (ध्वजबान) इसलिए यह मूर्खरिमाना गफलत है और मैं समझता हूँ कि सिर्फ मिनिस्टर ही नहीं पूरी सरकार को यहाँ से छुट्टी कर देनी चाहिये।

:(عربی ایس۔ اے۔ شمیم (سری نگر):

میں دو ملک میں دو باتیں کہتا

[شری ایس۔ اے۔ - شمیم]  
چاہتا ہوں - ایک بات یہ کہنا  
چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر پانی کی کمی کی  
وجہ سے - کی ایک سیڈنٹ کی  
وجہ سے پاور میں کرائیسس  
پیدا ہو جاتی - دلی میں تو  
شاید معاف کہا جا سکتا تھا اس کو  
نظرو انداز کہا جا سکتا تھا لیکن چون  
قرامائی حالات میں یکایک پانچ  
چلوٹیوں نے کام کرنا چھوڑ دیا اس نے  
جائزہ طور پر شک کا موقعہ دیا ہے -  
شکایت کا موقعہ دیا ہے - یہ بات  
جب راجدھانی میں ہو سکتی ہے تو  
آپ اندازہ کیجئے کہ اس دیش میں  
کہاں کہاں کیا ہو رہا ہوگا -

دوسری بات میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں -  
اگر پاور شورتیج دلی میں بسنے والوں  
پر اُن پڑی تو اس میں یا برابر کے  
سب شریک ہونے چاہئیں - اخبار نے  
لکھا ہے کہ جس کا ابھی تک ورودہ  
نہیں کیا گیا کہ پرائم منسٹر کے یہاں  
راشٹر پتی کے یہاں اور نہ معلوم کس  
کس پتی کے یہاں کل ی بجلی  
ریسٹور ہوئی جبکہ دلی کی چلتا  
بجلی کے ہوتے ہوئے جھلس گئی -  
اس کو پاور کا سلکٹ برداشت کرنا پو  
تب سرشلزم کے دعوے داروں - فریڈمی  
ہٹاؤ کے دعوے داروں اور برابری کے دعوے  
داروں کو شرم نہیں آئی - (دربودھان)  
اس لئے معجزانہ فطرت ہے اور میں

سمجھتا ہوں - منسٹر ہی نہیں پڑی  
سرکار کی یہاں سے چھٹی کر دیلی  
[چاہئے]

آئی۔ اے۔ (نئی دہلی) :  
بھائی جب ہم اس देश में समाजवाद लाने की  
कोशिश कर रहे हैं तब हमारी कुछ विरोधी पार्टी  
के लोगो ने सैबोटाज का काम किया है। मजदूरों  
की भलाई हम भी चाहते हैं लेकिन इस वक्त  
जब हम ने होलसेल फूड प्रेंस का टेक-ओवर  
किया है, हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हर एक को  
धनाज मिले उस वक्त बिजली के बारे में  
चारो तरफ सेबोटाजिंग का काम किया जा रहा  
है।

दूसरे जो टैक्सटाइल मिल में हड़ताल  
हो रही है, उसके बारे में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी  
से जानना चाहती हूँ कि वह क्या कर रहे हैं।  
मजदूरों की सिम्पैरी में जो स्ट्राइक है और जो  
बिजली की स्ट्राइक है इसमें दो चीजें हैं।  
एक तो जो तकलोफें है मजदूरों की टैक्सटाइल  
मिल में और दूसरी तरफ जो सेबोटाजिंग का  
प्रोग्राम कुछ लोगो का है उससे गवर्नमेंट  
कुछ कर नहीं पा रही है। गवर्नमेंट बहुत  
ब्रच्छी तरह से कदम उठा रही है इसको खत्म  
करने के लिये उस की कोशिश जारी है लेकिन  
दूसरी तरफ जो पार्टीज ऐसी हैं जो कि  
सेबोटाजिंग का प्रोग्राम चला रही हैं, गवर्नमेंट  
को चाहिये कि पब्लिक के सामने खुलेग्राम  
उन को लाए और बताए कि किस तरह से वह  
इस देश का नुकसान कर रहे हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी - समापति  
महोदय, आप चाहे तो एक सवाल मैं पूछ लूँ।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ पानी से, कोयले से  
और अन्य से पर्याप्त बिजली प्राप्त करने की  
योजना विफल हो गई तो क्या बिद्युत् मंत्री  
अब पाताल से बिजली प्राप्त करने की कोई  
योजना बना रहे हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): I want first of all to thank the hon. Members for having taken interest in the subject and shown considerable interest in the development of power in the country in general and in Delhi in particular.

I shall deal very briefly with the particular accident that has occurred and later on, if you would permit me some time, I shall try to answer some of the questions and some of the points that have been raised, especially by one of the respected leaders in this House whom I have seen for very long as a very distinguished Member of Parliament, namely Shri Indrajit Gupta.

About this particular accident, the position is as follows. Nobody new anything about it. In fact, when I was answering a question in Parliament, I said that so far as Delhi was concerned, there was no question of any shortage. That is, because in Delhi we have 380 MW power as against a demand of 250 to 290 MW. So, we have got a very good margin, a margin which does not exist anywhere else in the whole country. We are also going to add another 100 MW this year whereas the load is going to grow up by only another 50 MW. So, at the end of the Fourth Plan, we shall have a comfortable margin in Delhi. Therefore, there is no question of any power crisis or power shortage or anything of that sort arising in Delhi.

As I said, we never new anything about it earlier. Shri Shyamnandan Mishra has asked this question specifically, and that is why I am replying to this question. I never knew anything about it. I was in my office at about 5.30 p.m. and I came to know about this, only afterwards; the first time that I came to know about this accident was at 6 p.m. Details were not reported to me even at six O' clock, and I never knew any particulars about the accident. I never met the

Prime Minister in that connection, and I never had any discussion with her at all about this, because we never knew anything about this. I am mentioning all this, because stories are built up like that, and somebody was telling that there was going to be an accident, and people would be going out in darkness, etc. It is very unfortunate that such rumours should go about from any distinguished members such as we have here.

What happened was this. I heard about it at about six O' clock. The accident occurred at 5.30 p.m., and then at six O' clock I heard about it and I immediately rushed to the power-house. What happened there was this. There are two machines in stations A and B near Rajghat, very old ones, and five machines in station C.

AN HON. MEMBER: Older than the hon. Minister?

DR. K. L. RAO: Not older than I; they are much younger than I. These machines are about thirty or forty years old. I have to answer the question of distinguished Members because they have the privilege to say anything they like in this Hall, and I know that.

Out of these five machines, two machines have been working very satisfactorily. In fact, we are producing more power here in Delhi. From here, we are contributing power to UP and Haryana. We have been supplying this surplus power very steadily and very well from Delhi.

There is one line connecting Ballabhgarh with station C; that is a 220 KV line, which is a high tension line. At about 5.30 p.m. what happened was this. We do not know the exact reasons, and they have got to be ascertained. I do not want to prejudice the inquiry committee and tell them anything about it in advance. At 5.30 p.m. what happened was that on that line, on one of the lines there had been earthing. An earthing of a high

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

tension line means that immediately the whole current passes to the earth. This is a very big shock. How that has happened is a matter to be ascertained, and this is not a matter for inference or anything of that sort, because there is an automatic instrument there which registers it. The first thing that was got registered was that on the 220 KV line, there were three wires, and one of the wire got grounded, the moment it got grounded, a heavy current passes to the earth and the heavy current passes through so many machines working, because they are on a common busbar. Some hon. Members were asking why it was that all the five machines stopped. The reason is that all of them were working on a common busbar, and so as soon as that grounding took place, all the five machines went out. How this happened is still a matter to be discussed, whether it was an accident or whether it was due to birds, because birds also could do that, or whether any particular employee from among so many employees who are dissatisfied with the employment and so on in the electrical field had thrown a wire across the line. If you just throw a wire across the high tension line, it can easily be grounded, and any system in the world can be completely got into very great disaster by just throwing a wire across the live wires. This has occurred everywhere in the world. So, this is nothing surprising. This is nothing new to Delhi.

That is why in the terms of reference of the inquiry committee I have specifically mentioned as one of the terms, whether it is possible for us to have equipment which can isolate one machine after the other, so that even if one machine is gone or it goes completely out, the other machines will keep on working. It was not that I did not know about these things. These machines were on a common busbar and that was why this kind of thing happened. Some people have

made some fun about it. I would submit that it is not a matter for fun. These are technical facts and matters of technical design.

So what happened was that at 5.30 p.m. a fault occurred in the 220 KV line. Immediately there was a heavy rush of current, just like a lightning. When there is a lightning and it gets connected to the earth, everything will be completely fused in that part. The machines have got safety devices and they have cut it off; otherwise, the machines would have been spoiled. Those acted and all the machines got out of commission.

In the case of steam turbines, the difficulty is that it takes a considerable time to put it back in order. The whole thing gets cooled and then it has to be heated back to a particular temperature. At that particular stage when the necessary temperature is attained the machine is started and gradually the load is put on. It is not like a machine where if you simply switch on, power will be generated. It is not like a hydro-plant as in Bhakra where if you open a valve, power will be generated. It is not so in the case of thermal stations. In the case of thermal station, it is a very sensitive equipment. One has to very carefully bring it up or bring it down; otherwise, there will be explosions and vibrations.

These machines that we have got are doing very well. It is not a machine trouble. The hon. Member for Nilgiris was mentioning that the machines are all old, outdated and so on. All the machines have been working very well. In fact, the efficiency of these machines we have got here is very high. I am very glad about it.

We have no spare machines either. Generally for a station of this type, we would keep a spare machine so that when one of the machines is taken out for repairs and so on, the spare machine could be used. In this case, because of the emergency and the necessity for putting all of them to use, we

did not have a spare machine. The machines are all working all the hours of the day for the last six months continuously and they have given an extremely good performance. Even now the machines are all quite good. The only unfortunate occurrence is the accident that has happened.

Who has done this, whether it has been done artificially or by a human agency, I do not know. That is for the Inquiry Committee to find out. But what I found when I went there was that there was some friction between the engineers and the workers. The engineers were in the control room. The workers, the people who open the valves or work on the boilers and so on, were all there. I detected a conflict between these two. The engineers were in a nervous condition because these workers who belong to a particular union were gathered outside the gate under a particular gentleman, a particular leader, who I do not want to name, were shouting against the engineers that they would kill them, burn the machines, the equipment, their cars and so on. So the engineers were all agitated. They were not looking so much to the restoration of the machines.

So I sat down there. I said, 'No, I will not leave this place. Do not worry about these things'. The people outside the gate were not allowing even water or meals or coffee to be brought. This kind of things was going on. So I and my Secretary in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, both of us, stayed on (*Interruptions*)

Our immediate object was to restore the power, because the people of Delhi cannot be made to suffer. Therefore, we wanted to have the machines restored to functioning immediately. But I found that the engineers were in a nervous condition. And on the other side were these workers making noises at the gate and so on. So I decided to stay on. I stayed on till 2 a.m. At 1 a.m. I called for the police

Another thing happening was that when the engineers were trying to develop the machines and run them, some unidentified people were switching it off. When the boiler was coming up, they were cutting off the oil. These are all things that happen when the human passions are roused. I do not know how this conflict has come about. I never know that there is a human conflict in this particular case.

So I called for the police. But they did not want to interfere. Then I said I would not leave the place because these are very costly machines and if anything happened to them, we would not have power in Delhi for four or five years. It takes that much time for a station like this to be developed. I did not want Delhi to be deprived of power for four years.

So I sat there and told the engineers 'do not worry; I will be here'. Afterwards, the police agreed. I am glad the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Shri Kapur, came and said 'It is all right. I will take care of this'. But I stated two conditions, that there should be no conflict between these two sets of people, the equipment, whatever happens, must be kept completely safe. He said he will take care of this. Under these conditions, I left the place at about 2.30 a.m.

What I want to submit is that the accident has occurred. This type of accident occurs everywhere. In fact, in New York State, five or six years ago, an accident occurred which threw the entire State of New York—not the New York City alone, but the entire State of New York,—into darkness and out of gear. There was complete darkness for three to four days. One thing has to be explained: in a great system of electricity, while we are all happy to share its benefits, we must also be prepared to face the disadvantage that arises from it sometimes but not always.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:  
Why do you lay stress on the accident



[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

when you saw the lack of co-operation?

DR. K. L. RAO: Well, what I said was that there was an accident that occurred. How that occurred, I do not know. How that has happened and so on, has to be found from the Committee's enquiry. What I want to submit in continuation is that in the morning they started the machines, and those two machines, A & B, were started last night itself, and today we have got three machines. These three machines are sufficient for giving electricity for the whole of the city. Another machine is also expected to be received. Therefore, there should be no difficulty for the generation of electricity for the city today.

Shri Naik said that these things do happen now and then. It is something different from the shortage of power that is prevalent in the country. This is not a shortage of power. It is an accident that has occurred, but it is a deplorable accident no doubt; how that has occurred I do not know. That is why I have appointed a committee consisting a very high technical men including one of the military-engineers also. I wanted to get them there to have their way of thinking and so on. This committee is to find out the reasons, the causes of this accident that has occurred and to fix the responsibility.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I know the personnel of the committee?

DR. K. L. RAO: They are all technical men, and so I did not want to waste the time of the House. But I will certainly read it out. Mr. M. Tatta R.J., a member of the Central Water and Power Commission; then, Mr. Lakshmi pati. These are some of the topmost men in thermal engineering. Mr. Lakshmi pati is a former Chief Engineer. Then, there is Major-Gen. Poduva, Commander, Headquarter Technical Group; then Mr. Joshi, the Chief Engineer in charge of the

Koradi power station. He is an extremely good engineer with the Maharashtra State Electricity Board; and then Mr. Sinha, Chief Engineer, CWPC, who will be the Secretary of the committee.

The terms of reference are, to investigate the causes of the complete breakdown of the power supply in the Indraprastha power station in Delhi metropolitan area and to ascertain, in particular, whether it was due to equipment failure or due to failure of the transmission system; to fix the responsibility for such a breakdown and to suggest the appropriate remedial measures of a technical nature after examining in detail the power station design, the switching and controlling arrangements, the transmission network, in order to ensure that such breakdowns do not recur in future. These faults do occur in the transmitting system and we have got to protect our equipment and isolate the equipment as fast as possible

What I submit is that so far as the accident that has occurred yesterday is concerned, it has nothing to do with—(Interruptions) Oh, I didn't say it. It is the 15th May. 15 days' time is given. Now, what I say is, while it is indeed extremely regrettable, this is one of the things that do happen. That is one of the accidents that may occur anywhere at any time. So, I do not think the House should take such a very serious notice except to rectify the conditions that are noticed on this occasion and to see that the conflict between the sets of forces that are working in this power house is resolved; that conflict should be resolved.

Then, Sir, some Members were saying that the V.I.P. areas were lighted. It is not like that. As I submitted, there are two sources for power—one from Bhakra system and the other is from the local thermal station. 40 per cent of Delhi is covered by Bhakra Power. It just happened and so it is not a question of V.I.P.s, or V.P.s.

Then, some hon. Members were asking about Sivasankar Committee. I have replied earlier. Perhaps the hon. Members were not there at that time. What has happened is this. There is an Officers' Association here in Delhi and the engineers had a certain grievance, as anybody else has got now-a-days, and they all represented. And I appointed a Committee just to assist the local Delhi Municipal Corporation. That Committee consisted of Shri Sivasankar and two others. They submitted their final report just now—in the month of March. I immediately passed on that report to Delhi Electric Supply Undertakings authority. They approved of the scales of pay. Then they sent it on to the Delhi Municipal Corporation. The D.M.C., when it was put up to them, rejected it on the ground that there was no translation in Hindi or Urdu. It must have been translated. The hon Member yesterday was saying that instead of translating that in Urdu or Hindi, it should have been done in Hindustani. Whatever it is, it will be done in a month's time. As I said yesterday, the recommendations are quite acceptable and there should be no difficulty. I do not think there would be any difficulty in implementing that.

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Whether payment will be made in Hindi or Urdu? Will that be all right?

DR. K. L. RAO: It should be in terms of rupees. I have gone through the Committee's Report. And so far as scales of pay are concerned, they are quite reasonable. Whatever Shri Sivasankar has recommended will be given with retrospective effect.

Then Shri Indrajit Gupta made it an occasion to say something about the power shortage. Unfortunately he was not available at the time of my reply to the hon. Members in my budget speech. I must seek your pardon if I repeat.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I want to ask one question about this matter. You told us just now that you were there last night in the late hours. You were conscious about this tension between two sections of staff—the engineers and the workers. Did you also get any evidence of tension or ill-feelings or strain between the engineers and the Chairman of the Electric Supply Undertakings?

DR. K. L. RAO: I did see that. We are taking necessary action to rectify these things. That is a human psychology.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Did the engineers represent about their grievance about the treatment given or behaviour of that gentleman?

DR. K. L. RAO: As I submitted earlier, there was a conflict between them. I referred the matter to the Labour Department. With the Labour Commissioner I had a discussion. He said that it was something connected with the law and order. That was what he said. Anyway, I sought his advice to sort out the differences. At least the human relationship comes in there. I think that is not a difficult problem. This thing has got to be sorted out. I am sure we will do it. One thing is that when there is excitement, we have to ensure that the power station being a very valuable one has got to be guarded. I have taken precautions. I requested the Military Engineers to go there to see to it. They must have gone there by this time. This will create a psychological feeling. All our operators are there. They are extremely good boys doing quite a good work.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : चोपडा का पराव क्यों किया ?

DR. K. L. RAO: Similarly I met today a number of officers of the C.W.P.C. as also the engineers concerned. They are very good. In the Power Station there is one Mr. Basu,

an extremely valuable type of man, and then there is one Shri Chopra, Deputy Chief Engineer whom the hon. Member Shri Kachwai mentioned. They are all able engineers.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
He was gheraced

**DR. K. L. RAO:** Had I known it, I would have gone there and get him relieved. All these things came to my notice only later on. I did not know it earlier. When I went there I wanted to divert their attention to the repairing and bringing back of the machine to order. I encouraged them to do that.

So far as the Delhi power station is concerned, it is very good. The machines are very good. The operators are very fine people and their efficiency is good. But there is a human conflict and that has got to be resolved and all the tensions have to go.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
How much power is available against the requirement of 250 MW?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** The power is available

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
Is it available out of those five plants or you have to divert from Bhakra?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** Bhakra is in such a tight corner as it is supplying power to Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana. But we are getting some power from there also 3 machines have been started and their total capacity is about 160 to 170 MW. This is in addition to what we get from Bhakra nor-

mally. Actually there is a large amount of surplus power. But the starting of these machines has to be done very carefully. At 4 p.m. they were taking a load of 100 or so against 140 MW. Every half an hour they go on increasing. They are also putting another machine. I do not think there should be any difficulty at all.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta referred to the fact that power shortage occurs in this country very often. I want to tell a few facts about it. The power shortage is a characteristic of any growing nation. Even USSR, which has got 200 million KW of power, is short of power. Even in USA there is shortage of power .. (Interruptions) I will come nearer home. In Rajasthan the load was 4.8 million KW hours a day in October. In the shortage period it increased by 2 million KW hours. In the month of March one or two units went out of order. So the shortage was felt. This is bound to happen.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**  
When was the ultimatum submitted?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** I find that hon. Members are anxious to go home to see the lights. So, I want to submit that so far as power system in Delhi is concerned, it is quite sound and there is nothing to worry about. If a certain amount of break-down occurs like this, we cannot help it because it is beyond us. But we will take every step to see that this does not recur.

18.47 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 26, 1973/Vaisakha 6, 1895 (Saka).*