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Monday, April 29, 1974
Vaisakha 9, 1896 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday April, 29 1974/Vaisakha 9,
1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER Honourable Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri G. L. Mehta, who passed away at Bombay, on the 28th April, 1974, at the age of 74.

Shri Mehta was a Member of the Constituent Assembly in 1947. He served the country in various capacities and held several important positions with distinction. A parliamentarian, journalist and diplomat, he started his career in the now-defunct Bombay Chronicle as an Assistant Editor. He was our former Ambassador to the United States and showed his diplomatic acumen while holding that office. He had recently retired as Chairman of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and the Indian Investment Centre. He was also Chairman of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Council of World Affairs since 1966. He was associated with the Planning Commission, the Hindustan Shipyard and the National Shipping Board, being Member of these bodies. He was awarded the 'Padma Vibhushan' in 1969 for his meritorious service to the nation.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend. I am sure the House will

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join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

(The Members then stood in silence for a short while.)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Post of Chief Executive of the S.C.I.
lying vacant

1973. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) since when the post of Chief Executive of the Shipping Corporation of India has been lying vacant;

(b) whether the regional offices of the Shipping Corporation of India have been demanding more autonomy and power; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the deterioration in the working of the Shipping Corporation of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Shri C. P. Srivastava relinquished charge of the office of the Chairman and Managing Director of the Shipping Corporation of India, on the afternoon of 31st December, 1973. Capt. R. D. Kohli, one of the Executive Directors, was given overall charge of the Corporation from the same date till a new Chairman and Managing Director is appointed by the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री शशि भूषण : प्रश्न महोदय, मंत्री ३१८२ से मैं जानना चाहूँ कि अधिकांश पब्लिक सैक्टर में "डोमिनेन्स मैनेजमेंट" चल रहा है और उस में मैंने आप ने पिछले "उद्घाटनानी निधम" के चेंबरमैन को बहर भेजा तो उस से पहले इस का प्रबन्ध करना आवश्यक था कि वहाँ एक चेंबरमैन हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया। और इस के साथ-साथ यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की एक पॉलिसी रही है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में वह इस बात की हमेशा कोशिश करेगी कि पब्लिक सैक्टर के लोगों को ही उस में बड़े बड़े स्थान पर नियुक्त किया जाए। इस सम्बन्ध में आप की क्या राय है ?

श्री कल्याण और परियोजना मंत्री (श्री कल्याण सिन्हा) : श्रीमान् जब के श्रीवास्तव जी गये हैं तभी से इस बात पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि सिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया बहुत बड़ी जगह है और बड़ा भारी काम है, बरौडों रुपये की सरकार की पूजी वहाँ लग चुकी है, तो एक योग्य व्यक्ति उस के लिये ढूँढा जाये और यहाँ कोशिश की जा रही है। लेकिन इस बीच में वहाँ का काम चलता रहे इस लिये उर्बा सस्थान के ही जे एम सीनियर टेक्निकल मैनेज्मेंटिव डायरेक्टर रहे हैं, श्री कट्टी, वह चेंबरमैन का काम कर रहे हैं।

पॉलिसी की बात यह है कि जहाँ तक होता है मुनासिब यही समझा जाता है कि जो लोग उद्योग के हैं वही रखे जायेंगे। लेकिन कोई एक निश्चित पॉलिसी नहीं है क्योंकि जैसा काम है वैसा देख कर के नियुक्ति करने को आवश्यकता होती है।

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक पब्लिक सैक्टर में मैनेजमेंट का प्रश्न है उसे पर जाने के लिये एक निश्चित नीति तो आप की

बननी चाहिये, और क्या यह सही है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में प्रामाण्य पर बड़ी जगह रखी जा रही है कि कुछ आई० सी० एस०, आई० ए० एस० रिटायर होने वाले होते हैं और जब तक वह रिटायर नहीं हो जाते वह इसी प्रणाली में रहते हैं कि उन को किसी पब्लिक सैक्टर का चेंबरमैन बनाया जाये यहाँ तो ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है।

श्री कल्याण सिन्हा : कम से कम सिपिंग कारपोरेशन में यह स्थिति नहीं है कि हम देख रहे हैं कि आई० सी० एस० रिटायर हो रहा है इसलिये उम के लिये जगह खाली रखी जाये। मैं यह बताना हूँ माननीय सदस्य को ऐसी स्थिति सिपिंग कारपोरेशन में नहीं है।

श्री हरि किशोर सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो उच्च अधिकारी प्रकाश ग्रहण करने वाले होते हैं उसकी सूचना सरकार को कब मिल जाती है ? और सरकार उसके सबब में क्यों नहीं पूर्व निश्चय कर लेती है जबकि कोई उच्च स्थान रिक्त नहीं रहता और रिक्तता की वजह से कार्य में व्यवधान न आवे ? जैसा माननीय शशि भूषण जी ने कहा है.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न कीजिये, लम्बा चौड़ा भाषण क्यों करते हैं ?

श्री हरि किशोर सिंह : प्रश्न स्पष्ट है कि रिक्त होने के पूर्व ही उम स्थान पर नियुक्ति क्यों नहीं कर दी जाती है ?

श्री कल्याण सिन्हा : मान्यवर, मैंने बताया कि जगह तो खाली नहीं है, प्रोफेशनल चायें हैं ही। लेकिन कोई योग्य व्यक्ति मिल जाये, बहुत बड़ा काम है, बड़ी कैपिटल लगनी पड़ेगी, ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव योग्यता भी चाहिये और फिर कुछ कमशियल बिजनेस साइड काम भी चाहिये। तो ऐसे योग्य व्यक्ति को ढूँढने में थोड़ा समय लगता है।

श्री हरि मिश्र : क्या सरकार को मालूम नहीं रहता कि अमुक व्यक्ति अवकाश ग्रहण करने वाला है ? यह तो साल, 6 महीने पहले सरकार को मालूम रहता है ।

श्री कमलावति त्रिपाठी : मालूम रहता है तब तो कोई योग्य व्यक्ति हर वक्त तो अवैलएबिल नहीं रहता है ।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: May I know from the hon. Minister, though we have a policy evolved by Government to build the management cadre in the organisation itself, for example, in the Shipping Corporation of India, whether we have persons to take charge, at the top level, of the Chairman or the Managing Director? If not, why cannot we try to evolve a policy to have such a cadre in the organisation itself instead of searching for someone from outside?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the individual organisation is concerned, it is not possible to create a cadre within the organisation itself. So far as public sector undertakings are concerned, perhaps, it is known to the hon. Member that the Bureau of Public Enterprises maintains a list of the distinguished persons who can be appointed in top posts of the public undertakings.

Wherever a vacancy arises in any of the public sector undertakings it is the usual practice to have the names of the persons who are in the waiting list of the Bureau of Public Enterprises in a particular category. So far as this particular question of Shipping Corporation is concerned, my senior colleague has already answered that the top post never remained vacant even for one day. Somebody was officiating therein.

श्री जयन्ताच मिश्र : श्रीमान्, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि चैयरमैन की

नियुक्ति के लिये क्या प्रोसीजर है और उस प्रोसीजर के अन्तर्गत वे कब तक चैयरमैन की नियुक्ति कर लेना चाहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय धूम-धूम कर वही बात आ जाती है ।

श्री जयन्ताच मिश्र : मैं प्रोसीजर की बात कर रहा हूँ और उनका कहना है कि हम चैयरमैन को ढूँढ रहे हैं । इसलिये दोनों में अन्तर है ।

श्री कमलावति त्रिपाठी : ढूँढ कर एपान्ट करना, मान्यवर, यही प्रोसीजर है ।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो वर्तमान चैयरमैन थे, जिन की तरक्की हो गई है या दूसरी जगह भेज दिये गये हैं, इस अवधि में या उनके समय में कारपोरेशन के काम में जो तरक्की हुई है, तो क्या यह इस बात का बोध है कि जो मौजूदा लोग वहाँ पर काम कर रहे हैं, वे अच्छा काम करते हैं और इन्होंने काम बढ़ा है ? तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि उन लोगों के बीच में से किसी आदमी को सलेक्ट करके नियुक्त करने में क्या आपत्ति है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय पहले भी यह प्रश्न आ चुका है, आपने कौन सा नया प्रश्न पूछ लिया ।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: What is the difficulty in finding out a suitable man from amongst the existing persons?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is not relevant. It has already been asked by Mr. Shashi Bhushan.

Purchase of wheat from Australia

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*874. SHRI RAM BHAGAT, PAS-
WAN:

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country had approached Australia for the purchase of wheat from that country; and

(b) if so, the response of the Australian Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A small quantity of wheat has been purchased from the Australian Wheat Board.

श्री राम भगत पासवान : मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ उन्होंने कहा है कि थोड़ा सा खरीद किया है—कि क्या सरकार ने चालू वर्ष में देश में कितना गेहूँ पैदा होगा, इसका कुछ अंदाजा है या उससे हमारे देश की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सकेगी या नहीं ? अगर आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं होगी, तो किस देश में और कितना गेहूँ मंगाने का प्रस्ताव है, यह माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: At the outset I would like to appeal to the hon. Members through you that as far as prices and quantities are concerned, I hope, in the national interest the hon. Members will not press for the question because of international implications.

(Interruptions)

As far as the assessment is concerned we continue to make periodical assessment and final estimates of production of wheat have not still been received. So, it will be difficult to tell about the gap between our requirements and import but we pro-

pose to import some quantities; that decision has been taken by Government of India—but the precise quantity will depend on review from time to time.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह सच है कि हम विदेशों से जो गेहूँ खरीद रहे हैं, उसको भारत लाने के लिये पर्याप्त जहाज हमारे पास नहीं हैं ? क्या यह सच है कि कनाडा के बन्दरगाहों पर खरीदा हुआ हमारा गेहूँ पड़ा हुआ है और वहाँ हमें डेबोरेज देना पड़ रहा है । और लाने के लिये जहाज उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ? क्या यह स्थिति मास्ट्रिलिया में भी पैदा होगी ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: At the moment the wheat which is being imported is, mostly the wheat which has been offered by Soviet Union and for that full arrangement have been made for transporting it to India and it is going on almost to schedule. As far as the Canadian wheat is concerned still we have to finalise the whole procedure of purchases though one thing is true that in the international world the vessels are not easily available but as and when we decide to import from that country we shall try to arrange for the necessary vessels.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Whether it is a fact that the production of wheat this year is far short of the estimated target of production? Has it come to his notice that some foreign experts have stated that the total wheat production in this country this year will be about 23 million tonnes only. Secondly, Sir, it is necessary that the country knows the price which is being paid to various countries for certain quantity of wheat being purchased. It is also necessary that the farmers in this country know as to what the Government is paying outside. This is also important to

prevent any under-hand dealing by the Government officials who go out to purchase wheat. So, the hon. Minister may tell us as to what is the approximate price of wheat purchased from Australia on landing in India?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Sir, as far as the estimates of wheat production are concerned, I am not prepared to take the discouraging view which the hon. Member is taking. Of Course, various estimates are being given by various agencies. My own estimate in wheat production is not going to be less than what it was last year. It can be marginally less or marginally more. The reason being though there were not rains in North India yet the production in Gujarat and other areas will compensate the shortfall in production in North India. As far as international prices are concerned, they had gone up to 251 dollars but now the prices are coming down and have come down 151 dollars. Last week there was slight upward trend but there is encouraging downward trend in the international position because of improved production all over the world.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Sir, he has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You want to go much beyond the scope of the question.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I have specifically asked for the price of the wheat purchased from Australia, which he can easily give.

MR. SPEAKER: When he says that perhaps it may not be in the public interest....

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: He does not even give the estimate of this year's production. That is not at all difficult to give. That is not outside the scope of the question either.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a strange thing that he does not like to give the price. It is known or it will be known when Australia will give it to the other countries.

MR. SPEAKER: Perhaps it may not be in public interest to give it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: After all, we have this practice in the rules, that when he says that it is not in the public interest, the Speaker has got the right to ask what the public interest involved is.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has got any long-range arrangement with regard to purchase of wheat from outside, that is to say, whether he has any prospective planning for the production targets of each year and whether any long-term agreement has been made so that we may not suffer from year to year because of the shortages in the indigenous production of wheat?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Since we are a very big country, I appreciate the point made by the hon. Member that perhaps some long-term arrangement could be in our national interest. This question was specifically taken up with the Australian Government, but unfortunately the Australian Government themselves have their own difficulties, because they feel that their production last year was very bad and their stocks are not there, and, therefore, they are hesitant to enter into any long-term arrangement, since they have entered into long-term arrangements already with China and Egypt which they are not in a position to carry out fully because of their own difficulty. So, there is some hesitation in the international world to enter into long-term arrangements.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: What about other countries?

SHRI RAMCHANDRAN KADAN- how many countries Government have approached for purchase of wheat and what the response from the Governments of those countries is?

MR. SPEAKER: The main question is very specific...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: The hon. Minister has already replied about Canada.

MR. SPEAKER: That was a different question. That was about the prices.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Shri Bajpai had already asked about it. I think the hon. Minister is willing to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not object to it, if he is able to give the information. The hon. Member wants to know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to say which other countries were approached for the supply of wheat.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: May I point out that this is really outside the scope of the main question? But if you want me to say something, I can do so.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not come in. It is a matter between the hon. Minister and the hon. Member. If the hon. Minister wants to answer it he can do so.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: It is in the interests of the country. Let him answer it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is in public interest to answer it. That is what the hon. Member says.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: In general, in the world there are only four important countries which export wheat, outside the EEC, and they are the USA, Canada, Argentina and Australia.

SHRI RAMCHANDRAN KADAN-NAPPALLI: May I know whether the imported Russian wheat is not transported from the port?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: That is outside the scope of the main question, because he has asked whether there is some difficulty about unloading of Russian wheat.

SHRI RAMCHANDRAN KADAN-NAPPALLI: It is all about imports.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question of unloading but it is only a question of loading.

PRF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In deference to the request made by the hon. Minister not to make any reference to prices in the national interest I shall not make any reference to the prices. But in view of the gap between the food needs of the country and the actual production, since it has become very clear that for some time at least import will be necessary, I would like to know from the hon. Minister if his answer to the first question is that only small quantities of wheat have been brought from Australia, whether if the imports are to be made from different countries, it would not be advisable, instead of having imports on the repayable basis in kind which may actually mean more expenditure at a later stage when the prices go up, to get more wheat from countries like Australia or others?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is a suggestion for action.

PRF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Action or inaction?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good suggestion.

Proposal to subsidise installation of mechanical compost plants

*879. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to subsidise the installation of mechanical compost plants; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

During the Fifth Five Year plan period, the Ministry of Agriculture propose to give grant to the Municipal Corporation/Committees or Agro-Industries Corporations to the extent of 33 per cent. of the capital cost for setting up of 45 compost plants, in cities having population of 3 lakhs or above. An outlay of Rs. 6.7 crores has been proposed for assisting the setting up of these mechanical compost plants. In addition, the Ministry of Works and Housing have proposed an outlay of Rs. 10 crores in the Fifth Five Year Plan to assist the municipal corporations on the following items to setting up of mechanical compost plants:—

1. Financial support for technical personnel in the integrated scheme.
2. Non-recurring grant for purchase of trucks, wheel barrows etc.
3. Non-recurring grant for improvement of workshop facilities.

4. Non-recurring grant for construction of collection sites.

5. Non-recurring grant for providing mechanical sieves and other equipment to the remaining 95 class I towns.

6. Setting up project formulation Group/project management Group, Survey/investigation and field studies.

Financial assistance to the local bodies is proposed to be provided for the above items, at rates ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. of the computed deficiencies for these items. This is likely to raise the total subsidy element for setting up of compost plants to nearly 50 per cent. The remaining capital cost will either be met by the Corporations themselves or by raising loans from the nationalised banks.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, now that there is a great shortage of inorganic fertilisers, and in view of the fact that the amount proposed to be allotted for the compost plants is only Rs. 6.7 crores, may I know whether the Government will consider the question of increasing this amount, or doubling this amount?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: After the said amount is actually spent, perhaps it can be considered.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: It is mentioned that cities having a population of three lakhs or above are going to be given this subsidy. There are so many cities which are having a population between 20 and 70 lakhs. I want to know whether two or three units will be established in such cities.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It will all depend for instance for big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, etc., perhaps there would not be need to set up more than one compost processing plant. But after the first plant,

comes into operation, and we get some experience, perhaps this can be considered at that time.

MR. SPEAKER: There is another Member clubbed with this question. Shri R. S. Pandey.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Thank you very much.

MR. SPEAKER: He may put his question.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: I said, "Thank you very much."

MR. SPEAKER: It is very unusual on your part. Now Dr. Ranen Sen.

DR. RANEN SEN: There was a proposal from the Government of West Bengal to instal a mechanical compost plant in Calcutta in order to deal with two things; one, the garbage in the city that has accumulated or is accumulating every day in huge quantities and secondly, to provide manure for the country. May I know whether such a proposal has come from the Government of West Bengal and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government of India to such a proposal?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: We propose to help such proposals by giving a subsidy to the tune of 33 per cent. Actually, some subsidy would also be coming forward from the Ministry of Works and Housing. So, almost 50 per cent help will be available from the Central Government to any State including West Bengal for this purpose.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: May I know from the Government whether, in view of the fertiliser shortage and also in view of the proposal to set up these compost plants, the Central Government is considering any legislative measures by which the garbage that is usually used for the reclamation purposes in the larger cities would be stopped from being

used for this purpose and would be diverted towards the manufacture of compost?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: If the concerned State Governments tell the Central Government that some legislative support is required, I do not think that the Government of India will hesitate to extend the necessary support for the State Governments for this purpose.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: May I know whether any assessment has been made as to what is the quantum of garbage that accumulates in Calcutta every day and how this garbage is disposed of, and whether it is a fact that the fisheries are being silted by this garbage—

MR. SPEAKER: This question is of a very general nature, and you are asking a very specific question about Calcutta. It is much better you give a separate notice for that.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The scheme that the Central Government talks of is that—

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot put questions which ask for a detailed or statistical information. Do not take advantage of a very large question.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: The question is about installation of mechanised compost plants.

MR. SPEAKER: Not in Calcutta but everywhere.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Calcutta is No. 1 city.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not sure about it; I think Chandigarh is No. 1.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: My second question is: Have the Ministry any plan to use...

MR. SPEAKER: It is not essential that when one question is irrelevant you have a right to ask a second one. Do not lead me to this practice. Please sit down now; you may have a better one next time.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: He may answer to the first part of the question; it is very relevant: whether any thought has been given how the garbage of Calcutta is utilised for manure purposes.

MR. SPEAKER: I am still of the same opinion.

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाबू : कितनी राज्य सरकारों ने कचरा और मैले पानी से खाद बनाने की योजनाएँ बनाकर बापके पास भेजी हैं और किस प्रकार की मदद बाप से मांगी है ?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: My senior colleague convened a conference of Ministers concerned with this subject and the Government of India's intention is to help the State Governments to go ahead with the compost making plants, use organic manure etc. Now we have started receiving proposals from the State Government. Exact information is not with me at the moment. Now it is known to all the State Governments and they are processing the projects on this basis. By the end of the Fifth Plan year it is proposed to cover 45 cities with compost manufacture plants and to have 50,000 gobar gas plants in the country as a whole.

Fresh appointments instead of re-statement of retrenched staff in FCI

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*680. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:**

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fresh appointments have been made in Food Corporation of India during the last three months

and more than 500 vacancies have not been filled while many have been retrenched; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the fresh appointments and not taking retrenched people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India has imposed a ban on fresh recruitment and no retrenchments have recently taken place. However, certain fresh appointments on a purely temporary basis had to be made to meet the emergent local requirements mainly at the Ports in the Southern and Western Zones. Retrenched employees who were from the Northern zone could not have been considered for appointment in these distant places only for a short duration.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: In the regional offices of the Food Corporation of India, especially in Madhya Pradesh and some other States they have written to the State Government to depute certain people for certain categories. Many vacancies are still there according to the answer to my question. But retrenched people are not appointed to those vacancies. The Minister has assured us that whenever a vacancy arose, they will be taken first. People with three or four years service have been retrenched. When vacancy arises in Kerala and other places why cannot they absorb those people in the vacancies that so arise?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:

First of all I should like to submit that no retrenchment is taking place now though it is known to the hon. Member that we have surplus staff; for instance our storage is only 30 per cent of the capacity but we are having 100 per cent staff. In certain ports in the south congestion developed and category 3 staff were required

for two or three months normally. Andhra and Maharashtra Governments have protested that if there were vacancies why cannot recruit local people? Since these posts were temporary for a few months people will have to be recruited locally because if we transfer people from far away places, they say: we have no housing, what are we to do? If there is any clear cut long term vacancy, we can bear this point in mind.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: As the Government issued a directive saying: no further appointment, did the Government issue another directive saying: no further retrenchment also.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: I have made it clear that we do not propose to resort to further retrenchment unless some unforeseen factors come up or new situation develops.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANAPPALLI: Sir, in the context of the new food policy, I would like to know whether the FCI management threatened the workers of retrenchment. I would like to know, what are the concrete proposals before the Government to utilise the services of the labourers to the fullest extent?

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: If there are clear vacancies and if new recruitment is to take place, as my senior colleague has assured on the floor of the House, we will give first preference to those who have been retrenched. I would also like to correct the general impression which is prevalent in this regard. These retrenched employees were temporarily recruited for a particular purpose. Despite that, on humanitarian grounds, we have given an assurance that if there is going to be a permanent recruitment for permanent purposes, these employees will be given preference.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the present Chairman of the FCI

having the background as the Chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee of the Cabinet Secretariat has developed a propensity to utilise the CBI machinery in dealing with legitimate trade union activities and in this connection. I would also like to know whether it is a fact that he suspended the Joint Manager (Port Operations) Shri P. K. Sen Gupta, Senior Manager, Shri A. K. Das, Assistant Managers, Shri S. M. Biswas and Shri B. Das, since September and their cases have been referred to the CBI on the plea of irregular employment.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is of a general nature. If you want to ask about particular individuals, the proper way is to give a separate question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Their cases have been referred to CBI. This is a preparatory attempt to retrench them. Already, eight months have passed. Still, CBI have not been able to prepare *prima facie* cases against them. This is against the directive of the Central Vigilance Commission that in such cases, no employee should be kept suspended for more than three months. I would like to know, what steps Government is going to take in regard to these four employees who have been suspended.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very much afraid, this is not covered by this question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Their cases have been referred to CBI. That is why I have mentioned that this gentleman has a propensity to utilise the CBI machinery. This is because these people are working with trade union organisations and have a trade union background.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want to interrupt you or prevent you from asking questions. But, this question

is about retrenchment. You are asking about the Officers who have been suspended and against whom CBI is enquiring.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This action is of a vindictive nature with a view to retrench them.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Sen, you are really of view that this is covered?

DR. RANEN SEN. Retrenchment is the objective of the FCI organisation. In order to achieve that, they are suspending certain persons. That is the idea.

MR. SPEAKER: These persons have been suspended and investigations are going on in regard to an entirely different matter rather than in regard to retrenchment.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Their cases have been referred to CBI on grounds of irregular employment and not on charges of corruption or anything. During the last eight months, CBI has not been able to prepare *prima facie* cases against them.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not prepared to enter into an argument with you. I better keep quiet. I leave it to the Minister.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is a question about retrenchment. He is asking about some suspension.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: They are very good officers. Because they have participated in the trade union work. they have been suspended on the plea of irregular appointment. Their cases have been referred to the CBI. For eight months the CBI could not frame any *prima facie* case. According to the standing orders, if no charge is framed within three months, the employee will have to be reinstated.

MR. SPEAKER: I am afraid this is not covered by the main question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, you pull up the Minister. This is not the way of dealing with cases.

MR. SPEAKER: I assure you that if you give a specific question, I will give you full cooperation in bringing this matter before the House. Why do you thrust this in this question?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I will give a short notice question.

MR. SPEAKER: So, you are convinced that it is not connected with this.

श्री अमल सिंह: जब नई पालिसी के मुताबिक होलसेल ट्रेडर्स किसानों से माल खरीदेंगे, तो फिर ऐसी सूरत में फूड कारपोरेशन में और लोगों की भर्ती की क्या आवश्यकता है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member is asking whether in the light of the new wheat policy there is any need to recruit more people. Sir, it is outside the purview of the main question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, I did not follow it fully. यह सब, ल इसमें नहीं आ सकता है ।

श्री अमल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या यह सब है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 1600 के करीब कर्मचारी काम पर से हटायें गये थे और उन्हें काम पर वापिस लिये बिना नई भर्ती हो रही है यदि हा तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: This case of the 800 employees was fully discussed in the House. They were recruited last year purely temporarily for opening some centres when the new khariff policy came in. But when we found that the centres were not functioning properly and that their services were not required, they were retrenched. They were recruited only for a specific purpose with the clear understanding that their services would be terminated after three or six months. Since then

we have given an assurance to this House that when any new recruitment is likely to take place, we will give first preference to these people.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: What is the total number of permanent employees in the FCI and how many are casual or recruited through the contractors?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: For specific categories of employees I require notice.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Is it not a fact that a large number of employees recruited by the FCI are casual employees? In that context, what is the total number of permanent employees and casual or temporary workers?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: First of all, it will not be correct to say that most of the employees who are recruited for the FCI are recruited either as casual or temporary employees because, those who are recruited against certain vacancies or posts, there is no question of recruiting them as casual or temporary employees.

Secondly, as regards the observation which the hon. Member made about retrenchment of 49 or 50 employees in Calcutta, I think, the House should know that some employees were recruited as typists even though they did not know a word of typing. Some money had passed off; some people were involved. Therefore, in consultation with the West Bengal Government and the Public Service Commission, those who were not regarded as qualified were retrenched. Fresh interviews were held and those who were qualified were recruited. I do not think the hon. Member should support such things, the mal-practices, which are not in the interest of the country.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The hon. Minister, in the course of his reply, said

that there is over-staffing in the FCI inasmuch as that as against 30 per cent utilisation of godown storage capacity, there is 100 per cent staffing. He indicated that storage utilisation capacity is one of the criteria. May I know from the hon. Minister what are the factors on the basis of which he says that there is over-staffing? We have been hearing it from the Indian Airlines onwards. This is relevant; it is concerned with retrenchment.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not yet come out with my observation and you say, it is relevant. Who said, "It is not relevant"?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: I was apprehensive, due to past experience.

MR. SPEAKER: The past experience shows that this is also relevant.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There are well-established norms for that. I do not think anybody can arbitrarily decide whether staff is surplus. There are clear posts against certain specific assignments. Naturally, when there are no clear posts, when the work is not there, the staff is said to be in excess.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: What are those norms? It is better we do not put the question, if we are to receive half answers.

MR. SPEAKER: It is much better!

SHRI SEZHIYAN: In reply to the question put by Mr. Bhattacharyya, the hon. Minister said that certain unqualified persons had been recruited and that it had been found out that some money had passed off. This is a very serious thing. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to who was responsible for the recruitment of unqualified persons, how much money was passed off as surmised by him and what action has been taken against the persons who abused the powers given to them.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, for casual recruitment, the remark was also casual.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: No, Sir.

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE: Some trade union workers and some officers of the Food Corporation are involved. They have been suspended. A specific inquiry has been entrusted to the C.B.I. As far as the retrenchment is concerned, the Public Service Commission was consulted and, in consultation with them, the action was taken.

Expenditure on Technical Higher Secondary School at Narela, Delhi

*882. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state—

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs per year is being spent on running the technical Higher Secondary School of Narela in Delhi and the output of this school is only one successful student; and

(b) if so, the justification for such huge expenditure without any results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) and (b). The Technical Higher Secondary School at Narela Delhi is running a three year course leading to the award of a certificate by the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi. In the Board Examination of 1973 for the final year students, the number of successful candidates was one out of 61 who appeared. An expenditure of Rs. 5.32 lakhs on salaries, scholarships, tools and materials was incurred on this school during 1973-74 for all the three classes, namely 9th, 10th and 11th.

The reasons for the unsatisfactory performance of this school are being examined by the Government in consultation with the Delhi Administration for evolving suitable remedial measures.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : श्रीमन्.मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा कि उन्हें इस से बड़ा असन्तोष है और इसी असन्तोष के कारण, अनसैटिस्फिकट्री परफारमेंस के कारण उन्होंने दिल्ली प्रशासन के कमन्लटेशन में कोई उपाय निकालने की कोशिश की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्हें सन्तोष होना चाहिये—6 लाख खर्च करके एक विद्यार्थी पास हुआ—इतना अच्छे शिक्षण संस्थाओं में है और आपके नेतृत्व में हैं—में प्रो० नूरुलहमन साहब को कह रहा हूँ—6 लाख खर्च होने पर एक पास हुआ, अगर 61 पास होते तो शायद साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपये खर्च होते। आज हम ने यह सवाल पूछा तो यह जानकारी मिली, यदि नहीं पूछते तो मदन को कुछ मालूम ही न होता।

आप ने 1973-74 के बारे में बताया है—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके पहले क्या हालत थी और यह किस प्रकार का टेक्नीकल स्कूल है, उनके खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया गया, जो रुपये खर्च किया गया है इसका दायित्व किस पर है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका प्रश्न है कि एक कैसे पास हो गया ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो चिन्ता व्यक्त की है, मैं भी उन का साथ चिन्तित हूँ। जहाँ तक रिजल्ट का सवाल है, 1971 में भी यहीं

चिन्ताजनक स्थिति थी, 24 में से 3 पास हुये थे। 1972 में 44 में से 8 पास हुये, 1973 के बारे में बतला चुका हूँ कि 61 में से 1 पास हुआ। इसलिये स्थिति चिन्ताजनक है, मैं खुद इसके लिये चिन्तित हूँ और माननीय सदस्य को आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी उचित कार्यवाही हो सकती है, हम ने इनीशियेट की है और इसके परिणाम अच्छे होंगे।

श्री राम सहाय बांडे : आपने बतलाया कि 1970-71 में भी इसी तरह से हुआ, तब से आप क्या कर रहे थे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस वक्त भी काफी चिन्ता हुई थी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चिन्ता होने के प्रतिरिक्त क्या मंत्री महोदय ने यह पता लगाने का प्रयत्न किया कि शिक्षा संस्थाओं में इस प्रकार की जो गड़बड़ है—क्या अध्यापक उपयुक्त नहीं हैं या पाठ्यक्रम दोषपूर्ण है या छात्र-चयन ठीक तरह से नहीं होता ? तीन साल से लगातार यह स्थिति चल रही है मंत्री महोदय की चिन्ता समस्या को हल नहीं कर सकती—इसलिये वे क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने खुद अपने डिपार्टमेंट से—एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री से—एक सीनियर आफिसर को इस काम के लिये डिप्युट किया है—वह इस को देखेंगे और वहा पर जो इन्फो-स्ट्रक्चर अवेलेबिल है,

उसका अच्छे से अच्छा उपयोग कैसे हो—इसके बारे में भी वे अपने सुझाव देंगे।

SHRI GIRIDHER GOMANGO: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, after spending Rs. 6 lakhs if the result is one—the successful candidate is only one—this expenditure is productive or unproductive.

MR. SPEAKER: Productive or unproductive does not matter; the Minister is very much worried about it

SHRI D. P. YADAV: Yes, Sir the expenditure is on the high side....

Coastal Ships owned by Shipping Companies

*883. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

SHRI LUTFUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Coastal ships at present in the country, owned by the Shipping Companies; Company-wise; and

(b) the percentage of Indian built ships in the Coastal shipping at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement indicating the number of Coastal ships at present in the country owned by different shipping companies is laid on the table of the House.

(b) Out of the total of 60 vessels the Indian built ships number 5 or 8.5 per cent of the total.

Statement

Name of Shipping Co.	Dry Cargo vessels	Tankers	Passengers cum-cargo	Total
Shipping Corpn. of India	5	2	5	12
Scindia Steam Nav. Co.	3	—	—	3
Malabar Steamships Co.	4	—	—	4
Africana Co. Pvt. Ltd.	3	—	—	3
South East Asia Shipping Co.	3	—	—	3
Lakshmi Lines Ltd.	1	—	—	1
Nicobarese Commercial Co.	1	—	—	1
R.A.J. Lines Ltd.	1	—	—	1
Collis Lines Pvt. Ltd.	1	—	—	1
Hind Shipping Agencies	2	—	—	2
Western Star Line Pvt. Ltd.	1	—	—	1
Kerala Lines Ltd.	2	—	—	2
Cochin Shipping Co.	2	—	—	2
Damodar Bulk Carriers Ltd.	1	—	—	1
Ravindra Shippers	1	—	—	1
Tolan Shipping	2	—	—	2
Mogul Line Ltd.	2	—	2	4
Thakur Shipping Co.	2	—	—	2
India Steamship Co. Ltd.	1	—	—	1
Union of India	1	—	5	6
Indoceanic Shipping Co.	1	—	—	1
Nilhat Shipping Co.	1	—	—	1
Himalaya Shipping Co.	2	—	—	2
Andamans Line	1	—	—	1
Great Eastern Shipping Co.	—	1	—	1
Varan Shipping Co.	—	1	—	1
TOTAL	44	4	12	60

SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA:

I want to know whether the coastal ships numbering sixty owned by different companies are sufficient to meet the demand of our country. If not, what steps are going to be taken? Secondly, I want to know whether the Government have kept in view the fact that Haldia Port will offer new opportunity to Coastal Shipping as regards supply of coal is concerned to the southern and western parts of the country, in order to take over the burden of Railways in respect of coal movement from Bihar and West Bengal?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHER-

JEE: In fact the present arrangement of the coastal shipping is not quite satisfactory and in view of that we have made arrangements by the end of the Fifth Five-Year plan like this. The tonnage capacity so far as coastal shipping is concerned would be of the order of 6 lakhs G.R.T. And in view of that we have already placed orders for 20 indigenous and foreign ships. Secondly, in regard to coal transport from Haldia we have made already arrangements for transporting coal of about 6.5 million tonnes by the end of 1978-79 by coastal shipping.

SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Sir, is it a fact that the private sector companies which are building ships are facing great losses due to shortage of shipyards. Are you thinking of giving them subsidy as is being done in other parts of the world?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as shipping is concerned it is not correct to say that they are incurring losses. So far as shipbuilding is concerned subsidy to the shipyard etc. is being given by the Government.

SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Already the hon. Minister stated in the statement that coastal shipbuilding private sector people are facing losses due to shipyards. Is it a fact that all over the world they are given subsidy?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as shipbuilding is concerned I have said that they are given subsidy. What I told was about the general shipping business when you asked me about loss.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत का इतना लम्बा किनारा है, लेकिन मत्री महोदय के बयान के अनुसार सिर्फ 12 पैसेन्जर कम-कार्गो जहाज चल रहे हैं। क्या मत्री महोदय इस बात की ओर ध्यान देंगे कि पश्चिमी किनारे पर-मैंगलोर और बम्बई के बीच, जहाँ रेलवे लाइन नहीं है, अधिक पैसेन्जर जहाज चलाने के बारे में सरकार कोई व्यवस्था करेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आपने अलेहदा. सवाल कर दिया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बिल्कुल रिलेवेंट सवाल है, सिर्फ 12 जहाज हैं और इतना लम्बा किनारा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : किनारे का मामला है, इसलिये आसकता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : बिल्कुल आसकता है, 12 जहाजों का मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्योंकि किनारा लम्बा है इसलिये ठीक है।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसलिये कि 12 जहाजों से काम नहीं चल सकता है।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: We are already considering this.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good suggestion for action.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: In view of the basis approach of the Government of India to have more and more self-reliance.

MR. SPEAKER: Please make your question short.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I have seen the statement of the hon. Minister in which it has been stated that out of sixty ships which are manufactured by various shipping companies, only 12, that is 8.5 per cent of the ships, are being indigenously built.

I would like to know from him, in view of this approach of the Government to be more and more self-reliant and to have more and more ships, will more ship building yards for construction of ships be permitted? What happened to the proposal to Haldia Shipbuilding yard so that you may have more and more ships?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have answered this question many times on the floor of the House and, in fact, we are trying to augment our indigenous ship building capacity. As a result of that, I have already mentioned that 12 ships we are going to have on the coastal shipping from the Hindustan Shipyard which is hundred per cent indigenous.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

F.C.I. Employees Prosecuted and Re- instated

*872. SHRI V. MAYAVAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Food Corporation of India officials whose cases are forwarded to the C.B.I. have been prosecuted so far;

(b) whether any departmental action was taken against some employees found guilty of corruption charges; and

(c) how many such employees were re-instated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) 143 employees of the Food Corporation of India have been prosecuted by the C.B.I. State Police so far.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In all, 649 employees of the Corporation were placed under suspension. Of them, 345 have since been re-instated on various grounds such as acquittal by Courts, finalisation of departmental proceedings and as a result of periodical review of their cases. An employee removed from service as a result of a departmental enquiry was re-instated when on appeal the penalty imposed was reduced to withholding of two grade increments.

Regular Shipping Service between India and Mauritius

*875. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the feasibility of introducing a regular shipping service between India and Mauritius; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

655 LS—3

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) and (b) The Shipping Corporation of India is already operating a cargo service to to Mauritius from East and West Coasts of India. This is a promotional service. Four sailings are planned during the current year.

तेल और तिलहन निगम की स्थापना

*876. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पंडित क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिन-दिन राज्य सरकारों ने खाद्य तेल और तिलहन निगम की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव किया है; और

(ख) सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्बेगा साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) ऐसा निगम स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता समय-समय पर प्रकट की गई है। लेकिन इस संबंध में विशेष रूप से मुझाव गुजरात सरकार से ही प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने खाद्य तेल और तिलहन निगम की स्थापना करने की बात सिद्धान्त रूप में स्वीकार कर ली है। इसके न्योरे तयार किये जा रहे हैं।

Report of National Commission on Agriculture on Small Farmers and Marginal and Agricultural Labour

*877 SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have considered interim report of the National Commission of Agriculture on orientation of programmes of Small Farmers and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies; and

(b) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The main recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture in the Interim Report on Re-orientation of Programmes of Small Farmers, Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Development Agencies have been accepted by the Government of India and incorporated in the programmes for the benefit of Small Farmers. Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers to be implemented during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय क्षेत्र में जिम्नो-मेनेटिक प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना

*878. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जिम्नो-मेनेटिक सोसाइटी के सहयोग से विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय, उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) के प्रांगण में एक जिम्नो-मेनेटिक (भू-चुम्बकीय प्रयोगशाला स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया है, और

(ख) यदि हा. तो इस संबंध में मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री (श्री० एस० नूरुल हसन) (क) और (ख) : विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भेजी गयी सूचना के अनुसार, मार्गोय भू-चुम्बकीय संस्थान, बम्बई के निदेशक ने विश्वविद्यालय प्रांगण में एक अस्थायी भू-चुम्बकीय प्रयोगशाला की स्थापना करने हेतु आवश्यक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये जुलाई, 1973 में विश्वविद्यालय को लिखा था। विश्वविद्यालय इससे सहमत हो गया और तब संस्थान के अधिकारियों ने स्थान के उपयुक्त होने की दृष्टि में उसका सर्वेक्षण किया।

Centre for Study of Developing Societies

*881. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies a beneficiary of funds from U.S. Foundation, is seeking affiliation with Delhi University;

(b) whether this Centre was not given affiliation by the Jawaharlal Nehru University; and

(c) whether Government have investigated into the sources of funds and other activities of the Study Centre and if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c) The Centre for the Study of Developing Societies is being supported by an annual maintenance grant of Rs 2.5 lakhs by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare since July, 1967. The Centre also gets project grants from other Government departments and the Indian Council of Social Science Research. According to the information furnished by the Centre, it does not receive any financial assistance from any U.S. Foundation.

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare had approached the Jawaharlal Nehru University to agree to merge the Centre with the University but the terms offered by the University for merger were found unacceptable to the Centre. The proposal, therefore, did not materialise. The Delhi University has been requested to take over the Centre as a maintained Institution. The matter is under consideration of the University.

The working of the social science research institutions receiving grant from the Government of India is re-

viewed periodically. In 1971, the Government appointed a Visiting Committee to review the work done by the Centre. The report of the Committee indicates that the Centre has done a 'remarkable piece of work in research in political science and related disciplines'.

Imposition of Compulsory Levy by Gujarat on Groundnut Oil

*884. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Union Government has been drawn to the press report dated the 3rd April, 1974 that due to failure of the foodgrain procurement policy, the Gujarat Government is considering imposition of a compulsory levy at least on groundnut oil to create buffer stock;

(b) if so, whether Government efforts to procure wheat, paddy, and bajra have not met with even partial success and the groundnut oil makers are not in a mood to honour their commitment to give 30,000 tonnes of oil as voluntary levy; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Certain press reports about the comparatively low pace of procurement of foodgrains in Gujarat and also about a proposal said to be under consideration of the Gujarat Government for imposition of compulsory levy on groundnut oil to create a buffer stock have come to the notice of the Ministry.

(b) The State Government have reported that the procurement of paddy and coarse cereals during 1973-74, though higher than in the previous years, has fallen short of the target due to such factors as damage caused to the bajra crop by excessive rains

towards the harvesting time, tendency on the part of producers and traders to hold stocks, reduction in trader's levy on bajra and a prolonged political agitation in the State. In the case of wheat, the 1974-75 marketing season has just started and already 2183 tonnes have been procured. The State Government have informed that there is no commitment by groundnut oil millers to give any specific quantity of oil to them.

(c) The State Government have informed that they are prosecuting those who have failed to give paddy levy. They do not anticipate any difficulty in the procurement of wheat

No compulsory levy on groundnut oil is envisaged by the State Government. The Central Government are not in favour of levy on groundnut oil and have already advised the State Government accordingly after seeing the press reports.

Commercial Production of Oil from Sunflower

*885. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken for commercial production of oil from sunflower in the country in order to meet the increasing demand for edible oils and shortage thereof; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The commercial cultivation of sunflower has been taken up from 1972-73 under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. An area of about 1.18 lakh hectares was covered during 1972-73 and the expectation is that this might have gone up to 2.50 lakh hectares during 1973-74.

Target of Coastal Dry Cargo Shipping Tonnage

*886. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the target of coastal dry cargo shipping tonnage during the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): The Fifth Five Year Plan target for dry cargo shipping has been proposed at 6 lakhs grt.

Reorganisation of Government Museums

*887. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise the Government museums in the country; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government do not propose to reorganise the Central Museums by shifting any section from one museum to another. However, the recommendations of the Central Museums Review Committee for improved functioning of the Central Museum, viz. National Museum, New Delhi Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad and Indian Museum, Calcutta, are being implemented subject to the constraints of financial allocations.

Strike in Delhi University

*888. SHRI HARI SINGH:

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Departments and administrative offices of Delhi University were paralysed in the first week of April, 1974 on account of a token strike and if so, the reasons for the said strike;

(b) whether any charter of demand had been submitted by the employees or any other organisation and if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the action taken to fulfil the demands?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) According to the information received from the University of Delhi, a token strike was observed by the Delhi University College and Karmachari Union on 3rd April, 1974. However, some of the teaching departments of the University did function. The token strike was observed for early implementation of the Third Central Pay Commission's recommendations for the University and college employees.

(b) There was no other charter of demand from any other organisation.

(c) The University Grants Commission had appointed two Committees to make recommendations regarding revision of pay scales of (i) class IV and ministerial staff and (ii) technical and laboratory staff including the staff of the library, press, medical colleges and hospitals, PWD and farms etc., respectively in Central Universities in the light of the recommendations made by the Third Central Pay Commission. The first Committee submitted its recommendations in respect of certain categories of posts, which have since been approved by the University Grants Commission and Government. The recommendations of this Committee in regard to the remaining posts and the recommendations of the second Committee are awaited.

**गहुँ की नई बसुली नीति का मूल्यों पर
प्रभाव**

889. श्री शंकर बवाल सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गेहूँ के संबंध में नई सरकारी नीति की घोषणा के बाद विभिन्न राज्यों में मूल्यों का उतार-चढ़ाव किस रूप में हुआ है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब धी० शिन्डे) : नई नीति की घोषणा करने के बाद बिहार, गुजरात, हरियाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में गेहूँ के मूल्यों में 2 से 38 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की गिरावट और मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और राजस्थान में 2 से 29 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की वृद्धि हुई है। कर्नाटक में मूल्य स्थिर रहे।

**New Type of Fertilisers evolved at
Food Research Centre, Jamshedpur**

***890 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) whether 'Sanjeevani' a new type of fertilizers has been developed by American experts of the local food research Centre Jamshedpur, and

(b) if so, the facts regarding its use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b) The Food marketing Centre of Xavier's Institute, Jamshedpur have taken up grinding of indigenously available basic slag and have branded it as "Sanjeevani". The basic slag, which is a by-product of the steel plants, can be used profitably in acid soils as a soil conditioner and as a source of phosphate.

**Meeting of Dr. Norman E. Borlaug
with Minister of Agriculture**

***891. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:**

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural Scientist Dr. Borlaug had met him on 11th March 1974 at New Delhi.

(b) if so, whether he had given him a first hand account of the crops in the various states of India;

(c) whether he had urged the Central Government to rush supplies of diesel and fertilisers to farmers of states, and

(d) if so Governments action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (i) Dr N. E. Borlaug, Director of the Wheat Improvement Programme of the International Maize and Wheat Research Centre, Mexico, called on Minister of Agriculture on March 11, 1974. He gave his impressions of the wheat crop he had seen in several parts of India. He mentioned that crops in peninsular India and Madhya Pradesh looked excellent and were free of diseases. According to him the crops in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh were also good but they are likely to suffer if adequate quantities of diesel and electricity were not available to run the tubewells. While he suggested the supply of more diesel, he did not mention about rushing fertilizers to Punjab and Haryana but stressed in general about the need for global action in improving fertilizer availability to developing countries. Minister appraised him of the steps already taken to assure supplies of diesel to the maximum extent possible to farmers in these States.

Capital outlay for Ship Building Industry

*892. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any capital outlay has been made for ship building industry for 1974-75;

(b) if so, main features of the outlay; and

(c) whether no amount has been sanctioned for the development of shipyard in Haldia and if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI KAMLA-PATI TRIPATHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following capital outlays have been made for ship building during 1974-75:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

i. Investment in Hindustan Shipyard Limited . . .	180.00
ii. Loan for Dry Dock Project in Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.	25.00
iii. Loan for Cochin Shipyard Limited	2000.00
iv. Subsidy for ship-building	140.00
v. New Shipyards	30.00
vi. Central Marine & Research Organisation	75.00
	<hr/> 2450.00

(c) A sum of Rs. 50 crores has been provided for the establishment of new shipbuilding yards during Fifth Plan period. The Report of the Techno-Economic Working Group, set up to evaluate both technically and economically various sites recommended by the State Governments (including Haldia) and to indicate the types and sizes, which can with advantage be constructed at the sites recommended has been received and is under active

examination. No final decision has so far been taken with regard to the locations of new shipyards in the country.

Cultivation of New Strains of Minor Millets by Adivasis of M.P.

*893. SHRI . RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the new strains of improved minor millets like Kodon, Kutki Sawan and Mejhari that the I.C.A.R. has recommended for cultivation by Adivasi farmers of Madhya Pradesh for the coming season;

(b) how do the yields of these new strains compare with the traditional seeds so far being used, and

(c) which research station has provided the data on these new strains and if so, data available and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). Sarda (Ragi) and Arjuna (Setaria) two improved varieties of minor millets have been recommended for cultivation in Madhya Pradesh. The varieties E 28, E 4840 (Regi) IP 606, IP 600, IP 19 and IP 22 (Paspalum); Isc 480, Isc 703 and SR 118 (Setaria) and IPM 1006 and IPM 307 (Panicum) have also been found to be promising.

These varieties have been tested at several locations in the millet growing areas in the country under the All India Coordinated Millet Improvement Project. In Madhya Pradesh, tests were conducted at Dindori, Indore and Gwalior. The Millet Specialist of the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh is in-charge of the yield evaluation trials at Dindori, Indore and Gwalior. The yield data of these varieties are given in the Statement.

STATEMENT

From using new varieties of minor millets, identified during Kharif 1970 and 1971 as a result of trials conducted at several locations:

Crop	Varieties	Mean grain yield/quintal hectare	No of locations where trials were conducted
Ragi (Meruwa)	IE 28	24 0	13
	EC 4840	22 68	
	PR 202	30 01	
	PR 722	30 39	
	CO 8 (Lcoal)	20 6	
Paspalum (Kodo)	IPS 49	13 3	7
	IPS 92	42 9	
	IPS 158	12 7	
	IPS 600	12 9	
	IPS 606	13 0	
	Niwas-1	14 09	
Setaria (Kutki)	Isc 480	17 1	10
	Isc 703	16 0	
	SR 118	16 5	
	Arjuna	12 6	
Panicum (Sawan)	IPM 307	7 87	5
	IPM 1006	11 07	
	Dindori-1	4 83	

Promotion of Diploma Holders as Assistant Engineers

Department as replied to USQ. No 1807 on the 23rd November, 1970, and

8446 SHRI S D SOMASUNDARAM

(b) the reasons for not operating the existing recruitment rules 3(b) read with part IV to redress the grievances of Engineering Graduates?

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether about 300 diploma holders were promoted to the post of Assistant Engineers for which minimum qualification prescribed is Degree in Engineering, ignoring many Engineering Graduates with 10 or more years of service as Junior Engineers in the Department who are recruited in the interest of the efficiency of the

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) Yes, about 300 non-graduate Junior Engineers have been promoted as Assistant Engineers on the basis of the Common Seniority list of both graduate and non-graduate Junior Engineers

The minimum qualification of a degree in engineering is required only for direct recruitment to the post of Assistant Engineer. For promotion to that grade, no such qualification has been prescribed.

The cadre of Junior Engineer in the C.P.W.D. consists of both graduate and non-graduate engineers and promotions have been made from the common seniority list of these two groups of officers on the basis of merit cum-seniority. There is no question of ignoring the claims of graduate Engineers. Those Graduate Engineers who were within the zone of consideration and were included in the select list by the Departmental Promotion Committee, were also promoted.

(b). Rule 3(b) read with part IV of the Recruitment Rules for Central Engineering Service|Central Electrical Engineering Service, Class II deals with appointment of temporary engineers|temporary Section Officers (now Junior Engineers) as Assistant Engineer in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. All the senior graduate engineers are permanent section officers (i.e. permanent Junior engineers). To ignore them and to open a channel for only the temporary ones will not be desirable.

Effect of Power shortage in Agricultural Sector of Andhra Pradesh

8447. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state how far power-shortage has affected agricultural sector in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): No survey has been made in Andhra Pradesh to assess the effect of power shortage on agriculture sector during 1973-74. In actual practice it is very difficult to isolate the precise effect of power or agricultural production as the level of agricultural production in a particular year depends on a number of factors such as weather, supply

of irrigation water, use of important inputs like fertilizers etc.

Recommendations of Third Pay Commissions in respect of Drawing Teachers of Delhi Schools

8448. SHRI HARI SINGH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Pay Commission has not recommended any pay scale for the drawing teachers, Grade III in Delhi who are in the Grade of Rs. 220-430;

(b) whether the representatives of these teachers had submitted memoranda to the Deputy Education Minister on 20th April, 1973, 12th July, 1973 and 26th December, 1973 demanding T.G.T. scales on the principle of equal pay for equal work and the representatives of this Association had also had talks with the Joint Education Adviser on 9th August, 1973; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) (a) The Third Pay Commission has recommended a pay scale of Rs. 425-640 for Headmasters, Primary Schools, who are also in the pay scale of Rs. 220-430. For the other school staff like Physical Education teachers, Art and Craft teachers, and Librarians working in the schools, suitable revised scales, according to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, have to be fixed after taking the existing relativities or parities into account. The revision of pay scale of Drawing Teachers Grade III who are in the pay scale of Rs. 220-430 will also be decided upon in the light of recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration in consultation with Delhi Administration.

Import of Soyabean Oil from U.S.A.

8449. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import Soyabean oil from U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Recent purchases of edible oils from abroad include 10,000 tonnes of soyabean oil of American and/or Western European Origin, at \$595 per tonne, c. & f., for shipment in July/August, 1974.

Promotion of the Junior Engineers to Assistant Engineers in C.P.W.D.

8451. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Departmental examination by less competent authority than the university authorities for the promotion of the Junior Engineers to Assistant Engineers in C.P.W.D. would further aggravate the situation of the under-employed Engineering Graduates who are now being treated equivalent to the Diploma Holders in service matters as per Third Pay Commission recommendation; and

(b) if so, what are the other proposals under consideration for the promotion of Junior Engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). No

final decision has been taken so far on the question of filling up certain vacancies in the grade of Assistant Engineer in the C.P.W.D. on the basis of a limited Departmental competitive examination. The question as to which authority should conduct the examination will be decided only after a final decision in regard to this method of filling up of the vacancies at the level of Assistant Engineer is taken.

Recruitment of only First Class Graduate Engineers in C.P.W.D.

8452. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Pay Commission has recommended to withdraw the six advance increments hitherto given to the Engineering Graduates working in C.P.W.D. as it amounts to under-utilisation of these Engineers;

(b) whether in view of the availability of a very large number of Graduate Engineers including first class Graduate Engineers for selection as junior engineers, the Engineer-in-Chief of C.P.W.D. had issued instructions for restricting recruitment to only First Class Graduate Engineers;

(c) whether the Diploma holders are promoted to higher post while First Class Engineering Graduates with more than 10 years service are available in the department; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) The Central Public Works Department needs some Graduate Engineers in the grade of Junior Engineer

also. In 1968, the department noticed that it was rather short of good graduates at that level. Instructions were accordingly issued by the department to the Appointing Authorities to give preference for recruitment of Junior Engineers, to First Class Engineering Graduates. The position has since changed as recruitment of Junior Engineers is now being made on the basis of an All India Competitive Examination for which the minimum qualification prescribed is diploma.

(c) and (d). Till November, 1971 promotions to the grade of Assistant Engineers was made from Graduate Junior Engineers and Non-Graduate Junior Engineers in the ratio of 1:1 in accordance with the quotas adopted in the year 1955. The Delhi High Court in its judgment dated 5th November, 1971 in the writ Petition filed by Shri M. Ramayya and others have held that the said quotas have not been properly and effectively determined. In view of this, promotions to the grade of Assistant Engineers are now made on the basis of merit-cum-seniority from a common seniority list of Junior Engineers irrespective of whether they are graduates or diploma holders. As a large number of non-graduate Junior Engineers are senior to graduate Junior Engineers in the combined seniority list, majority of Junior Engineers promoted after the 5th November, 1971 to the grade of Assistant Engineer belong to the former category.

Pay Scales of Artists in C.H.D.

8453. SHRI PAOKAI HAKIP: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Artists working in the Central Hindi Directorate reached the maximum of their old pay scales six to ten years back;

(b) whether the pay of these Artists have been fixed at the maximum in the revised pay scales as recommended by the Third Pay Commission; and

(c) the future prospects of these young Artists who have still to serve 20—25 years more in the Government of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) to (c). The two artists working in the Central Hindi Directorate were recruited in 1961 and 1963 respectively and reached the maximum of their original scale of pay in 1966 and 1968. After the revision of the pay scales of artists on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, their pay has been fixed at the maximum of the higher revised scale. These artists have been recruited for their specific professional requirements, and at present no higher posts in their field of specialisation have been sanctioned in the Directorate.

Maintenance and Safe Custody of Answer Books by Board of Secondary Education, Delhi

8454. SHRI N. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3398 on 18th March, 1974 regarding maintenance and safe custody of answer books by Board of Secondary Education, Delhi and state;

(a) reasons for not laying a copy of the Manual of Rules and Regulations of the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi on the Table of the House;

(b) practice followed by the Board in this regard during the past three years;

(c) since when the period of three months for preservation of the Answer Books has been introduced and the special reasons warranting such departure from the past practice; and

(d) the name and designation of the officer entrusted with the disposing of the used Answer Books of the Examination held in March, 1973 and whether he had ensured that there was no disputed case in the lot?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The relevant rule No. 10(viii) of Section III Chapter VII of the Manual of Rules and Regulations of the Central Board of Secondary Education regarding maintenance and safe custody of answer books had been quoted in to in reply to part (a) of Question No. 3398. However, a copy of the Manual has been supplied to the Library of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

(b) The used answer-books were destroyed soon after the expiry of 3 months of the date of declaration of the results of examinations.

(c) The rule for destroying answer-books after a period of 3 months from the date of declaration of the result has been in force since 1965. There has been no departure from this past practice.

(d) The Secretary, Central Board of Secondary Education, was in charge of this work. Before destroying the answer-books, it was ensured that there was no disputed case in the lot.

Copying Answers in Higher Secondary Examinations in Delhi

8455. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA.** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently two candidates appearing in the Higher Secondary Examination at the Government Boys'

Higher Secondary School, Nauroji Nagar, New Delhi were caught by some high Officer during his surprise visit of the Centre as they were found copying answers reported to have been made available to them by their teachers with the connivance of the invigilators;

(b) whether these boys were let off at the intervention of the involved teachers and an official of the Education Ministry, but later their answer papers have been sealed;

(c) the names of the involved teachers as also the official of the Ministry;

(d) whether one of the teachers involved in this case already stands debarred by the Board; and

(e) if so, what action Government propose to take against the invigilators, teachers and the official of the Ministry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Two cases of use of unfair means by students taking their examination at the Government Boys Higher Secondary School, Nauroji Nagar, Centre, were reported to the Central Board of Secondary Education by the Centre Superintendent. No candidate was, however, caught by any higher officer during a surprise visit of the Centre.

(b) No, Sir. The boys were not let off but their cases were reported to the Central Board of Secondary Education. Their answer books were sealed and forwarded to the Board and necessary action is being taken by the Board, as per their rules.

(c) to (e). In view of reply to part (b) the question do not arise.

Home to accommodate Aged, Infirm, Ailing and Physically-handicapped Freedom Fighters

8456 SHRI M D. JAMILURRAHMAN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) if and when the Home and/or Health Ministry approached his Ministry for sparing a building for a Home to accommodate the Aged, Infirm, Ailing and Physically-handicapped Freedom fighters, and

(b) action so far taken to provide it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) and (b) In February, 1974, the Ministry of Home Affairs approached the Directorate of Estates for allotting suitable accommodation for starting a temporary Home for Freedom Fighters Two type V houses at Band Road were offered, but the Ministry of Home Affairs did not find them suitable They have asked for two other houses The matter is under consideration

कुछ चुनी हुई रूसी पुस्तकों का भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद और प्रकाशन

8457. श्री चन्मूलाल चन्नाकर क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वर्ष 1970 में भारत रूस संयुक्त बोर्ड ने कुछ चुनी हुई रूसी पुस्तकों का भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवाद तथा प्रकाशन करने का निश्चय किया था, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और प्रकाशित होने वाली पुस्तकों की पाठ्य सामग्री क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी. पी. यादव) : (क) चुनिन्दा रूसी पुस्तकों के भारतीय भाषाओं में अनुवादों के प्रकाशन के लिये रूसी जानने वाले भारतीय विशेषज्ञों तथा रूसी विशेषज्ञों के बीच सहयोग संबंधी प्रस्ताव पर बोर्ड की जून, 1970 में हुई बैठक में विचार किया गया था। तथापि कार्ड रोग योजना तैयार नहीं की गई थी,

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में भूमि खरीदने तथा मकान बनाने के लिए गरीबों की केन्द्रीय निधि

8458. श्री चन्मूलाल चन्नाकर : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 1973-74 में मकान बनाने के लिए गरीबों को जमीन खरीदने के उद्देश्य से केन्द्रीय सरकार से कुछ रकम की मांग की थी ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो कितनी रकम की मांग की गई थी और कितनी रकम राज्य सरकार को दी गई ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने कितने जिलों के लिए अलग-अलग रकम की मांग की थी उन जिलों को बहुत कम और जिन जिलों का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया था उनको बिल्कुल भी नहीं दी गई, और

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस मद पर कई करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर दिए हैं जबकि अन्य राज्यों को इस प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मिलती है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीम मेहता) (क) से (ग) 1973-74 तक, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 15 00 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता अपनी परियोजनाओं के लिए मांगी थी जो, जहाँ आवश्यक हो, भूमि का अर्जन करने तथा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास-स्थल देने के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र योजना के अधीन राज्य में 9,59 000 आवास-स्थलों के विकास के लिए थी ।

प्रारम्भ में, निम्नलिखित कारणों से राज्य सरकार में प्राप्ति किसी भी परियोजना को स्वीकार करना संभव नहीं हुआ था :—

(i) राज्य सरकार ने उन भूमिहीन मजदूरों को वाम भूमि के अधिकार देने के बारे में कोई कानून नहीं बनाया था जिन्होंने गैर-सरकारी भूमि पर मकान, झुगिया बनाई हुई हैं । यह शर्त इस योजना के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए पूरी की जाने वाली आवश्यक शर्तों में से एक है ।

(ii) योजना को देश भर में कार्यान्वित करने के लिए वर्ष 1973-74 में 5 करोड़ रुपये की बजट व्यवस्था की गई थी जिसे मितव्ययिता के उपाय के रूप में घटा कर 3.5 करोड़ रुपये कर दिया गया है । वर्ष 1972-73 में अनुमोदित परियोजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में लगभग 12 करोड़ रुपये की प्रत्याशित अधिनीत वचनबद्धताओं की तुलना में यह घटाई गई राशि अपर्याप्त समझी गई ।

स्थिति का पुनरीक्षण किया गया तथा यह मालूम हुआ कि पहले स्वीकृत की गई परियोजनाओं के लिए राज्य सरकारों की मांगों तथा निधियों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार, कुछ नई परियोजनाएँ स्वीकृत की जा सकती थी । तदनुसार, भारत सरकार ने 199 63 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत के 1,34,496 आवास स्थलों के विकास के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की परियोजनाएँ स्वीकृत की । परियोजनाओं का तत्काल निष्पादन करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को 49.91 लाख रुपये की राशि दे दी गई ।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा व्यय की गई राशि मालूम नहीं है । स्वीकृत आवास स्थलों की संख्या, उनकी अनुमोदित लागत तथा विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश भी शामिल है, योजना के अधीन दी गई निधियों का एक विवरण पत्र सलग्न है ।

31-3-74 तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, भूमिहीन मजदूरों को आवास-स्थल देने की योजना के अन्तर्गत स्वीकृत परियोजनाओं तथा दी गई निधियों का विवरण ।

क्रम सं०	राज्य का नाम	स्वीकृत परि- योजनाओं की संख्या	आवास स्थलों की सं०	अनुमोदित लागत	दी गई केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता
(लाख रुपये में)					
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	19	79,598	131 13	32 78
2	बिहार	44	32,608	62 87	15 71
3	गुजरात	85	1,62 676	306 58	76 65
4	हरियाणा	1	53	0 08	0 06
5	हिमाचल प्रदेश	7	583	0 87	0.38
6	कर्नाटक	109	1,72,597	239 38	59 84
7	केरल	960	96 000	677 76	358 44
(पचायते)					
8	मध्य प्रदेश	73	1,34,496	199 63	49 91
9	महाराष्ट्र	83	1,08,962	164 56	41 14
10	उड़ीसा	2	3 349	8 40	2 10
11	पंजाब	3	12,082	31 68	16 56
12	राजस्थान	46	17,832	28 76	7 19
13	तमिल नाडु	36	33,692	75 51	56 64
14	उत्तर प्रदेश	27	19,808	30 85	7 71
15	पश्चिमी बंगाल	12	11,166	19 39	4 85
जोड़		1,507	8,85,502	1977 45	729.96

National Highways Works

8459. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that due to Central Government's inability to pay Rs. 5.24 crores for National Highways Original works for Andhra Pradesh, several major bridge works like Khandaleom, Thandwa, Nagarali etc. which are in good progress have to be stopped;

(b) if so, what Government wants the State to do to complete these national highways; and

(c) whether it is not possible for the Centre to reconsider and sanction the amount from the money which various Government's could not spend in 1973-74 as Rs. 30 crores were unspent in West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested for the allotment of funds amounting to Rs. 5.24 crores during 1973-74, for National Highway (Original) Works. However, after disallowing the inadmissible expenditure and keeping in view the available resources in the light of the current financial stringency, a sum of Rs. 4.55 crores was finally allotted. The major bridge works, namely bridges at Khandaleom, Thandwa and Nagarali, which are presumably printing errors for Khandaleru, Thandawa and Nagavalli are already almost complete.

(b) All the State Governments, including the Government of Andhra Pradesh, have been requested to take immediately a critical work-wise review of all projects in progress, to draw up their inter-se-priorities and thereafter to take up in the first instance only such works as command the

highest priority and to slow down other works or not take up works which have not yet been started unless the State Government feel that the same for justifiable reasons should and could be proceeded with in a manner that the expenditure is contained within the available allocations.

(c) There was no unspent amount of Rs. 30 crores in West Bengal during 1973-74 so far as National Highways are concerned. However, taking into account the pace of expenditure on National Highway works in various States vis-a-vis the availability of funds, the allocation for Andhra Pradesh for National Highway (Original) Works for 1973-74 was increased from Rs 390 lakhs to Rs 455 lakhs. As the financial year 1973-74 is already over, the question of sanctioning additional funds for that year does not arise at this stage.

Boycott of Examinations by Government-aided School Teachers in Delhi

8460. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government-aided School Teachers Association (Delhi) has decided to boycott invigilation duty in the School examinations; and

(b) if so, their demands and Government's response thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). In a memorandum submitted to the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi Administration, the Government aided School Teachers Association of Delhi had intimated that they would resort to a total boycott of the annual examination to be held in their respective

schools to get certain demands conceded. The main demands made by the Association were:—

(i) Speedy implementation of the Delhi Schools Education Act, 1973 and the Rules framed thereunder;

(ii) Prompt and firm action against the erring Managements,

(iii) Immediate absorption of teachers of the Schools closed by the Managements;

(iv) Formation of Consultative Committee at the level of the District and the Directorate of Education, Delhi and

(v) Improvement in pay scales recommended by the Third Pay Commission and grant of Selection Grades to teachers on completion of six years' service.

The matter was discussed by the Director of Education with the representatives of the Association and the notice of boycott of the examination was withdrawn. The demands are, however, being looked into by the Delhi Administration.

Consultative Body to advise on purchase of New and Old Ships

8461 SHRI M KATHIAMUTHU Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state—

(a) the Indian National Shipping owners Association has suggested to the centre to constitute a consultative body to advise on purchase of new and old ships; and

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) No specific suggestion has been made by the

Indian National Ship-owners Association to the Central Government in the recent past for constituting a Consultative Committee to advise on purchase of new and old ships

(b) Does not arise.

Quantity of Milk supplied to Token Holders during March, 1974 in Delhi

8462. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the total quantity for which milk token have been issued by the Delhi Milk Scheme as on 30th March, 1974;

(b) the total quantity of milk provided to the token-holders as on 30th March, 1974; and

(c) the reasons for the short supply, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The Delhi Milk Scheme is at present distributing 30 lakh litres approximately daily against milk tokens presented at its milk depots. The Delhi Milk Scheme had issued milk tokens which should normally have been returned by the token holders when they transfer their residence from Delhi but experience has been that such tokens are often not returned to the Delhi Milk Scheme. Nevertheless, the effective requirements of token holders is in the neighbourhood of 3 lakh litres daily.

(b) On 30th March, 1974, the Delhi Milk Scheme supplied 2,88,248 litres of milk to its customers.

(c) Marginal shortages in regard to supply occur at particular milk depots on account of the following reasons:

i Some token holders draw more than their normal require-

ments on certain days within their quotas than usual;

- ii. Tokens not returned to Delhi Milk Scheme as a result of transfer of residence are left with relative and friends who draw milk on these unauthorised tokens intermutually on account of increase in demand for milk in summer months, and also due to difference in price of milk sold by Delhi Milk Scheme viz-a-viz milk available in the open market. These tokens are seized for cancellation at the time of checking of milk tokens with reference to ration cards.

- iii. Marginal reduction may occur on account of sudden and unavoidable technical difficulties at the Central dairy.

Provision of Bus Stops for Express bus service at Mandir Marg, New Delhi

8463. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the large number of schools situated on the Mandir Marg, New Delhi not a single stop for express bus service of D.T.C. is provided there; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take steps in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Most of the students attending schools situated on the Mandir Marg use the Gole Market Bus Stop, which is in close proximity to Mandir Marg. Express stops have also been provided at Gole Market. Normally, express stops are provided at heavy loading points. This is not the position in

regard to Mandir Marg which is a sparsely inhabited area. The existing ordinary but stops on the above Marg are considered adequate to serve the needs of the area.

Disparities in Pay Scales of University and College Lecturers

8464. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised pay scales fixed by the Government for University teachers have created disparities between the pay scales of University lecturer and College lecturer; and

(b) if so, whether Government would look into the anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The pay scales of Lecturers in Universities and Colleges, according to the 1966-71 scheme, were as follows:

Universities	Rs. 400—900
Post-graduate Colleges	(i) Rs. 300—600 (ii) Rs. 400—800 (iii) Rs. 700—1100
Under-graduate Colleges	(i) Rs. 300—600 (ii) Rs. 400—800

The revised pay scales recently approved by the Government for lecturers on the recommendations of the University Grants Commission, are:

Universities	Rs. 700—1600
Colleges	Rs. 700—1300 —Assessment—1600

It will be observed that the disparity between the pay scales of university and College lecturers has been sought to be minimised.

इन्दौर में मार्डन बेकरीज का यूनिट स्थापित किया जाना

8465. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर डिवीजन में किसी स्थान पर मार्डन बेकरीज का एक यूनिट स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो कब तक और किस स्थान पर स्थापित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) किसी स्थान विशेष पर मार्डन बेकरीज का यूनिट स्थापित करने के लिए क्या कसौटी अपनाई जाती है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब धी० शिन्हे) (क) और (ख). जी हा। मार्डन बेकरीज का इन्दौर में एक सयल लगाने का विचार है। इस सयल के वित्तीय वर्ष 1975-76 के दौरान कार्य प्रारम्भ कर देने की आशा है।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अपनाई गई मुख्य कसौटी मांग सम्भाव्य कार्य करने सम्बन्धी सुविधाएँ और बिजली आदि जैसी सेवा सुविधाये है।

वर्ष 1972-73 में आयातित उर्वरक में मध्य प्रदेश का हिस्सा

8466. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित: क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1972-73 में मध्य प्रदेश को कितना आयातित उर्वरक सप्लाई किया गया ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब धी० शिन्हे) वर्ष 1972-73 में मध्य प्रदेश को 38,559 मीटरी टन नाइट्रा-जन और 5,068 मीटरी टन पो₂ ओ₅ के बराबर उर्वरकों की सप्लाई की गई थी।

Enhancement of prices of Plots after Execution of Lease Deeds

8467 SHRI SHAFQUAT JUNG Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) why enhancement at Rs 2 40 per sq metre has been/is being claimed by DDA for plots after the execution of lease deeds when the Delhi Administration had fixed such enhancement at Re 1/- in April, 1969,

(b) whether the enhancement is not included in the rate of Rs 32/- per square yard charged as full cost of the plots sold to them, and

(c) whether such an enhancement was not advertised calling for their applications in October, 1967, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) The enhancement fixed was Rs 2 per square yard in respect of developed land

(b) The rate of Rs 32/- per sq yd. fixed in the case of Pankha Road scheme does not include the enhancement

(c) In the advertisement, applications were invited on prescribed forms containing the terms and conditions of allotment Class 5(2) of the terms and conditions of allotment referred to recovery of enhanced premium.

Sale of D.D.A. Plots at fixed Price

8468. SHRI SHAFQUAT JUNG: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the significance of the sale of plots by the D.D.A. at the fixed price or the auctioned bid and treating them as Lease after Sale;

(b) why Sale Deeds for sale of plots have not been executed and the Lease Deeds drawn instead for execution;

(c) whether the residential plots are being charged both premium at full cost of the land plus 2½ per cent of that amount as ground rent on the development, incidental, departmental charges etc when all other societies are charged 2½ per cent ground rent on the undeveloped land only; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). All allotments by the Delhi Development Authority are made on lease hold basis. Consequently Lease Deeds have to be executed and not Sale Deeds

(c) and (d). In the case of plots developed by the Delhi Development Authority, annual ground rent is recovered on the development etc. charges also, since these charges are incurred by the Delhi Development Authority. In the case of Co-operative Societies to whom undeveloped land is allotted, the annual ground rent does not make into account development etc. charges since these are incurred by the Societies themselves.

Enhancement of Premium to meet the Award of Court for Acquisition Cost of Plots included in the Lease Deeds by D.D.A.

8469. SHRI SHAFQUAT JUNG: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the circumstances under which a Clause for the enhancement of premium to meet the award of the Court for enhanced acquisition cost has been included in the Lease Deeds executed by the D.D.A. with the Low/Middle Income Groups for plots sold to them at 32 per sq yard when the Lease Deeds for plots auctioned at Rs. 30 and Rs. 32 have no such clause?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): Presumably, the Member is referring to the Middle Income Group plots in the Pankha Road Residential Scheme. It was not considered desirable to insert a clause relating to the recovery of additional premium to meet the enhanced cost of acquisition awarded by Courts in the terms and conditions of auction, as the bid amounts fetched in auction vary from plot to plot, while the same predetermined rates are applicable in all the cases of allotment, except corner plots.

Arrangement for supply of Fertiliser to Eastern Region of M.P.

8470. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to rationalize the arrangements for supply of fertilizer to the Eastern region of M.P. by fertilizer factories of the West and South; and

(b) whether arrangements made for 1973-74 for the supply of fertilizers to Districts like Rewa and Sidhi is proposed to be made the basis for a permanent arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Government of India only makes statewide allocations of fertilisers from imports and domestic production. As regards arrangements for the supply of fertilizers within the State, the position is that as far as imported fertilizers are concerned, they are given to the State Governments for distribution through co-operatives and other public channels to any region within a State. As regards fertilizers produced by domestic units, only that portion of the fertilizers which are distributed through cooperative and other public channels are within the control of the State Government for purposes of distribution. As for the remaining quantity of indigenous production, the State Governments can, in consultation with the manufacturers, draw up an agreed supply plan within the State. The question of making permanent the arrangements made for supply of fertilizers to districts like Rewa and Sidhi in 1973-74, is to be decided by the Madhya Pradesh Government with reference to the position indicated above.

उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा चीनी की मांग

8471. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत 5 महीनों में उत्तर प्रदेश ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितनी चीनी मांगी थी, और

(ख) पूरा कोटा न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मोदी): (क) और (ख). 1967-68 और 1968-69 के वर्षों के दौरान जनसंख्या और खपत सम्बन्धी अदतों को ध्यान में रख कर विभिन्न राज्यों को लेवी चीनी के मासिक आवंटनों का अंदाजा लगाने की सामान्य पद्धति के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश को लेवी चीनी की निम्नलिखित मात्रा आवंटित की गई थी :—

मास	आवंटन मीटरी टन
नवम्बर, 1973	24,739
दिसम्बर, 1973	24,739
जनवरी, 1974	26,072
फरवरी, 1974	26,072
मार्च, 1974	26,072
अप्रैल, 1974	26,072

इस अवधि के दौरान, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने लेवी चीनी के मासिक कोटे की बढ़ा कर 32,000 मी० टन कर देने के लिए जोर दिया था। इस वर्ष अधिक चीनी निर्यात करने की आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में राज्य सरकार के अन्तर्गत पर विचार करने तक, राज्य सरकार को जनवरी, 1974 के लिए 4,000 मी० टन, फरवरी, 1974 के लिए 6,000 मी० टन और मार्च, 1974 तथा अप्रैल, 1974 के प्रत्येक महीनों के लिए, 4,000 मी० टन अतिरिक्त तदर्थ आवंटन किए गए थे।

तमिलनाडु की चावल की मांग और सप्लाई

8472. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवायः क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पाच महीनों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा तमिलनाडु को कितना चावल सप्लाई किया गया ,

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने इस अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितने चावल की मांग की थी, और

(ग) चावल का पूरा कोटा सप्लाई न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग) तमिलनाडु चावल की दृष्टि में अग्रिशेष है। राज्य का चावल सप्लाई नहीं किया गया था क्योंकि राज्य सरकार ने आवंटन के लिए नहीं कहा था।

उत्तर प्रदेश को परिवहन सुविधाएँ तथा राजपथों के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय सहायता

8473. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा गत दो वर्षों में परिवहन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने तथा

राजपथों के निर्माण के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई,

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान इस प्रयोजनार्थ राज्य सरकार द्वारा कितनी सहायता की मांग की, और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 में उक्त कार्य के लिये राज्य को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुल्ला) : (क) और (ख) भारत सरकार न गत दो वर्षों के दौरान सड़क परिवहन के विकास के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का अनुदान या अन्य वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी है। राजमार्गों के क्षेत्र में, भारत सरकार मुख्य रूप से राजमार्गों में सम्मन्वित है जो कि केन्द्रीय विषय है। इसलिये उनके विकास और रखरखाव पर आने वाला सारा खर्च भारत सरकार वहन करता है। केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता कुछ परियोजनाओं के लिये ऋण के रूप में दी जाती है, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ अन्तर्राज्य या आर्थिक महत्व की चुनी हुई राज्य सड़कें भी शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा कुछ योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत वित्तिय विशेष सड़कों के लिये और धन भी व्यवस्था की जाती है। निम्न लिखित तालिका उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त अंतिम भाग और उपलब्ध साधनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए विभिन्न योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उन मांगों के लिये किये गए आवंटन की स्थिति दिखाता है :

	1972-73		1973-74	
	राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित अन्तिम माग	आवृत्ति रकम	राज्य सरकार द्वारा सूचित अन्तिम माग	आवृत्ति रकम
(रुपये लाखों में)				
1 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का विकास और निर्माण	895 00	895 00	1380 00	1320 00
2 केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि	39 78	39 70	39 12	24 51
3 अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय या आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के विकासार्थ ऋण सहायता	38 00	33.00	72 50	38 50
4 गंगा और फरुखाबाद में रामगंगा तथा मिर्जापुर, हरद्वार में गंगा नदी पर और राय बरेली में डल-मऊ नदी पर पुलों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय गैर योजना ऋण सहायता	55 00	34.95	287 945	287 945
5 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के बारे में पाचवीं योजना के लिए अग्रिम कार्यवाही	—	6 76	13 00	8 50
6 पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क (राज्य भाग)	63 29	12 74*	6 0	†

(ग) 1974-75 के लिए आवृत्तियों का फैसला अभी किया जा सकता है जबकि उक्त वर्ष के लिए बजट अनुमान ससद द्वारा मतदस्त हो जावेंगे।

*इसमें 50, 55, 255 रुपये की रकम शामिल नहीं है, जोकि गन वर्षों में दिए गए अनुदानों में से अप्रयुक्त पड़ी है और राज्य की 33 29 लाख रुपये की कुल मांग में से 1972-73 में समजित की गई है।

† 1973-74 के लिए राज्य सरकार को कोई भुगतान न किया गया, क्योंकि इस परियोजना के लिए वह पहले ही से अप्रयुक्त केन्द्रीय अनुदान प्राप्त कर रही थी और उसे यह अनुरोध किया गया था कि वह 1973-74 के लिए अपनी मांग पूरी करने हेतु न खर्च किए गए शेष का इस्तेमाल करे।

Lifting of Ban on House Building Advance

8474. SHRI R. N. BARMAN

SHRI N. E. HORO

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Central Government Employees have been allotted flats by the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi by draw of lots in the Middle Income Group;

(b) whether due to a ban on the grant of House Building Advance imposed by the Central Government these employees will not be able to purchase flats thus losing an opportunity to own a flat in New Delhi;

(c) whether Government are proposing to lift the ban especially in the case of those Employees who have been allotted flats by the Delhi Development Authority, New Delhi; and

(d) if so, when it is proposed to grant House Building Advance to such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, to some extent.

(c) and (d). The ban on sanction of house building advance has been lifted. Priority will be given to the commitments already made by the sanctions issued and to applications pending with the Ministry at the time of the imposition of ban last year. Fresh applications can be invited only after assessing the availability of funds during the year.

Number of Quarters completed and allotted for Class III and IV Employees

8475. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of quarters completed and distributed for Class III and IV employees of Central Government in the country for 1972-73 and 1973-74 and their State-wise break up; and

(b) other quarters under construction in the country for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The Ministry of Works and Housing constructs and allots only general pool accommodation. Post and Telegraphs, Defence, Information and Broadcasting and Railway Ministries construct their own houses and allot them. For the rest, the Ministry constructs but allotment is made by the Ministries concerned.

Houses are not constructed or allotted according to the class of employees. The types of houses are based upon the pay (and not pay scale) of an employee. Hence, there will be numerous cases where two or more classes of employees are entitled to and occupy the same type of house. However, generally speaking, the bulk of class III and IV employees would be living in type I and II houses.

Information relating to these for 72-73 and 73-74 is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) It is presumed that the intention is to ask for the houses/flats of these types under construction and that the term 'other quarters' has no other significance except to distinguish between quarters already built and allotted and those under construction.

Information on this basis for type I and II quarters will be laid on the table of the House along with the information at (a).

Discovery of Stocks of Groundnut Oil during Raids in Gujarat

8476. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large stocks of groundnut and groundnut oil was unearthed during the last six months in Rajkot and other parts of Gujarat State;

(b) whether in Gujarat State large scale hoarding has been going on in the case of these oils;

(c) whether in view of this discovery more raids are being conducted in the State; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to conduct such raids in other parts of the country to get the crude oil and other kinds of oil from the hoarders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) to (c) Information has been called for from the Gujarat Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

(d) Presumably, the information is sought for in respect of vegetable oils, including unrefined oils. The Ministry has already requested the various State Governments to issue suitable Orders for curbing speculative trading in and hoarding of, stocks of oil-seeds and oils and to ensure their rigid enforcement. The responsibility for taking actual action for unearthing hoarded stocks rests with the State Governments.

Takeover of Wholesale Trade in Oil Seeds

8477. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to takeover wholesale trade in oil seeds; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):
(a) No such decision has been taken by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Communication received in D.D.A. Office

8478 SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vice-Chairman, Delhi Development Authority does not reply to any communications received from public, various Regd Agencies/Associations/Federations as a matter of policy;

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the number of communications received by his office during the last 12 months and the number of those to which a reply was sent by his office; and

(c) the number of communications sent by the Lawrence Road Welfare Federation with effect from the 1st June, 1973 to date (upto 30-12-73) and action taken on each communications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The information is not readily available.

(c) So far as it has been possible to ascertain from the D.D.A's records, six communications were received by them during this period, one direct, one through the Municipal Engineer and the rest through the Ministry of Works and Housing/Lt. Governor, Delhi. The first one was replied to on 6th July, 1973, the second was forwarded to the C.E. (CPWD), Delhi Administration under intimation to the Federation and in the remaining ones, reports were sent by the D.D.A. to the authorities concerned.

फरीदाबाद की प्रेस कालोनी से लकड़ी के

खोखों का हटाया जाना

8479. श्री हकमजुब्ब कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरीदाबाद में प्रेस कालोनी में सड़क के दोनों ओर बने लकड़ी के खोखों को हटाने के बारे में हरियाणा सरकार से बातचीत कर ली गई है; और यदि हां, तो उक्त खोखे कब तक हटा दिये जायेंगे ;

(ख) क्या हरियाणा सरकार का विचार प्रेस कालोनी में सड़क के दायीं ओर दुकानों का प्राबंटन करने का है जहां ये खोखे खड़े किये गये हैं और जो स्थान प्रेस कालोनी का है; और यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसकी स्वीकृति दे दी है;

(ग) क्या हरियाणा सरकार ने प्रेस कालोनी के भीतर एक शराब की दुकान के लिए लाइसेंस दिया है तथा क्या इसके लिए भारत-सरकार से अनुमति ली गई है ; और

(घ) क्या प्रेस कालोनी से सड़क की मरम्मत करने तथा वहां कूड़ेघर (डंगहिल) बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन मेहता) : (क) से (घ) . सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

CBI inquiry recommended into promotion of Scientists in I.C.A.R.

8480. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the I.C.A.R. Inquiry Committee urged the Government to institute a CBI inquiry into many cases of serious allegations in regard to promotion and appointment of different categories of scientists and scientific officers in I.C.A.R.; and

(b) if so, the nature of the recommendations made by the Committee and the steps taken by the Government to institute CBI inquiry into these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Chairman of the ICAR Inquiry Committee had, however, referred to the Minister of Agriculture, for sympathetic consideration cases relating to service matters of two employees of one of the Institutes under the Council. These cases were duly examined and action considered appropriate was taken.

Subsidy for Imported Fertilizers

8481. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are going to allow a big subsidy for importing fertilizers, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE).

(a) and (b) There has been a steep increase in the prices of fertilizers in the world markets and in the ocean freight especially during the last one year with the result that import costs of fertilizers have risen considerably. The issue price of imported fertilizers have not been increased in proportion to the import costs, lest the price levels prove to be a disincentive to fertilizer use and thereby adversely affect agricultural production.

Construction of Quarters by Delhi Administration

8482. SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration, Delhi has constructed quarters in Delhi/New Delhi during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the number of quarters, category-wise, allotted to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees during the above period year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is as follows:—

Year	TYPES						Total
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	
1971	49	10	1	2	..	2	64
1972	116	3	3	..	4	1	127
1973	30	7	1	10	1	..	49
TOTAL	195	20	5	12	5	3	240

Policy of Government in regard to sanction of Old Age Pension to S.C. & S.T.

8483 SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy of the Central Government with regard to selection, sanction of old age pension cases, from among the old, disabled, helpless tribal and scheduled caste persons and

economically, educationally backward minority Community persons;

(b) allocation under the scheme, State-wise, during 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(c) the number of such persons benefited under the scheme, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The Central

Government does not have any scheme of old age pension.

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

Marine Pollution

8484. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH
RAO:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a marine pollution due to the oil carried by the modern ships getting mixed up with sea water; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken to prevent the marine pollution affecting health and hygiene?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Marine Pollution occurs as a result of accidental spillage of oil into sea following a marine casualty to an oil carrying tanker, or as a result of deliberate discharge of oil into sea by ships.

(b) The International Convention for Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954, as amended in 1962 specifies the precautionary measures to be taken for minimising accidental pollution and for preventing deliberate pollution. India has ratified this Convention.

Amount advanced for Small Farmers Development Agency and Marginal Farmers Agricultural Labourers Programme by Nationalised Banks and Financial Institutions

8485. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount advanced for the Small Farmers Development

Agency and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Programme by the nationalised banks and other financial institutions upto date, State-wise;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that in some of the States the progress has not been satisfactory; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6858/74].

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The main reason for the slower pace in loans advanced is the weakness of institutional credit structure in the project areas, particularly in the Eastern States. Special assistance is provided by the Agencies for strengthening cooperatives like non-overdue cover to the Central Cooperative Banks, managerial subsidy to the Primary Cooperatives and Central Cooperative Banks and share capital loans for enrolment of new members of Primary Cooperatives. One of the aims of the Fifth Plan is to reduce regional disparities between States in the extension of institutional credit. Various measures for the strengthening of the cooperative and increasing the coverage of commercial banks are included in the Plan.

Growth of Black Money due to Pagri System

8486. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras as well as in other major cities of India, there exists the evil practice

of "Pagri" for relinquishing tenancy or transference of business or residence from one to another;

(b) whether the said practice is rampant and has already created huge amounts of unaccounted money; and

(c) what steps Government are taking to curb this evil practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) to (c). In certain studies regarding the effect of rent control on 'housing' in the metropolitan cities of Bombay and Calcutta, reference has been made to the prevalence of the practice of "Pagri". The extent to which this practice is prevalent in the cities of India is not known. It is with a view to curbing this practice that the rent control legislations applicable in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and in some other States have already provisions to prohibit and penalise this practice.

भेड़ों का आयात

8487. श्री महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूजीलैंड में सुधरी नस्ल के भेड़ों के आयात का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) इससे क्या लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री० पी० मोर्य) : (क) केन्द्रीय भेड़ फार्म हिसार (हरियाणा) के लिए कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत आस्ट्रेलिया से कोरिडोर नस्ल

की भेड़ों के आयात के अलावा न्यूजीलैंड से भेड़ों का आयात करने का कोई विशेष प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) कोरिडोर नस्ल की भेड़े मास और ऊन दोनों ही उद्देश्यों की पूरा करती है और सकर प्रजनन के लिए इनके व्यापक उपयोग से ऊन और मास दोनों की ही अच्छी किस्म के उत्पादन में वृद्धि होती है।

मांसी नदी पर पुल के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

8488. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या मांसी नदी के ऊपर के वर्तमान पीपे के पुल के स्थान पर पक्के पुल का निर्माण करने व लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने का सरकार का विचार है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) मांसी के निकट घाघरा नदी पर पुल तैयार होना पर राज्य सड़क पर पड़ेगा। अतः नका निर्माण मुख्यतः उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से सम्बन्धित है। परन्तु राज्य सरकार ने पाचवी योजना के दौरान अन्तर्राज्यीय या आर्थिक महत्व राज्य की सड़को पुलो केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय विनियम गठायता के लिए अपने प्रस्तावों में इस पुल परियोजना को शामिल किया है। चकि पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना अभी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है। इस समय यह बताना कठिन है कि इस कार्य के लिए पाचवी योजना में उपलब्ध होने वाली बहुत सीमित व्यवस्था में किसी सड़क/पुल परियोजना को किस हद तक शामिल किया जा सकेगा। इसी कारण से यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि पुल का कब तक निर्माण हो सकेगा।

विश्वविद्यालय में कथित अनियमितताएं

8489. श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय को दिय गये अनुदान में से किये गये खर्च में भ्रष्टाचार और अनियमितताओं के बाब में शिकायत मिली है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नृपल हसन) : (क) और (ख) विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार विश्वविद्यालय के एक भूतपूर्व कर्मचारी ने इस आशय का आरोप लगाना शुरू किया कि नई दिल्ली में कौमोद मेले में विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भाग लेने तथा विश्वविद्यालय स्तर पर उज्जैन में गांधी जन्मशताब्दी मनाते के लिए दिए गए खर्च में अनियमितताएं की गई हैं। अभ्यावेदन पर विश्वविद्यालय की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर कुलपति ने मध्य प्रदेश उच्च शिक्षा अनुदान आयोग भोपाल के अध्यक्ष द्वारा शिकायत की जांच करवाई कि क्या कथित अनियमितताओं के विरुद्ध जांच का कोई प्रत्यक्ष मामला है। अध्यक्ष ने कुलपति को अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह बताया कि शिकायत में उल्लिखित कथित अनियमितताओं के मामले पर उन्हें जांच की कोई प्रत्यक्षता आवश्यकता प्रतीत नहीं हुई है।

Central Assistance to West Bengal for schemes on Agriculture and Minor Irrigation

8490 SHRI S N SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) total assistance given by the Ministry to West Bengal during last three years, in regard to schemes relating to agriculture and minor irrigation scheme-wise;

(b) the scheme approved by the Government for the State; and

(c) the achievements of the schemes, scheme-wise upto date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-6854/74].

Central Assistance to West Bengal for Roads

8491 SHRI S N SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) the total assistance given by his Ministry to the Government of West Bengal during the last three years relating to roads, scheme-wise;

(b) the scheme approved by the Central Government for the State; and

(c) the achievements of the schemes scheme-wise up-to date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The following total amount of money was provided to West Bengal Govt.

during the last 3 years for various categories of approved road schemes:

(Rs. in lakhs)

(i) Development and construction of National Highways	832.24
(ii) Special Roads	41.56
(iii) Central Road Fund	137.33
(iv) Loan assistance for development of State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance	81.84
(v) Central non-plan loan assistance for construction of the second bridge over the river Hooghly.	450.00
(vi) Advance action for 5th Plan in respect of National Highways	15.26
(vii) Maintenance & Repairs of National Highways	310.34

A substantial number of works approved against the above mentioned schemes are in various stages of progress. The West Bengal Govt. have, in fact, spent more than their allocations in respect of items (i) & (vii) above. (maintenance and original works on National Highways in 1971-72 and 1972-73).

Behaviour of Head Master, Nagar Palika Primary School No. III, Moti Bagh, New Delhi

8492. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Secretary of Parents' Teachers Association, an elected body, have made certain allegations against the Head Master of Nagar Palika Primary School No. III, Moti Bagh-I, New Delhi;

(b) whether the behaviour of the Head Master is not fair towards the lady teachers of the school, resulting in hinderance in the smooth imparting of education to the children; and

(c) if so, what steps Government proposes to take against the Headmaster of this particular school?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Secretary, Parent Teachers Association of the Nagar Palika Primary School No. III, Moti Bagh I, had made certain allegations against the Headmaster of the School but, on investigation by the N.D.M.C. authorities, the allegations were found to be baseless.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Fertilizer distribution taken over by State Government

8493. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments have taken over the fertilizer distribution in the States; and

(b) if so, the names of those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Fertilisers distributed with in a State are from imported stocks and from domestic production. As far as the distribution of imported fertilizers in the States is concerned, the entire quantity is given to the State Governments who, in turn, distribute it through public channels, like Cooperative Societies and State agencies.

As regards the indigenously produced fertilizers distributed within the State, the distribution is partly

through public agencies and partly through private dealers. Recently some of the states have introduced a system of distribution of fertilizers against permits/identity cards issued by the state government authorities but the channels of distribution remain as before.

Ban on Liquor Advertisements

8494. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the advice given by Ministry of Law and Justice in connection with the ban on liquor advertisements as sought by the Central Prohibition Committee;

(b) whether in the light of this advice, some instructions have been given to the States for enacting legislation to ban commercial advertisements in support of "spirituous products" as required by the Directive Principles of State Policy relating to prohibition; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) The legal advice was that restrictions on commercial advertisements of spirituous products can be said to be reasonable and justifiable. The State Governments can enact legislation for this purpose.

(b) and (c). The above opinion was placed before the Central Prohibition Committee at its meeting held on March 26, 1974, at which representatives of States/Union Territories were present. The Committee

recommended legislative ban on advertisements but suggested a Central Legislation, if possible. The recommendations of the Central Prohibition Committee are under examination.

Difference between prices of imported Fertilisers and Domestic Controlled Price

8495. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the increased cost of imported fertilisers per tonne;

(b) the domestic controlled price of these fertilisers;

(c) the loss Government is likely to suffer during 1974-75 as a result of this difference in the imported price and the domestic issue price; and

(d) the manner in which the Government propose to make up this loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) There has been a steep rise in the prices of fertilisers during the last one year. For example the FOB price of urea which was a little over U.S. \$ 60 per M.T. in 1969 has now become more than U.S. \$ 250 per M.T. The FOB price of MOP which was about Canadian \$ 21 per M.T. in 1969 is now over U.S. \$ 42 per M.T. The FOB price of DAP which was U.S. \$ 50-55 per M.T. in 1969 rose to over U.S. \$ 115 per M.T. in 1973. The prices of other fertilisers also have been going up similarly.

Alongwith increase in the prices of fertilisers, there has been a steep rise in the ocean freight rates. Freight rate which was U.S. \$ 10-12 per M.T. in 1971-72 from U.S.A. and West Europe has risen to over \$ 60 per M.T. now.

(b) The statutorily controlled retail prices of Urea, Ammonium sulphate and CAN (imported) as well as indigenous and the retail prices of other imported fertilisers for sale to the farmers effective from the 10th Oct. 1973 are as under:—

Pool Issue	Price	Dist. Margin	[Rs Per Tonne] Retail Price	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Urea 46% N	970	80	1050	These retail Price are statutorily controlled under the Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1957.
Urea 45% N	950	80	1030	
Amm. Sulphate :				
(100 K.G. packing)	535	55	590	
(50 Kg. packing)	545	55	600	
CAN 26% N	585	60	645	
CAN 25% N	560	55	615	
DAP	1240	95	1335	
NP 20-20-20	1120	80	1200	

MOP

(100 Kg pack.n	620	50	670
(50 kg pack.n	630	50	680
NPK (15-15-15	1205	80	1375

(c) and (d). Purchase of fertilisers for consumption in 1974-75 are still going on. It is not possible at this stage to precisely estimate the loss the Government will have to suffer during 1974-75 as a result of the difference between the import price and the issue price of fertilisers.

Committee to decide price formula for Fertilizers

8496 SHRIMATI SAVITRI
SHYAM:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a Committee of ex-

perts to decide a rational price formula for fertilizer, and

(b) if so, the time by which the Committee is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) No, Sir. However, a Committee set up by the Government under the chairmanship of Shri Quraishi, has been asked among other things, to make recommendations regarding distribution margins for fertilizers.

(b) The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly.

Mode of selection of staff to depute on foreign assignment from O.P.W.D.

8497. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether draftsmen, civil and electrical, working in C.P.W.D. have been selected for posting to Iraq;

(b) whether in some cases, they were selected for the second time to go abroad; and

(c) what was the mode of selection to depute to foreign assignment from C.P.W.D.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) The selection has not yet been finalised.

(b) and (c). The question do not arise

Functioning of Khandsari Sugar Mill in Tripura

8498 SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foundation has been laid for Kandsari Sugar Mill in Tripura; and

(b) when the mill is expected to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). According to information received in October, 1973, by the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur Government of Tripura intend to start a khandsari Sugar Mill in September, 1974. The confirmation of the Government of Tripura is however, awaited.

Scheme to restrict admission in Universities

8499. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has formulated any scheme to restrict admissions in Universities; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV): (a) and (b) Attention is invited to the reply given to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4397 on March 25, 1974

No scheme for restricting higher education as such has been formulated by the Planning Commission. In fact the Planning Commission have stated that a direct strategy involving a ceiling on admissions may not be practicable. The Planning Commission have, however, proposed a strategy which will reduce the rush to Universities while effectively enlarging the scope of receiving higher education if the need is keenly felt. The strategy includes the following components:—

(a) Vocationalisation of higher secondary education enabling large numbers to enter employment at the end of secondary stage;

(b) Limiting admissions to regular institutions which should conform to certain well-defined standards on the basis of merit while making suitable reservations supported by coaching classes and adjustment courses for the backward classes; and

- (c) Providing the rest of the social demand for higher education through Evening Colleges Correspondence Courses and private study

Establishment of Institute of Pharmacy in Delhi

8500 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the progress made in the establishment of Institute of Pharmacy under Hamdard (wakf) Dawakhana,

(b) whether it will be aided and recognised by the Government, and

(c) the number of scholars and employees of the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF S NURUL HASAN) (a) The Hamdard College of Pharmacy was started in 1972 under the Management of Hamdard (Wakf) Dawakhana. The College offers two year Diploma course and four year Degree Course in Pharmacy. The Diploma course was introduced in 1972 and the Degree Course in 1973.

(b) For the Diploma Course, the College is provisionally recognised by the Board of Technical Education, Delhi. The proposal of the College for grant-in-aid for the Diploma Course is under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

For the Degree Course, the College has been granted affiliation by the Delhi University. All Degrees awarded by Statutory Universities are recognised by Government. A proposal for grant-in-aid for the Degree Course is under consideration of the University Grants Commission.

- (c) The total number of students and employees in the College are 76 and 20 respectively.

Prohibition in States

8501 SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state which States and Union Territories are following the policy of strict prohibition, which of modified prohibition and which have done away with prohibition altogether?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) Prohibition is formally enforced in the whole of the Gujarat State. Prohibition is also formally enforced in parts of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. In varying degrees certain other states have prohibition programme by observing dry days etc. The policy is to gradually (re) introduce prohibition everywhere.

Formation of Slum Clearance Board

8502 SHRI P VENKATA-SUBBAIAH

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state,

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has urged the Centre to form an autonomous slum clearance board;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) No formal proposal has been received.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Port Workers' Strikes and Unions in Major Ports

8503 SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) number of workers in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras ports during last three years, category-wise, port-wise,

(b) number of strikes in these ports in the period and the number of workers involved in them, and

(c) number of workers' unions recognised and unrecognised during the said period, port-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) to (c). A statement is attached. As there is no statutory provisions for recognition of Unions the information given relates to number of unions

Statement

Year	Workers		No of Strikes		No of Workers' Unions
	Category	No	No	No of workers involved	
1	2	3	4	5	6

(A) CALCUTTA PORT

1971	Class III Class IV (includes casual)	16010 2564	57	1800	4
1972	Class III Class IV (includes casual)	15557 25371	89	1500	5
1973	Class III Class IV (includes casual)	15577 23933	90	770	5

(B) BOMBAY PORT

1971	Class III Class IV	11705 17204	24	8821	11
1972	Class III Class IV	11204 17318	25	12700	10
1973	Class III Class IV	11216 17689	52	4550	10

1	2	3	4	5	6
(C) MADRAS PORT					
1971	Class III Class IV (including casual)	5176 6365	17	Not available	11
1972	Class III Class IV (including casual)	5335 6418	7	Do.	11
1973	Class III Class IV (including casual)	5613	24	Do.	11

Concession to Blind Relief Association in Plastic Cane

8504 SHRI M S PURTY Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether unprecedented price hike in plastic cane has affected considerably the income of blind inmates of Blind Relief Associations who earn their bread by canning chairs in Government offices and semi-Government offices; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give some concessions to the Blind Relief Associations in this regard and if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Scrapping of Sugar Quota to America and Britain

8505. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Commonwealth and U.S. quotas, India has to

supply about 1.25 lakh tonnes of sugar to America and Britain; and

(b) if so, whether this quota to these two countries can be conveniently scrapped and instead India can enter the open market for sugar to derive the maximum benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA) (a) Under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement and the U.S. Sugar Act, India has to supply about 25,000 tonnes and 75,000 tonnes of sugar to Britain and U.S.A. respectively

(b) No, Sir. There are inescapable commitments.

Ginger Price

8506 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether ginger prices have shot up to record levels in the new season; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the sharp rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The wholesale prices of ginger are generally higher during the current year as compared to the previous year, but the prices are lower than the levels reached in 1970. The rise in prices seems to be due *inter-alia* to rise in world prices and the general rise in the price level in the country.

during 1971, 1972, and 1973, is as under:-

	Bombay Calcutta	
	(Rupees in lakhs)	
1971 . . .	0.88	1.16
1972 . . .	2.48	1.15
1973 . . .	3.56	1.92

Directives of public sector undertaking to avoid using hired cars

8507. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether directives have been issued to public undertakings prohibiting regular use of hired cars for their officers, as this is a wasteful practice;

(b) whether the Shipping Corporation of India hired a number of cars for daily use of its officers in Calcutta and Bombay; and

(c) if so, the expenditure incurred on hiring charges during 1971, 1972 and 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. This is a matter which comes within day-to-day administration of the enterprises.

(b) The Shipping Corporation of India hires private cars from licensed hire car agencies, to meet its operational needs and exigencies of the work,

(c) The expenditure incurred on hiring of cars by Shipping Corporation of India at Bombay and Calcutta

Import of Milk Powder

8508. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have permitted some States to import Milk powder in their States;

(b) if so, the names of such States where difficulty in getting it is being experienced; and

(c) the quantity so far received along with the names of the country and the details regarding agreements in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Discharge of Indian Cargo at Dubai instead of at Karachi

8509. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Afghanistan Merchants Chamber of Commerce has approached the Indian Government to investigate into the incident that led to the discharge of Indian cargo at Dubai instead of at Karachi by a foreign ship; and

(b) if so, facts thereof and action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An international liner vessel, named m.v. 'Thalia' was sub-chartered by M/s. SAMZ Shipping Company from M/s. Mohammed Yunus who in turn had chartered it from M/s. T.S. Kolilerich Co. of Switzerland, the owner. It sailed from Bombay with 1350 M. Tons of cargo intended for Afganistan via Karachi on 24th December, 1973. It was reported that the vessel called at Karachi but the cargo was not unloaded under instructions from the owner of the vessel in Switzerland because the Charterer M/s. Mohammed Yunus had not paid the charter hire. The vessel was diverted to Dubai where it arrived on 25-2-74. The cargo was unloaded there. The representatives of the Consignees, the shippers and the Secretary of the Indo-Afghan Chamber of Commerce proceeded to Dubai for negotiating with the SAMZ Shipping Co. for re-shipping the cargo from Dubai to Karachi. The matter will be decided between the parties in the light of the rights of the parties under the terms of the contracts (charter parties).

Tiger Project in Sundarbans, West Bengal

8510. **SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the progress of the development of 'Tiger Projects' in Sundarbans area, West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): A detailed Management Plan of the Reserve has been prepared and approved by the Government of India. The scheme

has been sanctioned as a Central Sector scheme for a period of 6 years from 1973-74 to 1978-79 at an estimated copy of Rs. 30.92 lakhs. During 1973-74 a sum of Rs. 67,000 was sanctioned to the State Government to implement the scheme.

The State Government have appointed Field Director and Dy. Director of the Project with headquarters at Goshaba. Other staff is also being appointed.

Agreement for Import of Palm Oil

8511. **SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any agreement with foreign countries regarding the import of palm oil; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries terms and conditions alongwith the quantities and the amount of foreign exchange going to be spent thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). There is no agreement as mentioned. However, recent purchases of edible oils from abroad include 5,000 tonnes of palm oil of Indonesian or Malaysian origin, at \$510-525 per long ton, c.i.f., for shipment in July/August 1974. The total foreign exchange expenditure on this purchase was \$2.60 million.

Land Colonisation Project Programme

8512. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given consideration to the integrated land colonisation project programme; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to launch this programme in the form of pilot scheme in some areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The Government of India have considered the question of taking up Pilot Projects, in the Central Sector, during the 5th Five Year Plan, for establishment of ultimately Self-supporting colonies on compact blocks of about 500 hectares each, capable of settling 200 families, in the following eight States, which have evinced interest so far:

1. Andhra Pradesh.
2. Bihar
3. Haryana
4. Maharashtra
5. Orissa
6. Rajasthan
7. Uttar Pradesh, and
8. West Bengal.

Central Assistance for improvement of transport system in various cities

8513. SHRI M. SUDARSANAM:
SHRI PRABODH
CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6757 regarding Rs. One crore to Calcutta State Transport Corporation on the 15th April, 1974 and state the quantum of Central assistance given for improving transport system in other cities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The entire

requirements of funds of Delhi Transport Corporation are already being met by Central Government. The question of giving Central financial assistance to Transport Undertakings in Bombay and Madras will arise only after Road Transport Corporations have been set up in those cities under Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, as recommended by Working Group on Metropolitan Transport Services.

Requests received from BEST Undertaking and Tamil Nadu Government for special financial assistance for implementation of short term proposals for improvement of public transport system in Bombay and Madras cities, which are expected to give quick benefits, are under examination.

Shortfall in Food output in Delhi

8514. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is likely shortfall of 20 per cent in food output in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons and action taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Final Estimate of total production of foodgrains for the current year 1973-74 is not yet available. Delhi, however, is a Deficit territory and its requirements of foodgrains are generally met from open market supplemented by allocation from the central stocks.

कृषि मंत्रालय में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के लिए सलाहकार समिति की बैठक

8515. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के विभिन्न कार्यकलापों में हिन्दी के समुचित प्रयोग के लिए एक सलाहकार समिति गठित की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो लम्बे समय के बाद भी उसकी बैठकें न बुलाये जाने के कारण क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मोर्य) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) पहली बैठक 19 अप्रैल, 1974 को हो चुकी है ।

वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 में मध्य प्रदेश के भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों में अनाज का मानव उपयोग के लिए उपयुक्त न रहना

8516. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के इन्दौर रतलाम, बेरागढ़, छार और मन्दसौर के गोदामों में वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 में कितना अनाज सड़ा अथवा मानव उपभोग के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं रहा ; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

स्थान का नाम	मात्रा (क्विंटल में)	
	1972-73	1973-74
इन्दौर	0.60	18.47
रतलाम	शून्य	शून्य
बेरागढ़	भारतीय खाद्य निगम का कोई डिपो नहीं है ।	
छार	शून्य	शून्य
मन्दसौर	2.28	शून्य

(ख) यह अति छत से वर्षा का पानी रिसने और इन केन्द्रों पर भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा किराये पर लिए गए गोदामों में सीलन होने के कारण हुई थी ।

गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार अनाज की मांग

8517. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : गत तीन वर्षों में भारत के प्रत्येक राज्य में अनाज की प्रतिवर्ष आवश्यकता कितनी-कितनी रही ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे) विभिन्न राज्यों में खाद्यान्नों की आवश्यकता बहुत से तथ्यों अर्थात् खाद्य उत्पादन, उपलब्धता अन्य वैकल्पिक खाद्य पदार्थों को स्तर, उन में तुलनात्मक मूल्य, आय स्तर, जनसंख्या की वृद्धि और शहरीकरण की रफ्तार आदि पर निर्भर करती है और इन जरूरतों की प्रत्येक

राज्य में और प्रत्येक वर्ष भिन्न भिन्न होने की सम्भावना है। अतः विभिन्न राज्यों की खाद्यान्न सम्बन्धी जरूरतों का कोई ठीक ठीक मात्रात्मक अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में चीनी के उत्पादन में कमी

8518. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री चन्द्रशेखर प्रसाद सिंह :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 27 मार्च, 1974 के 'इकनामिक टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान मोटी चीनी के अनुमानित लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति नहीं होगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उन बाधाओं को दूर करने का कोई यत्न किया है जिनसे उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ने की आशंका है?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री बी० पी मौर्य) : (क) और (ख). इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने दिनांक 27 मार्च 1974 के 'इकनामिक टाइम्स' में समाचार देखा है। उत्तर प्रदेश के चीनी कारखानों के लिए आरक्षित किए गए गन्ना क्षेत्र में 17 प्रतिशत का वृद्धि के आधार पर राज्य सरकार ने पहले चीनी वर्ष 1973-74 (अक्तूबर, 1973 से सितम्बर, 1974) में चीनी का 16 लाख मी० टन उत्पादन होने का अनुमान लगाया था। तथापि, अप्रत्याशित सूखा पड़ने, लगातार वर्ष पड़ने तथा शीतकालीन वर्षा कम होने और कीटाणुओं से महामारी फैलने

के परिणामस्वरूप, चीनी की वसूली की दर में गिरावट आयी है और उसके परिणामस्वरूप राज्य सरकार को अब आशा है कि केवल लगभग 14 लाख मी० टन का उत्पादन हो पाएगा। हाल ही में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए उत्पादन शुल्क में छूट देने के रूप में अतिरिक्त प्रोत्साहन देने की मंजूरी दी है।

Intensive production of pulses and allocation therefor during 1974-75

8519. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States selected for the intensive production of pulses and the allocations proposed to be made for the purpose during 1974-75; and

(b) to what extent these schemes are likely to help reduce the gap in demand and supply of pulses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) The centrally sponsored scheme for Intensive production of pulses is proposed to be implemented in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya-Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur and Union Territory of Delhi. A sum of Rs. 150 lakh has been provided for this purpose in B.E. 1974-75. The state-wise allocation of funds will be made after finalisation of 5th Plan proposals.

(b) It is expected that the above scheme will help increase production of pulses by about 5 lakh tonnes during 1974-75.

चीनी की खपत पर प्रतिबन्ध

8520. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा बना
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार चीनी की खपत पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार कर रही है

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

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत जानकारी का व्यापार क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी. पी. मोर्य) : (क) से (ग). मौजूदा तेल संकट में विश्व के बाजारों में चीनी मूल्यों में अभूतपूर्व बढ़ोतरी और इस वर्ष भारत में चीनी के उत्पादन में अनुमानित वृद्धि का पूरा फायदा उठा कर अत्यावश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने के लिए इस वर्ष चीनी का निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकता है। ऐसा करते समय यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रत्येक कोशिश की जाएगी कि चीनी की घरेलू खपत की जरूरतों पर कोई अनुचित प्रभाव न पड़े।

Transformation into Atta of Wheat Seeds Procured by National Seeds Corporation for West Bengal

3521. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that out of nearly a thousand ton of wheat seed procured by the National Seeds Corporation for West Bengal, a major chunk of it has gone outside the State after transformation into Atta/Maida;

(b) if so, the person responsible for this; and

(c) disciplinary action Government have taken against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). Attention of the Government has drawn to reports in the newspapers that out of nearly a thousand tonnes of wheat seed marketed by the Regional Office of the National Seeds Corporation at Calcutta, some has been converted into atta. Of the 921 tonnes handled by the Regional Office, allocation State-wise has been 15 tonnes to Assam, 8 tonnes to Nagaland, 218 tonnes to Manipur, 40 tonnes to Tripura and 640 tonnes to West Bengal. The National Seeds Corporation has decided to institute a departmental enquiry into the allegations made in respect of these transactions. The Corporation would take action against the persons concerned, in the light of the results of the enquiry.

Salary of M.P.s. and M.L.A.s

8522. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI RAMACHANDRA;
SHRI KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the salaries of Members of Parliament is lower than the salaries of M.L.A.s of different States; and

(b) if so, what is the difference compared to other States?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Change in syllabus of Secondary classes

8523. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the syllabus of Secondary classes to improve the standard of education; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The Central Advisory Board of Education has recommended that the 10+2+3 structure of education should be adopted in all States before the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan. New curricula and syllabi are being developed for classes I-XII by the National Council of Educational Research and Training for the guidance of State Education Departments. In accordance with the proposals of the Education Commission, general education will be imparted in classes I-X. However, for about 20 per cent of the students there will be provision for vocational courses. There is a proposal for providing transferability of credits obtained in general education imparted in the vocational stream to enable students to re-enter the general education stream on the basis of a pass in an examination conducted after a special course devised for the purpose.

Memorandum to P.M. Re. Deteriorating Food Situation

8524. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on behalf of the Indian Youth Congress NSUI, All India Youth Federation and All India Students Federation, a joint memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister on 4th April, 1974 regarding the deteriorating food situation;

(b) if so, what are the main points thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (c). The Joint Memorandum was presented to Prime Minister on 3rd April 1974 demanding *inter-alia* steps to solve the problem of price rise, unemployment, to strengthen the public distribution system and to stop black marketing, hoarding and profiteering with the support of the people etc.

Keeping in view the overall availability of foodgrains in the Central pool, needs of other deficit States, maximum possible quantities of foodgrains are being allotted to the State Government. In order to improve the availability of foodgrains all restrictions on inter-State movement of coarse grains have been removed, and the new procurement and pricing policy of wheat for the 1974-75 rabi season has also been announced which is expected to ease the food situation.

राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम में अष्टाचार

8525. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 5 अप्रैल के हिन्दी दैनिक में "राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम-अष्टाचार का अड्डा" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) इस पर सरकार की की प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब पी० शिंदे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम के अधिकारियों के खिलाफ समाचारपत्रों में उल्लिखित अधिकांश आरोप इस निगम के कर्मचारी यूनियन द्वारा पेश किए गए एक ज्ञापन में भी लगाए गए थे। भारत सरकार ने इन आरोपों की जांच करने के लिए श्री बी० एन० गाडगिल की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति नियुक्त की थी। जहां तक बंगला देश को निर्यात किए गए आलू के बीजों का सम्बन्ध है, कृषि मंत्रालय का एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी इस सीदे की जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त किया है और जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है। है। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने मोहाटी के व्यापारियों द्वारा 300 मीटरी टन गेहूं के बीजों का आटा बना कर बिक्री करने के कथित मामले की जांच करने के लिए एक विभागीय जांच करने का फैसला किया है।

Physical Education Institutions in Maharashtra

8526. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOT-KHINDE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names and locations of the physical education institutions in Maharashtra State to which grants were given during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of the grant and its purpose, institution-wise and year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6855/74].

Result of Enquiry on sinking of ship "Narayan Prasad"

8527. SHRI R. N. BARMAN:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry into the reasons of sinking of the ship "Narayan Prasad" has been instituted by Government; and

(b) if so, the results of the enquiry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR KUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Inquiry is in progress.

Setting up of Food and Essential Commodities Corporation

8528. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the decision of the U.P. State to set up a Food and Essential Commodities Corporation to ensure equitable distribution of these items in the state; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and reasons for not recommending similar corporation to other states?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments have already been advised that the Central Government would have no objection to the States undertaking full responsibility for procurement and distribution of foodgrains and other essential commodities within the State and setting up their own Corporations for the purpose provided they agreed to supply to the Central Pool the contribution expected of them and absorb the employees of the Food Corporation of India that would be rendered surplus in the process.

Purchase of Ships by Shipping Companies

8529. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE;
SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships purchased by the shipping companies during the last three years, both coastal and Overseas, their Tonnage and G.R.T. Type of vessels, year-wise, company-wise;

(b) the country from where these ships were purchased and the cost; and

(c) the number of ships built in the country during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected.

Ship Building Firms in the Country

8530. SHRI LUTFAL HAQUE;
SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are thirteen ship building firms in the country; and

(b) if so, the particulars of each firm?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Based on up-to-date information received from Director General of Shipping, a statement indicating particulars of ship-building firms in the country is attached.

Statement

Name of the Firm	Brief Particulars (Type of vessels constructed)
1. Hindustan Shipyard	This is a public sector shipyard and is at present building ships upto a capacity of 21,500 DWT.
2. Garden Reach Workshops Limited, Calcutta.	This is a public sector shipyard which undertakes construction of crafts e.g. tugs, dredgers, launches etc. and fishing trawlers and also liner bulk carriers upto a capacity of 27,000 DWT.
3. Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay	This is a public sector shipyard which undertakes building of barges, frigates etc. and passenger-cum-cargo ships upto a capacity of 15,000 DWT.
4. Rajabagan Dockyard, Calcutta.	This Dockyard is a part of Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd., which is a Govt. of India Undertaking. Besides repairing inland water transport vessels, this Dockyard also undertakes construction of inland vessels and harbour crafts, such as tugs, launches, dredgers and fishing trawlers.

Name of the Firm	Brief Particulars (Type of vessels constructed)
5 Goa Shipyard Limited Goa	This shipyard is a subsidiary of Mazagon Dock Limited and undertakes construction of barges, tugs other river crafts and fishing trawlers
PRIVATE SECTORS SHIPYARDS	
6 Andrew Yule & Co Ltd, Calcutta	It constructs river harbour and sea going crafts, cargo lighters, self propelled barges, pleasure, survey, rescue launches fishing trawlers and grab dredgers
7 Alcock Ashdown & Co Ltd Bombay	It constructs boats tugs, barges dredgers, fishing trawlers, pressure and chemical vessels etc
8 Bombay Marine Engineering Works Bombay	It constructs medium size crafts of varied nature
9 Brunton & Co Engineers Limited Cochin	It constructs all kinds of marine crafts fishing trawlers, tugs, barges and dredgers etc
10 Chowgule and Co Private Limited, Mormugao	It constructs vessels upto 1000 tons ore carrying barges of 1000 tons capacity
11 Last Bengal Engineering Works, Calcutta	It constructs tugs self propelled barges etc types, etc within following dimension 1 Length maximum 200 ft 2 Maximum Beam 32 ft 3 Draft 10 ft
12 Gladstone Lyall and Co Ltd Calcutta	It constructs fibreglass trawlers
13 Hooghly Docking and Engineering Co Ltd, Calcutta	It constructs tugs hopper barges trawlers and sea-going self-propelled coastal crafts upto 2000 tons.
14 Patel Brothers, Works Ltd Calcutta	It constructs small crafts dredger and trawlers etc.
15 Scandia Workshop Ltd Bombay	It constructs barges trawlers, pontons and launches etc.
16 Shalimar Works Ltd Calcutta	It constructs tugs trawler and dredgers
17 Shaparia Dock and Steel Co Pvt Ltd, Bombay	It constructs inland/sea-going vessels upto 1000 tons; launcher, tug barge lifeboats dredgers etc of length upto 150 ft and beam 31 ft
18 Vishal Engg Works Pvt Ltd, Panaji, Goa	It constructs barge with a capacity of 400 tons and above
19 River Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Calcutta	It constructs all types of shallow drafts vessels upto length of 300 ft and upto a maximum loaded draft of 6 ft
20 Modern Mechanical Marine Works Private Limited, Bombay	It constructs water craft upto 1500 ton capacity

NOTE — This statement does not include Cochin Shipyard which is still under construction and is expected to be completed by the end of September, 1975. The first series of ships to be constructed in this shipyard is Panamax Bulk Carriers of 75000 DWT

Ship Transported Coal for Gujarat

8531 SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Gujarat has requested the Centre to arrange for the movement of coal to the State by sea in view of the present difficulties faced by the Railways; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No request was received in the recent past from Gujarat Government for movement of coal to the State by sea. However, requests from certain organisations in Gujarat State were received and their requirements for allotment of colliers were met by Director General of Shipping to the extent feasible.

(b) Does not arise.

Visit of Experts of F.A.O. on Forest Development Projects

8533. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of forestry experts of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, which visited India last year, had identified a number of forest utilisation and development projects to be taken up immediately and had suggested assistance from international donor agencies;

(b) if so, the other suggestions made;

(c) how many suggestions have been accepted by the Government; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) Yes, Sir. A Food and Agriculture Organisation/Swedish International Development Authority Team visited India on 7th January to 16th March, 1973 and their Report on Forestry Project Identification Mission for India was received in July 1973. They have identified certain projects to be taken up for implementation immediately and they have suggested assistance for implementation of these projects from Donor Agencies. The Projects recommended for immediate implementation are as follows:

(i) Hiring of consultants for developing plantation techniques of tropical pines and reclamation of areas with alkaline soils for raising forestry plantations;

(ii) Purchasing seeds of suitable tropical pines for nursery trials;

(iii) Hiring of heavy equipment for trials on selection of machinery for large scale plantations in West Bengal;

(iv) Fellowships to Indian Officers to visit Australia to study mechanised plantations.

(b) Other suggestions made by the Team are as follows:

(i) The project for Industrial and Fuelwood Plantations in North East Assam and West Bengal Pulp Wood Project may be considered for National Financing or International Institutional Financing Agencies.

(ii) The Plantation schemes, each of about 40,000 hec. in Maharashtra Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala States may be considered for Institutional Financing Agencies through establishment of Forest Corporations in the light of the recommendations of National Commission on Agriculture.

(iii) Donor assistance may be sought for following projects:

(1) Conifers species trials in suitable areas in Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.

(2) Study of Eucalyptus fereticornis provenances in their native habitat and their behaviour as exotic plantation species.

(3) Establishment of a Model Forest Fire Protection Service in Kerala State.

(4) Establishment of business Administration Training Unit for Forest Corporation Personnel.

(5) Supply of heavy equipment, fertiliser and consulting services for establishment of Eucalyptus plantations in West Bengal.

(6) Hiring of consultancy service for various forest Development Projects.

(7) Organisation of an All India Seminar on Farm Forestry/Forestry Extension.

(8) Preparation of a project for Farm Forestry in Haryana State and its implementation.

(c) The recommendations of the Mission have been examined and accepted by the Government and priorities allocated.

(d) The Projects recommended for immediate implementations are being considered for Donor assistance.

Defective Designing and Sub-Standard Materials used by D.D.A. in E.P.D.P. Colony, Delhi

8534. SHRI DHAMANKAR:

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that DDA used defective designing

and sub-standard materials in the construction of East Pakistan Displaced Person's Colony in South Delhi for which LIC agreed to advance Rs. 2 crores on the request of his Ministry;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been instituted in this affair; and

(c) if so, the results thereof and also the reasons for delay in the completion of the job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). Some complaints regarding use of sub-standard materials were received by the Delhi Development Authority. The materials used were not sub-standard. All the defects which were of minor nature were attended to promptly. Samples of cement mortar were taken jointly with the representatives of E.P.D.P. Society and sent for test to National Test House at Calcutta and the results were found to be satisfactory. With regard to designs of the houses, there were no serious defects and the Society's members had also themselves approved the drawings. The loan granted was for Rs. 1 crore only.

The delay in the completion of the houses is due to factors like the large number of different designs which had to be prepared to the satisfaction of the members, delay in getting water for construction and scarcity of materials like cement and bricks.

National Seeds Corporation without Board of Directors

8535. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation is without a Board of Directors; and

(b) if so, since how long and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir. The term of the Board of Directors of the National Seeds Corporation which was to expire on 15th February, 1974 has been extended by three months.

(b) Does not arise

Construction of Bridge over River Haldi at Norghat in Midnapur

8536. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of Bridge over the river Haldi at Norghat in the district Midnapur has been started in 1967 and not yet completed; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the bridge up to date and the reason for the delay in construction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The proposed bridge over the river Haldi is a State Project and is being financed by the Government of West Bengal. According to the information received from the State Government, the project was started in 1967 and a total amount of Rs. 41.50 lakhs has been allotted by them for it upto 1974-75. It has not been possible for them to complete the work so far due to difficult working condition and soil characteristics, financial stringency, lack of appropriate machinery and experience to handle the job on the part of the contractor.

655 LS-6.

Shipping Companies Running at Loss

8538. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the shipping companies are running at a loss;

(b) if so, the profit and loss of the shipping companies in the country during 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) No Sir

(b) The profit and loss accounts of shipping companies for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 are not readily available.

(c) Does not arise.

Ships on Overseas Trade

8539. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE:

SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships on overseas trade in the country owned by the companies, company-wise; and

(b) the type of vessels, their tonnage and G.R.T.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information as on 31st December, 1973, is laid on the Table of House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-6552/74).

**Demand for Additional Wheat for
Karnataka**

8540 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN.

SHRI K MALLANNA.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 615 on 25th February, 1974 regarding quantity of wheat and coarse grains demanded by and supplied to Karnataka and state?

(a) whether there has been some additional demand of wheat from the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) It has not been possible to increase the allocation for Karnataka. The State has been allotted 9,000 tonnes of wheat and 11,000 tonnes of milo for each of the months of March and April, 1974.

**Direction for Construction of Building
less than Three Storey**

8541 SHRI K MALLANNA.

SHRI D B CHANDRA
GOWDA

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directions have been issued by the Government of India to restrict the construction of less than three storey buildings in view of the increased cement export to oil producing countries; and

(b) if so, the policy of Government in extending the facilities to provide cement and steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MIN-
ISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

स्कूलों और विश्वविद्यालयों में नैतिकता
और अनुशासन की शिक्षा देना

8542. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह क्या

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या स्कूलों और विश्वविद्यालयों
में नैतिकता और अनुशासन की शिक्षा वन
के सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना बनाई जा रही
है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य
बारे क्या हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय
तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमन्त्री (श्री डी०
पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख) सरकार
का विचार है कि शिक्षा के महान उद्देश्यों में
एक उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों का चरित्र निर्माण
होना चाहिए। पाठ्यचर्या और पाठ्यतर
कार्यक्रमों के उचित विद्यार्थियों को नैतिक
और सामाजिक मूल्य अपनाने के लिए
प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। शिक्षा पद्धति
ऐसी होनी चाहिए जिससे चरित्रवान और
योग्य नवयुवक तैयार हों जो राष्ट्रीय सेवा
और विकास के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हों। इस
उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का
विचार राज्य सरकारों तथा सब शासित
क्षेत्रों से परामर्श करके शिक्षा सस्थाओं के
पाठ्यचर्या और पाठ्यतर प्रोग्रामों को
पुनर्गठित करने का है।

Cultivation of Sunflowers

8543. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed an ambitious programme to supplement the availability of oil-seeds by extending the cultivation of non-traditional oil seeds, namely sunflower; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to extent the cultivation of sunflower over an area of 10,60,000 hectares by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Sunflower Development in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Punjab. The other main features of the Programme are:—

(i) Propagation of proper techniques of cultivation of the crop to obtain maximum yield per hectare.

(ii) Supply of minikits free of cost to the cultivators containing seed along with seed dressers and literature on package of practices in the first year of the implementation of the programme followed by subsidy on quality seed in the subsequent years.

(iii) Large scale demonstrations to educate the farmers on sunflower cultivation.

(iv) Strengthening of staff.

Allotment of Houses by DDA to Co-operative Societies in Delhi

8544 SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND
HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those cooperative societies, citizen councils or other such societies to which the Delhi Development Authority had handed over more than 100 houses in Delhi to allot to eligible persons;

(b) the names of the office-bearers of these societies or councils;

(c) whether certain complaints have been received in regard to allotment of these houses by these societies; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the outcome of the enquiry conducted in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MIN-
ISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING
(SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Delhi Deve-
lopment Authority has not handed
over more than 100 flats to any Co-
operative Society, Citizens' Council or
other Societies for allotment to eligi-
ble persons.

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

**Public Distribution System for In-
dustrial Areas and Towns**

8545. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are con-
sidering that the public distribution
system should be confined to indus-
trial areas and towns; and

(b) if so, whether other areas would be looked after by the normal flow of trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE)
(a) and (b) With the improvement in the availability of foodgrains in the market the offtake from the public distribution system is expected to be on a reduced scale

Shipping Industry facing Crisis

8546 SHRI N SHIVAPPA
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHARMA

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Shipping Industry is facing crisis and

(b) if so reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Wheat Cultivation dependent upon availability of Chemical Fertiliser

8547 SHRI N SHIVAPPA
SHRI P. GANGADEB;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether production potential of the wheat cultivation area entirely depends on availability of chemical Fertilisers; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P SHINDE)
(a) Not entirely but only partly

(b) The production potential of wheat depends upon the availability of a number of inputs like, (1) good seed (2) availability of plant nutrients, of which the fertilisers are intended to supplement what is already present in the soil or what cannot be supplied through organic manure, (3) irrigation water (4) management skill and (5) the absence of diseases and climatic hazards like hail-storm or very hot spells during the grain filling stage or severe frost during flowering. Any one of these when not favourable can prevent the yield potential of wheat being achieved fully. Under normal and favourable conditions of all the other factors the yield potential of wheat increases with the availability of chemical fertilisers. However a shortfall in fertiliser availability can be made up within certain limits by a higher efficiency of fertiliser management by a greater mobilisation of organic manure and by taking steps to increase soil fertility by growing a legume crop with the appropriate rhizobial culture prior to the cultivation of wheat. Irrigation also minimises yield reduction arising from inadequacy of fertilizer

Land given under Lease to YWCA, Delhi

8548 SHRI PILOO MODY Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether the land given under lease to the Young Women's Christian Association, for social welfare purposes, i.e., building a hostel for working women in Delhi (1931) is currently a hot bed of malpractice, nepotism and embezzlement; and

(b) whether there is an unhygienic overcrowding of beds for purely monetary gain and new entrants are being made to pay exorbitant rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The land was leased for Young Women's Christian Association Building and Hostel. This Ministry have no information on the alleged malpractices etc.

Major Highway Routes through Sidhi, M.P.

3549. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the major highway routes that are proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan that shall pass through the Sidhi District of M.P.; and

(b) what will be the number of major towns that they shall link?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Government of India, under the Constitution, are primarily responsible for roads declared as National Highways. All roads other than National Highways in States fall within the sphere of State activities. The general question of providing major highway routes passing through the Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh is, therefore, the concern of the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

As regards National Highways, the State Government have proposed the inclusion of road passing through major towns of Gwalior-Jhansi-Chattarpur-Khajuraho-Panna-Satna-Rewa-Sidhi Baidhan-Pipri-Gaghwa-Ranchi Road in the National Highway System in the 5th Plan. This has been noted for consideration along with similar other

proposals while finalising the 5th Plan proposals keeping in view the available resources, inter se priority of individual schemes on as All-India basis and the extent to which each road satisfies the criteria laid down in declaring roads as National Highways. Since, however, the 5th Five Year Plan is still in a preparatory stage, no final decisions have been taken in the matter.

Foodgrains for Assam

8550 SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether acute shortage of foodgrains is being experienced in the State of Assam,

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

(c) whether Union Government has been requested to supply more foodgrains to the State; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government and how much foodgrains were supplied to the State from 1st January 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) to (d). Assam is normally surplus in rice. Owing to some milling difficulty in Assam, 2,000 tonnes of rice have been recently allotted to the State Government from the Central Pool on their request on replacement basis.

The State Government have been asking for increased allotment of wheat from the Central Pool. The monthly allotment of wheat has been stepped up. The total quantity of wheat supplied to Assam during January-March, 1974 was 25.3 thousand tonnes. The allotment for April, 1974 is 12,000 tonnes.

Toxic effect of affluent from Harihar Polyfibre Plant in Karnataka on Agriculture and Vegetation

8551. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the affluent from Harihar Polyfibre in Karnataka State has been tested for its toxic effect;

(b) whether it has been found to be harmless to agriculture and vegetation; and

(c) if so, why it is not used for irrigation purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) to (c). The information is being collected from the concerned State Government and the same, when received, will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Cracks in Gol Gumbaj, Bijapur

8552. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high dome of Gol Gumbaj in Bijapur in Karnataka State has developed cracks; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to preserve this archaeological monument intact?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A few cracks were observed to have appeared in the plaster covering the extrados of the dome. These were treated and sealed liquid cement grout. However, the dome is being examined thoroughly with a view to finding out the measures that may be necessary for the preservation of the monument.

Project Report for Development of Karwar (Binaga)

8553. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Mysore (Karnataka) has submitted a Rs. Five crore project report for development of Karwar (Binaga) into an intermediate port; and

(b) if so, the stage at which the proposal rests with the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under consideration in Consultation with the Planning Commission.

Delay in Rabi Wheat Harvest by Punjab Farmers to Press for Remunerative Prices

8554. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the move of Punjab farmers to delay the rabi wheat harvest for sometime to press for remunerative wheat prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The State Government are not aware of any such move on the part of the farmers.

Short duration and Dwarf varieties of Coconut Plantations in Kerala

8555. SHRI K. RAMKRISHNA REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether short duration and dwarf varieties of coconut plantations are evolved in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether Government intends to raise a nursery or subsidise private nurseries in Kerala for its mass plantations; and

(c) whether it has brought to the notice of the Andhra Pradesh Government for popularising the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The hybrid coconuts, which are early and profuse bearers, are being multiplied in cultivators' gardens under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. For this work a premium of 15 per cent is allowed to the cultivators while collecting the seednuts in addition to the cost of the nuts at the prevailing market price. A premium of Rs. 5/- per palm is also given to the cultivators for the collection of pollen from the dwarf palm.

It is also proposed to organise this work at the Central State Farm, Aralam.

(c) These varieties of coconut are already in the knowledge of all the coconut growing States, including Andhra Pradesh.

Taking over of All Shipping Companies by S.C.I.

8556. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Steam Ship Co. has been granted permission to purchase more ships this year;

(b) if so, what prevents this Ministry to take over all shipping companies under Shipping Corporation of India; and

(c) the loss and profit of India steamships and Shipping Corporation in 1972-73?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. India Steamship Ltd. were permitted on 9-1-1974 to acquire three second-hand vessels of a total of 35,163 GRT at a cost of US \$ 26 million.

(b) No decision to nationalise Indian Shipping has been taken.

(c) The profit (before Tax and Depreciation) made by these two shipping companies during 1972-73 was as under:—

S.C.I.—Rs. 1,791.36 lakhs.

Indian Steamships—Rs. 233.89 lakhs.

Sale of condemned seeds of National Seeds Corporation

8557. SHRI SAT PAT KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Seeds Corporation disposed of condemned seeds during 1970-1973;

(b) if so, the quantity thus disposed of and the cost of the same; and

(c) whether in the retail sale of these condemned seeds huge profits were made at the cost of the consumers?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE).**

(a) and (b). The National Seeds Corporation condemned 2,808 tonnes of seeds valued at Rs. 105.49 lakhs in the period 1969-70 to 1972-73. The Corporation realised Rs 36.50 lakhs by disposal of the condemned seeds, rejected seeds and sweepings, during the period 1969-70 to 1972-73.

(c) The Government have no information of this point.

**Diversification of activities of State
Farms Corporation**

8558. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to diversify the activities of the State Farms Corporation to cover food processing, and

(b) if so, the proposals at hand in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):**

(a) The Memorandum of the State Farms Corporation of India provide that one of the objectives of the Corporation is to carry on all or any of the business of the farmers, producers, processors etc. of agricultural produce of all kinds including dairy, poultry, garden and horticulture produce.

(b) The Corporation has already set up a medium sized canning Plant at the Central State Farm, Mizoram. The Corporation also proposes to set up additional agro-based industries at some of its other farms in the Fifth Five Year Plan, for which a provision of Rs 20 lakhs has been proposed. Although some exploratory efforts have been made, no detailed feasibility report has been prepared for the setting up of these processing units. The Corporation is yet to take decision on the location of the units and when such units shall be set up.

**Procurement of Foodgrains by
Government**

8559 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what is the quantum of foodgrains expected by the Government from the wholesale traders after the introduction of the new procurement and price policy for foodgrains, and

(b) what steps are devised to ensure that the expected quantum of foodgrains is procured by Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):**

(a) and (b) It is not possible at this stage to make any precise estimate of the quantities of wheat that may be procured under the new policy. Levy Orders have been issued and other administrative arrangements finalised by the surplus States of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan for the realization of 50 per cent levy from what dealers and co-operative societies obtaining licences as dealers.

**Implementation of modified Grades
for University and College Teachers**

8560 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time limit has been prescribed for the implementation of the modified grades for the University and College teachers; and

(b) if so, what is the response of the authorities of Universities and constituent Colleges?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(PROF. S. NARUL HASAN):** (a) and (b). The Government of India have recently approved the revision of

scales of pay for University and College teachers with effect from 1-1-1973. The detail of implementation of the scheme are being worked out in consultation with the University Grants Commission and these are expected to be circulated to all the State Governments to implement the scheme and claim assistance from the Central Government.

Formation of Cooperatives by Farmers of Punjab and Haryana for Sale of Wheat

8561 PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH
GILL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state,

(a) whether the rich farmers in Punjab and Haryana are planning to form cooperatives to sell their wheat in deficit States at prices higher than those they are likely to get from local mandis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) and (b). No specific reports have come to the notice of the Government. However, such Co-operative Societies as wish to operate as dealers in wheat will have to obtain dealers' licences and deliver 50 per cent levy. After the levy obligation has been discharged, like other licensed dealers, they will be permitted to sell the levy-free wheat within the State or outside the State on the basis of a permit.

Negotiated Price to Sugar Industry for Procurement of Sugar for Export

8562. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion to offer a negotiated price to the sugar industry

for the quantum of sugar it wants to procure for export outside the preferential quota is being considered by Government; and

(b) if so, whether in the event of negotiated price being worked out, the procedure of floating tenders will be kept in abeyance at least for this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). For the present sugar required for export is being obtained from the levy quota at the notified prices. It is transported and delivered by the mills at the ports for loading into ships on payment of agreed charges. If and when it becomes necessary to utilize free sale sugar for exports, the purchase price therefore will be negotiated and settled.

Sugarcane Development Plan

8563. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL
REDDY:

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any sugarcane development plan for enhancing sugarcane production; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programme envisaged coverage of a compact block of 2000 hectare around each sugar factory in Sub-Tropical belt and 1000 hectare in Tropical belt where emphasis will be laid on (i) Quality seed production and distribution for commercial cultivation; (ii) demonstrations on plant and ratoon cane; (iii) adoption of

plant protection measures; (iv) training of cane development workers at State level and (v) construction of link roads in sugar factory areas.

Collapse of Safdarjung Fly Over

8564 SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY, Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enquiry Commission has blamed NBCC for the collapse of Safdarjung fly over columns in Delhi,

(b) if so, the action taken against the Corporation; and

(c) the names of the persons responsible for the negligence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) to (c) The Report is under examination of the Government

Tribal Development Agencies and Allocation therefor

8565 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of Tribal Development Agencies started so far in the country,

(b) the allocation of money to each project and the number of tribal blocks covered in each project and the progress made so far; and

(c) the total number of beneficiaries in each project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The total number of Tribal Development Agencies taken up so far is 8.

(b) and (c). The statement—one showing allocation of money, number of blocks covered and total number of beneficiaries in respect of each Project and the other showing progress made by each Project, are laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT—8857/74].

Development of Higher Education in Educationally backward districts of Orissa

8566 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) the policy and provisions adopted by the UGC for the development of higher education, particularly for educationally backward districts of Orissa;

(b) the allocation recommended by the UGC for the Berhampur, Sambalpur and Utkal Universities in Fourth Plan and for Fifth Plan; and

(c) the allocation made in the Fourth Plan and Fifth Plan by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c) Guidelines for preparation of proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan, circulated by the University Grants Commission to the Universities, inter alia provide that efforts should be made towards removal of regional imbalances, creating opportunities for higher education for under-privileged sections of society and also under-developed areas in each region. These could be in the form of special supplementary programmes/courses to help students from Scheduled Castes/Tribes and other under-privileged communities, so that they may be enabled to overcome their initial handicaps. The Universities may give special attention to the structure and contents of courses of colleges located in rural areas.

The following allocations were made by the Commission for the Fourth Five Year Plan to Universities in Orissa:-

Berhampur	..	Rs. 55 lakhs
Sambalpur	..	Rs. 57 lakhs
Utkal	..	Rs. 62 lakhs

In addition 108 proposals of 64 colleges in Orissa were accepted during Fourth Plan and total assistance given as Commission share was Rs. 45.31 lakhs; the total approved share being Rs. 1.34 crores. Another Rs. 22.92 lakhs were also sanctioned to 72 colleges under other schemes like basic grants for books and equipment and teachers' flats.

During the Fifth Five Year Plan period, Utkal University has been requested by the Commission to send proposals upto Rs. 1.5 crores and Berhampur and Sambalpur Universities upto Rs. 1 crore each, the proposals being arranged in three priorities as indicated in the guidelines.

The Ministry of Education and Social Welfare have no scheme for this purpose as all funds for development of higher education are channelled through the University Grants Commission.

Allocation to Tribal Development Agency for road development

8567. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the money allocated to the T.D.A. Gunupur-Parlakhemundi under the road development;

(b) the criteria and policy adopted for the road development in the T.D.As; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to sanction special money to these T.D.As. under the head of road development in Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Money allocated to the T.D.A. Gunupur (Koraput) and Parlakhemundi (Ganjam) for road development during the Project period is indicated below:-

	Link Roads]	Arterial Roads
		Rs in lakhs
1. T.D.A.-Gunupur (Koraput)	20	50
2. T.D.A.-Parlakhemundi (Ganjam)	25	50

(b) The policy adopted for road development in the T.D.As. is that (i) the link roads should be of category of rural pucca roads linking markets, mandis, godowns etc. and also villages with the district highways, village basti roads etc., and (ii) the arterial roads should be all-weather pucca metalled roads of the standard of 'Major District Road' falling which of 'Other District Road' category, and should be complete from point to point including causeways, bridges, culverts etc and connect the Project area with the State and national highways, rail-heads etc. in order to open up the area.

(c) No, Sir There is no proposal to sanction any other special money to the T.D.As for road development in Fifth Plan.

Road Development in Tribal areas of Orissa during Fifth Year Plan

6568. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what measures or special schemes are being taken up by the Ministry in Fifth Five Year Plan in road development in the tribal areas of the country with special reference to Orissa; and

(b) what are the allocations for tribal areas out of the total outlay proposed for road development (i) the Central Sector; and (ii) the State Sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHEJEE): (a) and (b). The Government of India are primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways only. Roads other than National Highways in States are the concern of the respective State Governments

National Highways are planned as trunk roads linking the various parts of the country as a whole and not for any particular area or region as such. Some of these highways pass through areas with tribal concentration. In Orissa, a length of 516 Kms. of National Highways pass through tribal areas against a total National Highways length of 1649 Kms. in the State. The length of National Highways in tribal areas of Orissa is thus 31 per cent in the total length whereas the population of scheduled tribes is 23 per cent. In addition, some loan assistance is also given for selected State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance and due consideration is given for roads in tribal areas under this scheme also in case States come up with any such demand

As the proposals for the Fifth Five Year Plan are still in a preliminary stage, it is not possible to give an idea at this stage about the extent to which the requirements of tribal areas will be covered by the Central Sector Road Schemes.

The Ministry is not concerned with the State Sector. However, the requirements for tribal areas in the main would be covered by the Rural Roads under the Minimum Needs Programme proposed in the State Sector. According to the information available in the Ministry, a tentative outlay of Rs 35.00 crores has been

suggested for this purpose in the Fifth Five Year Plan for Orissa State which includes Rs. 500 crores for covering requirements of tribal areas.

Cattle breeding farm in Karnataka

8569 **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) a list of Government run cattle breeding farm in the State of Karnataka;

(b) the number and value of cattle (i) indigenously produced and (ii) imported from abroad for each of these farms year-wise during the last three years and how many sheep and cattle of each farm have died during this period;

(c) factors responsible for these deaths; and

(d) extent of losses to the state exchequer as a result of these deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Government of India have one Central Cattle Breeding Farm at Hessargatha in Karnataka.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it becomes available.

Representation regarding Animal Husbandry Department

8570 **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some persons residing in Chandni Chowk, Delhi have recently brought to the notice of the Prime Minister a number of cases involving waste of public money in the Animal Husbandry Department of his

Ministry in the name of Cattle and Sheep Development schemes; and

(b) if so, action taken on the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). An unsigned representation from 5 residents of Chandni Chowk (complete address not given) addressed to the Prime Minister was received in the Department of Agriculture. The representation made certain allegations regarding working of the Animal Husbandry Division of the Department. The matter is being looked into.

Corruption in University Grants Commission

8571 **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state—

(a) whether any cases of corruption in the University Grants Commission in connection with the construction, renovation and maintenance of college buildings in various States have been reported to his Ministry in recent period, and

(b) if so, the nature of case so reported and action taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The Government is not aware of any case

of corruption in the University Grants Commission in connection with construction, renovation and maintenance of college buildings in various States.

(b) Does not arise.

Staff in National Archives of India

8572 **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) total staff of each category, officers as well as others separately, in the National Archives of India as in 1960, 1965 and 1973;

(b) names of new Departments or Divisions opened during the last three years; how the recruitments in these new departments or Divisions have been made;

(c) general methods of recruitment and promotion in the National Archives;

(d) whether this method has been strictly adhered to in the past; and

(e) whether Government consider it desirable to amend the rules and regulations guiding the recruitment and promotion in this institution; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) The sanctioned cadre categorywise was as follows:—

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
1960	8	48	189	182
1965	8	51	190	175
1973	12	53	213	165

(b) During the last three years, schemes regarding Publication of Records on Partition and Independence (Towards Freedom), introduction of short-term training courses in Record Management and Repair of Records, clearing of arrears to the library, preparation of Archival Manual and reference media for Inayat Jung collection have been taken up. Work in connection with Record Management, National Register of Records and Preparation of Check Lists, with more staff, have been expedited. Repair and Reprographic services and the Administrative Division have been strengthened. The posts have been filled according to the Recruitment Rules in force.

(c) As is the case in other Government Departments/Offices, the general method of recruitment to posts in the National archives of India is as follows:

(i) direct recruitment.

(ii) partly by direct recruitment and partly by promotion.

(iii) by promotion (on the basis of selection as well as on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness).

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The question of reviewing the staffing pattern and the recruitment rules is under consideration by the Government of India.

New Shipyards in the Country

8573. SHRI DEBENDRA NATH MAHATA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any provision has been made for the establishment of new shipyards in the country; and

(b) if so, the provision made?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A provision of Rs. 50.00 crores has been made in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan for setting up of two new shipyards in the country.

Demand, production and Import of Milk Powder

8574 SHRI D P JADEJA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of milk powder in the country;

(b) the quality of milk powder produced during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the quality imported during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The current requirement for milk powder in view of shortage of milk in the country has been estimated at 40,000 tonnes.

(b) The quality of whole and Skim Milk Powder produced during the last three years in the country conformed to the standard laid down in the rules framed under the prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

(c) The quality of imported Skim Milk Powder during the last three years conformed to the I.S.I. standard.

Research Centre for improving production of Groundnut

8575. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no Research Centre for improving and increasing

the production of groundnut in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to set up such Centres; and

(c) if so, the sites selected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) An All India Coordinated Research Project for the Improvement of Oilseeds has been implemented from 1967. It is being continued during the Fifth Five Year Plan. It had 19 Centres and 30 sub-centres, distributed all over the country, of which 22 Centres/sub-centres are concerned with research on groundnut. The total amount invested on oilseeds research during the Fourth Five Year Plan was of the order of Rs. 165 lakhs. During the Fifth Five Year Plan, this Project is being continued with additional strengthening. Since the country's edible oil economy is mostly groundnut based, the major emphasis under oilseeds research is on groundnut.

The main features of the Co-ordinated Project are to improve the productivity of the groundnut crop through varietal upgrading, improved crop management practices, including plant protection schedules, stabilising the yields of crop against adverse climatic vagaries etc.

(c) The different research Centres working on Groundnut are:

1. Rajendranagar.
2. Karim Nagar.
3. Junagarh.
4. Jalgaon.
5. Dharwar.
6. Chiplima.
7. Ludhiana.
8. Tindivanam.

9. Kadari.
10. Khargaon.
11. Raichur.
12. Coimbatore.
13. Pollachi.
14. Mainpuri.
15. Breeding Unit (RRS, Hyderabad).
16. Physiology Unit (Coimbatore).
17. Microbiology Unit (IARI, New Delhi).
18. Aflatoxin Unit (RRS, Hyderabad).
19. Aflatoxin Unit (Indian Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad)
20. White-grub Unit (IARI, New Delhi).
21. Virus Unit (Coimbatore).
22. Bio-genesis of Oil (Dharwar).

Farmers urged by Farmers Federation of India to resist wheat procurement

8576. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Farmers Federation of India has urged the farming community to resist wheat procurement;

(b) if so, what are their conditions; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) to (c). Government have seen some Press reports according to which the Farmer Federation of India has called upon wheat growers to resist procurement of wheat. They have demanded that the procurement price of wheat be fixed according to the principle of parity which sought to maintain a balance between the price received and the prices paid by farmers with reference to an agreed base

year Government has since announced its procurement and price policy of wheat for Rabi 1974-75 taking all factors into account.

Demand of fertiliser from Dadra and Nagar Haveli

8577 SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI R. R. PATEL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the demand of fertilizer from Dadra and Nagar Haveli for the year 1973-74, and

(b) the quantity supplied against this requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) and (b) Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration communicated their requirements of fertilisers for 1973-74 (April 1973—March 1974), in terms of nutrients as 1112 tonnes of N and 126 tonnes of P₂O₅. Supply of 200 tonnes of N and 33 tonnes of P₂O₅ was made during the period.

**दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की भूमि पर
जरन कब्जा**

8578. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कई राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ताओं ने दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की भूमि पर अवरोधन कब्जा किया हुआ है, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य विभाग तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्रीमन्नेल्लु) : (क) और (ख) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की

कुछ भूमि दखन अनधिकृत है। अनधिकृत दखलकारों के राजनीतिक सम्बन्धों के बारे में कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

राजस्थान के सीमान्त क्षेत्रों में सड़कों और पुलों का निर्माण

8579. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या नौबत और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान के किन किन स्थानों पर विशेषकर में किन किन सीमान्त नगरों एवं गांवों के केन्द्रीय सहायता के साथ सड़कों और पुलों का निर्माण करना विचार है, और

(ख) निम्नलिखित योजना पर व्यय क्या है ?

नौबत और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) सम्बन्धित माननीय सदस्य का आग्रह अन्तर्-राज्यीय एवं आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कों के कार्यक्रम के अधीन केन्द्रीय सहायता से निर्माण किये जाने वाले राजस्थान के सीमान्त नगरों तथा ग्रामों में प्रस्तावित सड़क और पुल कार्यों में है। कोई भी सड़क एवं पुल कार्य, जो अन्तर्-राज्यीय एवं आर्थिक महत्व की सड़क कार्यक्रम का भाग है, राजस्थान के सीमान्त नगरों और ग्रामों में नहीं पड़ता परन्तु राजस्थान के सीमान्त नगरों और ग्रामों में कुछ सड़क और पुल कार्यों का विशेष कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सहायता से निर्माण किया जा रहा है। इस कार्य का व्यय देना जन हित में नहीं होता।

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा अपने
अधिकृत मार्गों पर बस स्टॉपों पर शोधों की
- व्यवस्था

8580. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या नौबहन
और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के
अन्तर्गत अधिकतर बस मार्गों पर बने बस
स्टॉपों पर कोई शीड की व्यवस्था नहीं है जिसके
कारण बसों का इंतजार करने वाले सड़कों
यात्रियों को धूप, गर्मी, सर्दी और बरसात
के कारण बहुत परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है;
और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इस
समस्या को सुलझाने का विचार है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में
उपमंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुन्शी): (क)
और (ख). दिल्ली परिवहन निगम ने दिल्ली
के संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में विभिन्न मुख्य मुख्य बस
स्टॉपों पर अब तक 573 बस क्यू शेल्टर्स की
व्यवस्था की है। यात्रियों की मांग के
आधार पर लगभग 30 से 35 तक प्रति वर्ष
बसक्यू शेल्टर्स की व्यवस्था की जाती है।
एक क्रम बद्ध कार्यक्रम के अधीन सभी मुख्य
बस स्टॉपों पर बस क्यू शेल्टर्स की व्यवस्था
करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने अपने क्षेत्रों
में शेल्टर्स की व्यवस्था करने की जिम्मेदारी
उठाई है। इसी प्रकार नव निमित्त कालो
नियों में बस क्यू शेल्टर दिल्ली विकास अधि-
करण द्वारा बनाये जा रहे हैं।

655 LS-7.

New strain of Maize

8581. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new strain of maize
(Puza High Lysine Maize) developed
at Indian Agricultural Research Insti-
tute has been claimed as nutritious
as milk and was experimented for its
evaluation against milk on the child-
ren of Nangloi village in Union Ter-
ritory of Delhi without the supervi-
sion of a qualified clinical nutritionist;

(b) whether the yield of this newly
developed maize is hardly 50 per cent
of the normal yield and being a highly
susceptible variety, there is poor re-
sponse from the farmers; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
(SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE):

(a) Three composites of Yellow
Opaque-2 maize rich in Lysine con-
tent have been developed under the
All-India Coordinated Maize Improve-
ment Project. The preliminary pilot
supplementary feeding experiment
conducted on two groups of pre-school
children of low income group in
Nangloi indicated that Opaque-2 fed
children gained comparable weights
to those of similar age group of child-
ren fed on skimmed milk. The study
was supervised by a qualified nutri-
tionist with the help of the Medical
Officer at Nangloi.

(b) No. The Opaque-2 varieties of
maize have given more yield than the
local varieties under cultivation and
are comparable in their disease toler-
ance to varieties with similar endos-
perm types. The Opaque-2 varieties
have soft endosperm in contrast to the
hard endosperm of normal maize vari-
eties. Some farmers had grown these
varieties during 1973 and no informa-
tion on their poor response or accep-
tability has so far been reported.

(c) Three Opaque-2 composites, named Shak'i, Rattan and Protina have been recommended for release by the Central Seed Sub-Committee of the Union Ministry of Agriculture

Ban on manufacture and sale of Milk products

8582 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have prohibited the manufacture and sale of milk products in the Union Territory of Delhi and districts of Meerut and Bulandshahr of UP, and

(b) if so the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) In order to maintain and increase supplies of milk during ban period and secure its equitable distribution in the areas comprising the Union Territory of Delhi and the districts of Meerut and Bulandshahr in UP, the Milk and Milk Products Control Order was issued under Section 3 of the Essential commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955). The order came into force on the 1st April, 1974 and shall cease to operate on 1st April, 1974. The order prohibits use of milk of any kind for manufacture of cream, casein (excepting casein manufactured from sour milk for industrial purposes), skim milk, khoya, rabri, paneer or any kind of sweet in the preparation of which milk or any of its products excepting ghee is an ingredient. It also prohibits export of milk of any kind except sour butter oil. The sale, service, supply or export of cream, casein (excepting casein manufactured from sour milk for industrial purposes), skim milk, khoya, rabri, paneer or any kind of sweets in the preparation of which milk or any of its products (including dried milk or

milk powder or condensed milk) except ghee is ingredient has been prohibited. Detailed information relating to other provisions of the order are available from the notification issued under SO 226 (E), copies of which laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on the 8th April, 1974.

Fruits and Vegetables declared as a basic minimum need of the people by I.H.D.C.

8583 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA

SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether any suggestion has been made by the Indian Horticulture Development Council that fruits and vegetables should be declared the basic minimum need of the people and given nutritional plans; and

(b) if so, its main recommendations and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) The recommendations of the Horticulture Development Council are being finalised and will be examined by the Government when received

Non-expansion of Public Distribution System

8584 SHRI D D DESAI.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state,

(a) the factor responsible for not expanding the public distribution system of foodgrains, and

(b) the quantum of foodgrains to be distributed in 1974-75 by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) and (b). The public distribution system is designed to supplement the open market availability of foodgrains to the consumers in the States. The quantum of foodgrains to be supplied to State Governments for public distribution by the Centre during 1974-75 will depend on:—

stocks with Central and State Governments; seasonal conditions; conditions of crops and other relevant factors.

New varieties of Wheat and Farming practices to step up food production

8585. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:**

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether new wheat variety is going to replace Kalyan Sona;

(b) whether farmers have been advised by the experts of G. B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology to take to new varieties and farming practices to step up food production; and

(c) whether experts have found that triticake is like wheat but resistance to drought and is more nutritious than wheat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) Some wheat varieties have been identified in 1973 with a view to replace Kalyansona. These strains are now under multiplication and testing.

(b) Wheat experts at G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology are regularly advising the farmers to grow high yielding varieties of wheat with improved management techniques for higher returns per unit area and time through organising Kisan Melas,

field demonstrations on the farmer's fields, distributing good quality foundation seeds, farm broadcastes and farm bulletins.

(c) Several triticale varieties have been developed which are similar to wheat in plant type. Most of these varieties in the preliminary experiments were found comparatively better in protein and lysine contents and resistance to drought than wheat. These strains are now being further tested under unirrigated and irrigated conditions all over India.

Nutrition policy as discussed in Seminar organised by F.A.O.

8586. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:**

SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the 21 day Seminar organised by the F.A.O. in collaboration with UNICEF and WHO;

(b) if so, whether nutrition policy was discussed in the Seminar;

(c) what was India's contribution regarding nutrition policy; and

(d) whether a high-level inter-disciplinary organization is to be set up at the Centre level to advise on the integrated food nutrition policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) An FAO/NORAD (Norwegian Agency for International Development) Regional Seminar on Food & Nutrition Policy and Planning for Asia and the Far East was held during 7-27 February, 1974 in collaboration with Government of India in which UNICEF and WHO also participated.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) India had evolved a nutrition policy comprising a combination of inter-disciplinary approaches involving

elements of food supply, food demand, nutrition education, fortification of foodstuffs, supplementary feeding and health measures and requisite methodology for intergrating nutrition in plans for national development.

(d) The recommendations of the Seminar are awaited.

Letter from Bombay Oil-seeds and Oil Exchange Ltd., over shortage of edible oils and vanaspati

8587. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:**
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) whether a letter dated 14th September, 1972 addressed to the Prime Minister was received from the Bombay Oil-seeds & Oil Exchange Ltd. regarding likely shortage of edible oils and Vanaspati;

(b) if so, the contents thereof and the action taken by Government;

(c) whether another letter dated 7th December, 1973 from the same Oil Exchange regarding prospects for edible oils and Vanaspati supplies for 1974 was received by the Prime Minister; and

(d) if so, the contents thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (d). The Government have received the two letters dated the 14th September, 1972 and the 7th December, 1973 of the Bombay Oil-seeds and Oil Exchange Ltd. The letters sought to convey the views of the Exchange on the likely shortfall of edible oils during the crop years 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively, and its suggestion for importing 4 lakhs tonnes and 2 lakhs tonnes respectively, preferably in the form of oilseeds, in order to meet the anticipated shortfall in these years. The Government were already seized of the matter, and had taken requisite action in this

regard within the constraints of the foreign exchange available for the purpose and the difficult supply position of edible oils in world markets during these years.

Extraction of edible grade oil from rice bran

8588. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:**
SHRI D. D. DESAI.

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether extraction of edible grade oil from rice bran is estimated to relieve the tight edible oil situation in the country;

(b) the total quantity of rice bran available in the country;

(c) the actual production of bran oil at present, and

(d) whether the Union Government is considering in consultation with F.C.I. to replace traditional paddy mills with modern mills using rubber balls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of about 57 million tonnes of paddy produced in 1972-73, the bran available is estimated at 18 million tonnes.

(c) The production in the organised sector during 1973 was reported to be about 25,000 tonnes. Although precise estimates of production in the unorganised sector are not available roughly this production is reported to be about 40,000 tonnes per annum.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Government has a programme of modernisation of rice milling industry in the country, whereby rubber rolls will be used for achieving an increased out-turn and improvement in the quality of rice and better utilisation of the by-products.

Text books on History and Geography described in private schools in New Delhi

8589 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK.
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the books on History and Geography which are prescribed by some private schools in New Delhi contain anti-national references, and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to make necessary changes in these books?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). The books on History and Geography which are in use in private schools in New Delhi are being scrutinised. Appropriate action will be taken if they are found to contain anti-national references. Under the provision of the Delhi School Education Rules, 1973, the Curriculum Committee shall advise the Administrator on syllabi and the specification or recommendation of books for the primary and middle stages of education in Delhi.

Acquisition of services of historian for writing history of Freedom Movement

8590. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK.
SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since acquired the services of a Historian

to write the history of India's Freedom to be taught in Indian Schools, and

(b) if so, the time by which this book will be ready to be introduced in the Schools?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) Government have not commissioned the services of a Historian to write the History of India's Freedom to be taught in the Indian Schools. However, the National Council of Education Research and Training published in January, 1970 a Supplementary Reader entitled 'Freedom Movement in India' for secondary school students NCE. R.T. has also taken up the project of providing text-books in History for classes VI-XI. Its text-book in modern Indian History for class XI adequately covers the subject of history of freedom movement.

The National Book Trust has also produced a book entitled 'Freedom Struggle' meant for higher secondary and pre-university classes, to be used as supplementary reading material. Three eminent historians were commissioned by the Trust to write the book. The book written in English was released on 15th August, 1972. A children's version of the book, for the age group 11-14 (entitled 'How India Won Her Freedom' has also been published.

Central Scheme for environmental improvement of slum areas

8591 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Central Scheme for environmental improvement of slum areas has been introduced in twenty

cities including Delhi;

(b) whether work on the scheme has started; and

(c) if so, the name of the slum areas in Delhi where work is on?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) As per enclosed statement.

Statement

Slum Areas in Delhi where work under the Central Scheme for environmental improvement of slum areas is being undertaken

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. On Ridge behind Mandir Marg. | Work completed |
| 2. Behind Talkatore Garden. | Do. |
| 3. On Khushak Nallah, Laxmibai Nagar. | Do. |
| 4. On Khushak Nallah, Laxmibai Nagar. (opposite West Kidwai Nagar). | Do. |
| 5. On Khushak Nallah, West Kidwai Nagar. | Do. |
| 6. Near X, Y, Z Blocks, Sarojini Nagar. | Do. |
| 7. Near DI, DII Flats, Diplomatic Enclave. | Do. |
| 8. Near CPWD Stores (Ware house) Sarojini Nagar. | Do. |
| 9. Near Multi-storeyed flats, R. K. Puram Sector XIII and Netaji Nagar. | Do. |
| 10. Near Keventers Dairy on Khushak Nallah, Diplomatic Enclave. | Do. |
| 11. Near Shiv Mandir, Moti Bagh. | Do. |
| 12. Opposite Jesus & Mary College, Chanakyapuri. | Do. |
| 13. Behind Jesus & Mary College, Chanakyapuri. | Do. |
| 14. J.J. Colony, Sunlight. | |
| 15. J.J. Colony, Seelampur, Phase I & II. | |
| 16. J.J. Colony, Pandu Nagar. | |
| 17. J.J. Colony, Wazirpur. | |
| 18. J.J. Colony, Madangir. | |
| 19. J.J. Colony, Tigri. | |
| 20. J.J. Colony, Srinivaspuri. | |
| 21. J.J. Colony, Nangloi. | |
| 22. J.J. Colony, Naraina. | |
| 23. J.J. Colony, Najafgarh Road. | |
| 24. J.J. Colony, Seemapuri. | |
| 25. J.J. Colony, Seelampur Phase III. | |
| 26. J.J. Colony, Madipur. | |
| 27. J.J. Colony, Pankha Road & Hastral. | |
| 28. J.J. Cluster Behind Indian Express Building. | |

29. J.J. Cluster Behind Irwin Hospital.
30. J.J. Cluster at the back of Andrews Ganj.
31. J.J. Cluster behind Patel Chest Hospital.
32. Shastri Market, R.K. Puram.
33. J.J. Cluster between Sectors 3 & 4 (R. K. Puram).
34. Jai Rani Bagh (East Moti Bagh).
35. Boulevard Rd. J.J. Cluster.
36. R. Block, New Rajinder Nagar.
37. J.J. Cluster behind Sanatan D'haram Mandir, Tilak Nagar.
38. J J. Cluster West of Mathura Road, North of Jangpura (Madrasi Basti).
39. J.J. Cluster Magzine Road Colony.
40. Subhadra Colony.
41. Azad Market (Tokriwala).
42. Punjabi Bagh Road No 77.
43. Gulabi Bagh bounded by Circular Rd.
Western Jamna Canal & Nala.
44. Punjabi Bagh Road No. 41 (Near Depot on Rohtak Rd.).

Criteria for construction of warehouses by Central Warehousing Corporation

8592 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Warehousing Corporation has constructed warehouses at 58 centres recently,

(b) whether ordinary godowns unlike warehouses can be constructed anywhere i.e. in any food regions, and

(c) the criteria for the Centre for the construction of warehouses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):
(a) The Central Warehousing Corporation has constructed warehouses at 56 centres during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74.

(b) and (c). In constructing warehouses/godowns to provide scientific storages, the public agencies would have to take into consideration such factors as market potential, storable surplus, procurement and distribution needs, potentiality of custom from the viability point of view, etc.

Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, Delhi

8593. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether 2500 cases are pending for decision on the files of Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, Delhi and it takes usually 4-5 years for getting a case decided;

(b) if so the reasons for accumulation of these cases;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint any more additional Tribunals

to enable the sufferers to get their cases decided expeditiously; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to appoint all the District and Additional District Judges working in Delhi as ex-officio Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, Delhi in order to solve the problem of over-crowding in one court as is the practice followed in adjoining States of U.P., Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) 2416 cases were pending before the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, Delhi, as on 1-4-1974.

(b) Initially, there was only a part time Tribunal in Delhi. A whole-time Tribunal was appointed from 31-3-1969. However, because of increase in the number of motor vehicles on the road and a corresponding rise in the number of road accidents in Delhi, the number of claim applications filed before the said Tribunal has been much more than it has been possible for it to clear.

(c) The Delhi Administration sent a proposal for creation of an additional Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal to expedite the disposal of claim applications but, in view of the need for economy in administrative expenditure, it has not been found possible for Government to agree to it.

(d) There is no such proposal before the Delhi Administration, who are of the view that it will not be possible for the various Additional District Judges Court and Civil Court, which are already having a backlog of pending cases, to deal with applications for claims arising out of the use of motor vehicles in addition to other litigation cases

Air pollution due to burning of Tetra Pak after use

8594. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tetra Pak milk cartons required for the proposed bulk vending scheme can only be destroyed by burning after use;

(b) whether such burning of plastic material causes air pollution; and

(c) if so, whether any precautions will be taken against such after-effects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Tetra Pak milk cartons are not required when milk is distributed through bulk vending machines as customers will be able to draw their requirements directly in their own containers.

(b) and (c). No decision has been taken regarding the proposal for introduction of tetra pak containers.

Machinery required for manufacture of Tetra Pak

8595. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many different types of machines will be required to prepare the raw materials and the cartons for the proposed Tetra Pak milk scheme;

(b) whether such machines have got to be imported; and

(c) if so, from where and at what cost per machine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The proposal of

Tetra Pak Milk Scheme is under consideration.

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

Import of milk powder for optimum use of milk vending machine

8596. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed introduction of bulk vending machines for milk supply require additional quantities of imported milk powder and butter-oil to keep these machines in optimum use;

(b) if so, whether the cost of milk per litre is likely to go up; and

(c) whether a second milk-processing plant is going to be imported for Delhi at huge cost in foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Bulk vending machines shall distribute milk processed out of fresh milk or out of recombined milk prepared from s.m.p. and butter-oil blended with fresh milk. A small beginning is proposed to be made consistent with the availability of milk and by recombining s.m.p. and butter-oil. Under Project 618 (Operation Flood) s.m.p. and butter-oil is being donated by the World Food Programme. The production and availability of indigenous milk is expected to increase in the near future with the Commissioning of feeder balancing dairies in the milk shed areas and no additional quantities of s.m.p. and butter-oil over and above the quantities earmarked in the Project (Operation Flood) may be required.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Milk processing plant for new dairy in Delhi has import components of approximately Rs. 39 lakh in foreign exchange.

Bulk milk vending machine and manufacture of Tetra Pak

8597. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to introduce bulk vending machines and plastic cartons (Tetra Pak) for milk supply in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras;

(b) if so, whether such measures would augment the production of milk;

(c) whether the plastic cartons would be imported or would be manufactured in India; and

(d) whether collaboration of any foreign firm has been sought for the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) It has been decided to introduce bulk vending machines for distribution of milk in Delhi and other metropolitan cities. The proposal in regard to introduction of tetra pak single service disposal containers is under consideration.

(b) Bulk vendig machines are being put up for facilitating distribution of milk.

(c) and (d). Questions do not arise.

Criteria for starting Rural Higher Educational Institutes

8598. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria for starting Rural Higher Educational Institutes in a particular place or region; and

(b) whether District of Bahraich (Uttar Pradesh) which occupies the lowest place in the matter of educational backwardness does not deserve the starting of such institution?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Fourteen Rural Institutes of Higher Education were established in different parts of the country during 1956 to 1963 under the auspices of National Council for Rural Higher Education. According to a decision taken by the Council, most of these Institutes have been affiliated to neighbouring Universities. There is no proposal to setup any new Rural Institute under the Scheme.

Target of procurement of foodgrains by States during 1974-75

8599. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the foodgrains likely to be procured by all the States in 1974-75;

(b) what is the target fixed by each State for grain procurement in this year; and

(c) if the States and specially Bihar failed to procure the foodgrain as proposed, whether the Union Government would make special arrangements for the State like Bihar which is very poor to meet the food crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) It is not possible at this stage to make any precise estimate of the quantities of foodgrains that may be procured during 1974-75.

(b) No targets for procurement of foodgrains during 1974-75 have been fixed;

(c) Allotment of foodgrains from the Central Pool are made keeping in view the availability of stocks in the Central Pool the needs of the deficit States, market availability, price position and other relevant factors.

Proposal to start LLB course in Delhi School of Correspondence Courses

8600. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are proposing to start the L.L.B. course in Delhi School of Correspondence Courses, Delhi University in the year 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Government is not concerned with starting of courses in Universities. According to information furnished by the University of Delhi, there is no such proposal under their consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Demand by Punjab Government for check on price of Fertiliser and Pesticides

8601. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government had demanded effective check on the rise in the prices of fertilizer and pesticides; and

(b) Government's action thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) As regards fertilisers, a communication has recently been received from the Government of Punjab requesting that maximum selling prices be fixed for all the fertilisers. As regards pesticides, no specific and formal request has been made by the Government of Punjab. However, the State Government have brought to the notice of the Government of India the need for check on rising prices of pesticides in recent meetings.

(b) The maximum selling prices of three major fertilisers, viz Urea, Calcium Ammonium Nitrate and Ammonium Sulphate, are already statutorily fixed. The State Government's request for extension of such control on other fertilisers is under examination.

The prices of pesticides are controlled by market forces and in view of the shortage there has been an increase in prices. To meet this situation, the Government of India are trying to make available sufficient supplies of pesticides.

Setting up of an expert committee for reviewing the functioning of D.D.A.

8602. **SHRI P. GANGADEB:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry proposes to set up an expert committee for reviewing the over all functioning of D.D.A.; and

(b) if so, whether the Committee has also to suggest measures for the development of Delhi and its suburbs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One of the proposed terms of reference of the Committee is to suggest further measures for the development of Delhi.

Permission to State agency to procure wheat at the price announced by Centre

8603. **SRI P. GANGADEB:**
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments had represented to the Centre that the State agency should be allowed to procure wheat exclusively on the same price pattern as announced by the Centre; and

(b) if so, which are the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No such representations were received from any State Government except that during discussion the Chief Minister, Punjab, had expressed the view that the State Agency was competent to handle the entire trade in wheat at reasonable prices on the pattern announced by the Centre.

Allotment of plots to Adivasis for building houses

8604. **SHRI R. R. PATEL:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to allot plots to Adivasis for building houses;

(b) whether that scheme is also extended to other landless labourers; and

(c) the number of Adivasis and non-Adivasis benefited by this scheme during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Works and Housing have no specific Scheme for providing plots exclusively to Adivasis for building houses. However, under the Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas, house-sites are allotted, free of cost, to all eligible workers, including Adivasis.

(c) The number of house-sites approved for allotment to the eligible workers, since the inception of the Scheme in October 1971, is as under:—

Year	No. of House-sites approved
1971-72 . . .	Nil
1972-73 . . .	6,52,828
1973-74 . . .	2,32,674
TOTAL	8,85,502

No statistics are maintained showing the various categories of beneficiaries under the Scheme.

Demand and supply of vegetable ghee to Dadra and Nagar Haveli

8605. SHRI R. R. PATEL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of vegetable ghee of Dadra and Nagar Haveli for the year 1973-74; and

(b) the total quantity supplied during that period monthwise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration have estimated the demand at one tonne per month.

(b) There is no Centralised control on the distribution of vanaspati.

Wheat procured by wholesalers and official agencies, State-wise

8606. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the latest figure with regard to the wheat purchased by the wholesalers, State-wise and what quantity has been sold by them to the Government and what actual price they are paying to the peasants, State-wise; and

(b) what is the latest figure; State-wise, about wheat procured through official agencies and at what price from the producers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHU P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 6859/74]

Increase in use of Narcotics and Liquor by students of Central Universities

8607. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing use of Narcotics and liquor by the students in the Central Universities of the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government, UGC and University authorities have taken any steps to combat this trend?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). Government do not have any information. Delhi University and Jawaharlal Nehru University have intimated that they are not aware of the increasing use of narcotics and liquor by their students. As regards other Central Universities, information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Road from Jullundur to Mandi via Hoshiarpur-Nadaun-Hamirpur as National Highway

8608 **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to include the road from Jullundur to Mandi (H.P.) via Hoshiarpur-Nadaun-Hamirpur as a National Highway in the 5th Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the proposed Highway and the likely date of its sanction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by the State Chief Engineer, the total amount required for the improvement of this road (for the section falling in Himachal Pradesh territory) to National Highway standard works out to Rs. 10.11 crores approximately including a lump sum provision of Rs. 2.50 crores for construction/replacement or strengthening of existing weak bridges falling on this road. The development of the portion of this road within Punjab to National Highway standards with double lane pavement is estimated to cost Rs. 46 lakhs. The proposal has been noted for consideration along

with a large number of similar other proposals received from various States and other quarters while formulating proposals for new additions to the existing N.H. System in the 5th Plan keeping in view the funds available for the purpose, the inter-se priority of individual proposals on an all-India basis and the criteria laid down for declaring roads as National Highways. However, as the 5th Plan is still in a preparatory stage, it is not possible to indicate at this stage the extent to which a particular road will be included in the National Highway System in the 5th Five-Year Plan programme.

D.M.S. milk token for Military personnel in Delhi

8609. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any preference is given to the serving military personnel stationed in Delhi for sanction of Milk tokens by D.M.S.;

(b) if so, the number of military personnel who have been sanctioned the milk tokens in the financial years; 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74, separately; and

(c) the number of applications received from the Military personnel during these years separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Application for the issue of milk tokens which are received from defence personnel stationed in Delhi are registered in the waiting list in a high priority category, and tokens are issued in their turn in this special waiting list as and when feasible.

(b) Tokens were last issued in bulk to 203 defence personnel in the waiting list in 1971-72. There after, applications from defence personnel, amongst

others, have been sanctioned only in deserving cases including those on medical grounds for widows, separated defence families etc. etc.

(c) Number of applications received from the defence personnel stationed in Delhi during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 is indicated below:

Year	No. of applications received
1971-72 . . .	1042
1972-73 . . .	2803
1973-74 . . .	1604

Shortage of Vanaspati in Delhi

8610. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an acute shortage of vanaspati persists in Capital, and

(b) if so, the reasons for this scarcity and when the supplies will be made available

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA). (a) and (b). The shortage of vanaspati presently being felt in Delhi is largely due to the continued closure of the DCM Chemical Works, Delhi since the 9th March, 1974, as a sequel to a labour dispute. Despite conciliatory efforts made by the Delhi Administration and the Central Government the closure continues. The supply position is likely to ease noticeably when this unit resumes production.

Report of Cow Protection Committee

8611. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cow Protection Committee has since submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the Committee in their report, and

(c) whether a copy of the said report will be laid on the Table of the House and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) A copy of the report after it is submitted to Government will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Drinking water in Saurashtra Region

8612 SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great scarcity of drinking water in Saurashtra Region in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the help given by the Centre in this regard; and

(c) the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes.

(b) For supply of drinking water through bullock carts/tankers, digging, deepening and repairing of wells Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 35 lakhs was sanctioned during 1973-74.

(c) 349 bores have already been drilled upto 15th April, 1974 covering 111 villages and cities of Rajkot, Gandal and Jamnagar. Further work is in progress. 175 tankers are being used to supply drinking water to 126 villages and other urban areas. 41 wells have been dug or deepened and 12 wells are being dug.

Plan for expansion of sugar plants in Gujarat

8613. SHRI VEKARIA: Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat State has sent any plan for the expansion of sugar plants in the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation for Drought-prone area programme in Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

8614. SHRI S. N. SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme under D.P.A.P. programme was sanctioned for Tehsil Chirawa and Tehsil Jhunjhunu of District Jhunjhunu in Rajasthan and if so, why the work has not been started;

(b) the total allocation of funds for this scheme and when the work is likely to start; and

(c) money allotted to Rajasthan and spent by the end of 1973-74 financial year and on what schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Drought Prone Areas Programme was extended to Chirawa and Jhunjhunu tehsils of Jhunjhunu district, Rajasthan. The state government did not propose any programme for Jhunjhunu tehsil. Two irrigation schemes were proposed for Chirawa tehsil which were not sanctioned as the cost was not within the norms prescribed by the Ministry. The state government were, therefore, asked to formulate alternate schemes. No proposals were, however, received. No programme was, therefore, sanctioned in the two tehsils during the Fourth Plan.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) A total allotment of Rs. 13.81 crores was made to the state during 1970-71 to 1973-74 for schemes in the sectors of minor irrigation, soil conservation, afforestation, roads, drinking water, etc. The state was able to spend a cumulative expenditure of Rs. 13.17 crores till December 1973. Expenditure figures for the whole year 1973-74 are yet to be received from the state.

Amount sanctioned for Rajasthan for construction of roads during Fourth Five Year Plan

8615 SHRI S. N. SINGH: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) what amount has been sanctioned for Rajasthan for building roads during the Fourth Five Year Plan and on what projects, how much out of that money has been spent;

(b) what was the total amount sanctioned for all the States in India; and

(c) whether, looking to the Geographical situation of Rajasthan and having a long border mileage with Pakistan, some more funds will be allotted to Rajasthan for border roads in Rajasthan in coming years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. (Pleaded in Library See No. LT 6859/74].

(b) An amount of Rs. 2,74,04.26 lakhs was sanctioned during the 4th Plan for the schemes in question in whole of India.

(c) Presumably, the Member wants to know the position regarding provision of funds during various years of the Fifth Plan. It will all depend upon the budgetary position from year to year. It is, therefore, difficult to give at this stage any firm indication of funds to be provided in the coming years except to say that the requirements of roads in border areas in Rajasthan will certainly be duly considered.

Demand for wider representation of students, teachers and employees of Delhi University in Academic Council, Executive Council and University Court

8616. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH
SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand has been made from some quarters for wider representation to the students, teachers and other employees in the composition of the Delhi University Academic Council, the Executive Council and the University Court;

(b) if so, main demands and the names and particulars of such organisations who made such demands;

(c) the steps taken to concede the demands;

(d) whether Government will direct the other Universities of States to adopt the same principle and guidelines in the respective Councils and Courts; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) The University of Delhi has received representations from Delhi University Teachers Association, Delhi University Students Union, Delhi University and College Karamchari Union, and Delhi University Appointed Teachers Association for wider representation of teachers and participation of the non-teaching employees and the students of the University, inter-alia, in the Academic Council, Executive Council and the Court.

(b) *Delhi University Teachers Association.*

(i) Wider representation of teachers on Academic Council, Executive Council and Court;

(ii) Representation of Students on the Academic Council, Executive Council and Court; and

(iii) Representation of Karmcharis on the Executive Council and Court.

Delhi University Students Union

(i) Representation of Students on Academic Council, Executive Council and Court; and

(ii) Representation of Karmcharis on Executive Council and Court.

Delhi University and College Karamcharis Union

Representation of Karamcharis on the Executive Council

Delhi University Appointed Teachers Association

(i) Wider representation of teachers on the Academic Council, and

(ii) Representation of Students on the Academic Council

(c) The demands are under consideration of the University authorities

(d) and (e) The Gajendragadkar Committee in its report on Governance of Universities has *inter alia* made certain recommendations with regard to teachers' and students' participation. Government of India and the University Grants Commission have accepted in principle, the recommendations of the Committee. The report of the Committee has also been forwarded to State Governments for consideration while amending Acts of Universities.

Supply of Maize to starch Manufacturers

8617 SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a lack of rapport between the Centre and State Governments has come in the way of starch manufacturers in securing enough maize from producing States to keep their factories running;

(b) whether the permits issued by the Centre have become meaningless as no worthwhile quantity of maize is secured by the consuming units; and

(c) if so, the outlines of the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Having regard to the representations received from the starch industry and keeping in view the fact that the Textiles Industry and the Antibiotics Industry are dependent on the products manufactured by the starch industry, the States which are surplus in maize and where there were inter-State restrictions on the movement of maize were addressed to assist the starch factories through the All India Starch Manufacturers' Association for procuring certain quantities of maize. Requisite assistance was given by some of the surplus States. The position has since changed in view of the removal of all restrictions on the inter-State movement of coarse grains.

Housing Scheme by HUDCO for Lower Middle Class

8618 SHRI C K CHANDRAPAN

SHRI C JANARDHANAN.

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state

(a) whether HUDCO has schemes for housing in the urban areas costing more than Rs 7000 per unit;

(b) whether lower middle class cannot avail of this scheme,

(c) if so, whether Government propose to revise it and set up houses costing Rs 2000 in urban areas, and

(d) what is Government's assistance to the State Governments for rural housing schemes in 1973-74 and 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The

HUDCO is only a financing agency. It advances loans to State Governments, State Housing Boards, Improvement Trust, etc. Excepting one housing scheme at Calcutta which is being executed by HUDCO directly, it is not executing any scheme of its own accord. The borrowing agencies submit schemes taking into account the local conditions, etc. The cost of houses/flats is dependent on these local conditions. However, the HUDCO has evolved a type design for a single storeyed house estimated to cost Rs 2500| excluding the cost of land.

(d) The following two schemes of the Ministry of Works and Housing are intended for housing programme in the rural areas of the country —

(1) Village Housing Projects Scheme, and

(2) Scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas

2 The Village Housing Projects Scheme is in the State Sector. Central financial assistance for all the State Sector programmes including housing, is released by the Ministry of Finance to the State Governments in the shape of 'block loans' and block grants. This block Central assistance is not related to any individual scheme, project or head of development. The State Governments are thus free to determine the programmes to be implemented and the funds to be allocated within the approved outlay for different State Sector Schemes according to their requirements and priorities.

3 As regards the Scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural Areas, this Scheme has also been transferred to the State Sector from the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan. During the year 1973-74 when this scheme was in the Central Sector, Central financial assistance of the order of Rs

200.99 lakhs was released to the various State Governments for execution of projects approved under the Scheme.

Constitution of Sports Bodies

8620 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether certain personalities dominate sport bodies in India,

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to revise the constitution of all sports bodies,

(c) whether Government have any measures to scrutinise the activities of the subsidiary organisations before doling out funds to them, and

(d) if so the broad outlines thereof?

■▲

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM) (a) to (d) There have been instances of the same individuals remaining office bearers in Sports Organisations for prolonged periods. The National sports federations/Associations are private registered Societies, and Government have no intention of interfering in their autonomous functioning. Nevertheless, consistently with their own obligations and responsibilities, not alone from the point of view of the public funds provided, but also of the results achieved and the country's image abroad in international meets and tournaments Government have laid down certain norms and guidelines with reference to which their own assistance and instrumentality should, on occasion, be made available to the Indian Olympic Association/National Sports Associations.

The guidelines which the Government has laid down for itself in this

connection and which have been circularised to the concerned organisations on 9th April, 1974 are as follows:

- (i) that no person has been or can be an office bearer in the National Organisation consecutively for more than one term or 3 years, or at the most two terms or 6 years in the event of unanimous election for a second term.
- (ii) that no office bearer of the National Organisation is at the same time an office bearer of any other National Organisation.

Explanation: The term office bearer in clauses (i) and (ii) means—

- (a) President
- (b) Vice-President
- (c) Treasurer
- (d) Secretary/Secretary General; or any corresponding office.
- (iii) that the annual accounts of the organisation have been properly maintained and regularly audited and that the various business meetings as required under its constitution have been duly held.
- (iv) that each National Federation/Association, in its particular field of specialisation, has been appointing or would appoint National Coaches with the prior approval of the All India Council of Sports.
- (v) that the National Federations/Associations, in their respective fields of specialisation, have been holding or would hold, where feasible not less than two competitions annually for specified age-groups at the junior and sub-junior levels; these competitions should be organised through

Inter-Block and Inter-District competitions in each leading to the competition at the national level.

- (vi) that the membership of the National Federations/Associations, within their particular fields of specialisation, is confined to the corresponding State and other special units affiliated to the National Federations/Association, and that where any of the National Federations/Associations, grants membership to individual clubs or individual persons, such membership does not confer on such members the right to vote in any of the Federations/Association's meetings

The concerned Sports Organisations have been given time upto September 15, 1974, for determining their provisions and procedures for eligibility for Government assistance.

Scheme submitted by Orissa Government on Development of Minor Irrigation Scheme

8621 SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the main features of the scheme, if any, submitted by the Government of Orissa for developing minor irrigation facilities in that State during the current year;
- (b) whether Central Assistance has also been sought for the same; and
- (c) if so, the Central Government's decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) No special scheme has been received from Govern-

ment of Orissa for developing Minor Irrigation facilities in that State during the current year.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Starvation deaths in Hooghly, West Bengal

8622 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports of starvation deaths in Hooghly, West Bengal,

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been instituted; and

(c) the findings of the enquiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) to (c). Information has been called for from the West Bengal Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received

सड़क परिवहन की प्रमुख समस्या

8623. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या फंडरेशन आफ बाम्बे मोटर ट्रामपोर्ट्स आफरेटर्स तथा इंडियन फंडरेशन आफ ट्रामपोर्ट्स आफरेटर्स ने 12 जुलाई, 1973 को सरकार का ध्यान सड़क परिवहन की प्रमुख समस्याओं की ओर दिलाया था और इसके बारे में कोई जापन सरकार को दिया था, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और सरकार ने इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को दो से किमी भी फंडरेशन में 12-7-73 का कोई पत्र अथवा जापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। परन्तु दि इंडियन फंडरेशन आफ ट्रान्सपोर्ट्स आफरेटर्स, बम्बई ने 12-5-73 को बम्बई में हुए रोड ट्रान्सपोर्ट्स आफरेटर्स के अखिल भारत सम्मेलन में पारित घाट सक्पो का एक रैट भेजा। इन सक्पो का मार नीचे दिया गया है —

संकल्प सं० — 1 :

भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय वाणिज्यिक गाडी विनिर्माताओं विशेषकर मैमर्स टाटा इन्जीनियरिंग तथा लोकोमोटिव वर्कशीप लिमिटेड को निर्देश दे कि टाटा ट्रक और बस चेमिस की कीमत में लगभग 4000 रुपये की हाल की वृद्धि का कार्यान्वित न करें। सरकार विनिर्माताओं द्वारा 1967-68 से बार बार की गई कीमतों में वृद्धि के कारणों की जांच करवाये। वाणिज्यिक गाडी चेमिस की कीमतों पर फिर अनीपचारिक नियंत्रण रखने पर विचार करें। भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय गाडी विनिर्माताओं का यह भी निर्देश दे कि वे छोटे छोटे परिवहन आफरेटर्स की महत्वारी समितियों अथवा यूनियनों। फंडरेशन को अपने सदस्यों में बांटने के लिए, रियायती दरों पर चेमिस का कोटा नियमित रूप से सप्लाई करें।

संकल्प सं० — 2 :

उपभोक्ताओं के हित की रक्षा करने के लिए केन्द्र तथा राज्य दोनों स्तरों पर एक अलग मंत्रालय अथवा विभाग का सृजन किया जाये ।

संकल्प सं० 3 :

केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य सरकारों को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत ट्रक टायर और ट्यूबों की बिक्री और वितरण को नियंत्रित करने के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाये । परिवहन परिचालकों के संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों को वितरण करने वाले के साथ सम्पर्क रखना चाहिए ।

संकल्प सं० — 4 :

राज्य सरकार को छोटे परिवहन परिचालकों के शोषण को रोकने के लिए माल बुक करने वाली एजन्सियों के कार्यों को नियमित करने के लिए नियम बनाने चाहिए ।

संकल्प संख्या — 5 :

सरकार को मोटर गाड़ी के आवश्यक फालतू पुर्जों की कीमतों पर प्रभावी नियंत्रण रखने तथा इन पुर्जों की चोर बाजारी रोकने के लिए उपयुक्त संस्था कायम करनी चाहिए ।

संकल्प संख्या — 6 :

परमिट देने के लिए प्रार्थना पत्रों पर, जोनल स्कीम के अन्तर्गत गुणावमुण के आधार पर, विचार किया जाना चाहिए । परन्तु उन प्रचालकों को तरजीह देनी

चाहिए जिन का जोन में कुशल सेवा का रिकार्ड होता है । जोनल परमिट जारी करने की प्रवृत्ति को सरलीकृत किया जाये ताकि परिवहन व्यापार में लगे अधिक से अधिक व्यक्ति लाभ उठा सकें ।

संकल्प संख्या — 7 :

राज्य सरकारों को, जैसा कि सड़क परिवहन कराधान आच समिति ने सिफारिश की है, चुगी और पथकर समाप्त कर दिया जाये ।

संकल्प संख्या — 8

सरकार अपने विभागों और उपक्रमों को निदेश दे कि वे दुलाई के डके सीधे यूनियनों, फंडरेशन, एमोमियेशनों अथवा छोटे परिवहन परिचालकों की महकरी सोसाइटियों को दे ताकि विचालियों को हटाया जा सके ।

2 नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय माला संख्या 4, 6 तथा 7 में मुख्यतः सम्म्व है ।

3. जहाँ तक संकल्प संख्या 4 का सम्बन्ध है । सरकारी गाड़ियों द्वारा डोये गये माल के एकत्रित करने, भंजने अथवा वितरण के कारोबार में लगे एजेंटों के लाइसेन्सों के लिए मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 में पहले ही से व्यवस्था की गई है । इस विषय में नमूना नियम राज्य सरकारों के मार्ग दर्शन के लिए परिचालित किये गये हैं । बिल्सी प्रशासन द्वारा बनाये गये नियमों को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में चुनौती दी गई है । अन्य राज्य

सरकारे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय की प्रतीक्षा कर रही है।

4. जहाँ तक संकल्प सं० 6 का सम्बन्ध है जोनल स्कीम के अन्तर्गत माल गाड़ियों के लिए परमिट मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नियुक्त परिवहन अधिकरणों द्वारा दिये जाते हैं। ये अधिकरण अर्द्ध न्यायिक ढंग से कार्य करती हैं और परमिटों के लिए प्रार्थना पत्रों पर कार्यवाही करने हेतु जिस बात पर ध्यान देना होता है वे मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम की धारा 55 में निहित हैं।

5. जहाँ तक संकल्प संख्या 7 का सम्बन्ध है, चुंगी को समाप्त करना राज्य सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है। केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य सरकारों को इस बात के लिए सहमत कराने हेतु प्रयत्नशील है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सड़क परिवहन कगधान जाच समिति की सिफारिशों को कार्यरूप दे। चुंगी को समाप्त करना स्वीकार्य बैकल्पिक करो का पता लगाने पर निर्भर करता है। यद्यपि समय समय पर कई बैकल्पों पर विचार किया गया है फिर भी किसी उपयुक्त प्रतिस्थानी करो पर अभी तक निर्णय लेना संभव नहीं हुआ है।

6. इंडियन फंडेशन आफ ट्रान्सपोर्ट अपरेटर्ज का एक शिष्ट मंडल 5-11-73 को नीवहन और परिवहन मंत्री से मिला तब उन्हें उपरोक्त स्थिति में अवगत कराया गया। शिष्टमंडल भारी उद्योग और औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री से भी मिला और टायर, बैलिस आदि प्रश्न करने में परिणामों की कठिनाइयाँ उन के समक्ष रखी।

कृषि फार्म तथा उद्योग कर्ष

8624. श्री मूलबन्ध डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार कहाँ कहाँ पर कौन-कौन से कृषि फार्म चला रही है तथा उन पर कितना वार्षिक व्यय होता है;

(ख) वर्ष 1972 तथा 1973 में इन फार्मों में कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ; और

(ग) सरकार ते इन फार्मों में से प्रत्येक पर कितना पूँजी निवेश किया हुआ है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्धे) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय राज्य फार्मों का प्रबन्ध भारत सरकार के प्रतिष्ठान भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम द्वारा किया जाता है। मुरतगढ़, जेतमर, हिमर, झरसूगुडा और रायचूर फार्मों की स्थापना, भारतीय राज्य फार्म निगम बनने से पहले की गई थी और इन फार्मों का प्रशासनिक नियन्त्रण 1 अगस्त, 1969 को निगम को हस्तांतरित किया गया इसके बाद निगम ने और फार्म भी खोले हैं। 1971-72 और 1972-73 की अवधि में इन फार्मों पर लगाई गई पूँजी, व्यय की गई राशि और इन फार्मों से होने वाली आय की प्रक्षेपित करने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। दिखाई गई निवेश पूँजी बड़ा रकम है जो इन फार्मों पर स्थापना के समय से 1972-73 तक लगाई गई है।

विवरण

(सर्वे राजो म)

क्रम सं.	कार्य का नाम और स्थान	1971-72				1972-73			
		अर्जित आय	व्यय की गई राशि	निशुल्क की गई राशि	शेष आय	व्यय की गई राशि	निशुल्क की गई राशि	शेष आय	

राज्य राज्य कार्य —

1	मूर्तगढ़ (राजस्थान)	107 08	88 47	192 56	160 36	103 57	193 96
2	जैन्म (राजस्थान)	19 94	19 80	67 25	35 60	26 58	72 14
3	हिमाचल (हरियाणा)	31 51	25 22	57 09	38 85	29 11	65 33
4	नादावाल (पंजाब)	13 85	12 57	46 94	20 00	21 10	57 08
5	रायचूर (मैसूर)	18 48	18 36	57 45	28 85	27 30	66 47
6	कन्नारा (केरल)	6 04	7 50	30 90	12 27	12 31	31 51
7	चेगम (तामिल नाडु)	3 38	3 94	11 02	13 86	13 86	36 80
8	काक्किनावाडी (अरुण)	0 69	2 09	10 28	2 08	5 81	15 04
9	आरसूगडा (उड़ीसा)	1 14	9 11	17 99	0 71	3 03	9 47
10	राय-बरेली (उत्तर प्रदेश)	—	—	—	0 93	0 97	3 56
11	खम्माम (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)	—	—	—	3 89	4 29	8 26

- टिप्पणी 1 उत्तरक सारणी में दी गई जानकारी में मित्रों का कार्य शामिल नहीं है, क्योंकि यह सरकार की धारा में प्रारम्भ की गई प्रामाणिकता है और निम्न का भग्न नहीं है।
- 2 अर्जित आय में निम्न आय तथा कार्य की अन्य आय शामिल है।
- 3 किया गया व्यय राजस्व व्यय है जिसमें परिमर्पणों पर मूल्य-ह्रास और वहीं खाले में डाले गये आस्थगित व्यय शामिल है।
- 4 पूजा निवेश अब तक की कुल परिमर्पण है—यह राशि मूल्य ह्रास की व्यवस्था करने के पश्चात् निकाली गई है।
- 5 निम्न का वित्तीय वर्ष जुलाई से जून तक चलता है, इसलिए वर्ष की समाप्ति 1972 से जून 1973 को समाप्त हुए 12 वर्ष से सम्बद्ध है।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों की संख्या, उसका प्रशासनिक खर्च तथा उसे हुई हानि

8625. श्री मूल खन्ड डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के वर्ष 1965 के गठन के समय तथा इस समय कर्मचारियों की संख्या तथा प्रशासनिक खर्च सम्बन्धी पृथक-पृथक आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(ख) अब तक इस निगम को कुल कितनी हानि हुई और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहेब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) 1965 में और इस समय भारतीय खाद्य निगम का कर्मचारियों और प्रशासन पर खर्चा इस प्रकार है :—

कर्मचारियों की संख्या	प्रशासन संबंधी खर्चा
	(करोड़ रुपये में)
1965 31-3-73 को	1965-66 1972-73
2,150	50,522 1.17 25.02
	(अस्थायी)

(ख) निगम को 1965-66 से आगे वर्षों में कभी हानि नहीं हुई है ।

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद के क्रियाकलाप

8626. श्री मूल खन्ड डागा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) इस समय राष्ट्रीय शैक्षणिक अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद के क्या क्रियाकलाप हैं तथा उन पर कुल कितना प्रशासनिक खर्च होता है और इसमें किन किन क्षेत्रों के अधिकारी कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 में इस परिषद् ने किन किन क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान सम्बन्धी अध्ययन किये तथा उनके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी. पी. यादव) : (क) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा, अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् के इस समय निम्नलिखित मुख्य कार्यकलाप हैं—

(1) स्कूलों में शिक्षा का कोटि में सम्बन्धित अनुसंधान तथा विकास करना जिसमें पाठ्यचर्या पाठ्य पुस्तकें, शिक्षक-मार्गनिर्देशिकाएँ, शैक्षणिक मामलों, परीक्षा विषय, विज्ञान किट्स, दृश्य श्रव्य सहायता सामग्री विशेषकर सम्मिलित है ।

(2) माध्यमिक स्कूल अध्यापकों तथा शिक्षक अध्यापकों का पूर्व-सेवा तथा सेवागत प्रशिक्षण जैसे विज्ञान अध्यापकों के पूर्व-सेवा प्रशिक्षण के लिये विज्ञान में 4 वर्षीय पाठ्यक्रम शिक्षक अध्यापकों के लिये ग्रीष्म स्कूल पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रम अल्प-कालिक सेवागत पाठ्य-क्रम ।

(3) अखिल भारतीय तथा राज्य स्तरों पर प्राथमिक तथा माध्यमिक शिक्षक सबों के लिये विकासोन्मुख पाठ्यक्रम ।

(4) क्षेत्रीय एककों के जरिए राज्य शिक्षा विभागों के साथ सम्पर्क ।

(5) पाठ्यपुस्तकों अनुपूरक अध्ययन सामग्री, अनुसंधान मॉनोग्राफों शैक्षिक पात्र-काष्ठों का प्रकाशन ।

1973-74 में 3.24 करोड़ रुपये (योजना तथा योजनाएँ दोनों) का अनुमानित खर्च हुआ ।

परिषद् के अन्दर कार्य करने वाले अधिकांशों का मॉटे तौर पर 3 वर्गों में बाटा जा सकता है अर्थात् शैक्षिक, गैर शैक्षिक (लिपिकार्य तथा प्रशासनिक) तथा महायक शैक्षिक स्टाफ में प्रोफेसर रीडर, प्राध्यापक इत्यादि शामिल होते हैं, गैर शैक्षिक स्टाफ में अवर सचिव, महायक सचिव, अनुभाग अधिकारी अध्याधक, वैयक्तिक महायक इत्यादि शामिल होते हैं और महायक स्टाफ में परिषद् के प्रकाशन विभाग में सम्पादक महायक सम्पादक निर्माण अधिकारी, महायक निर्माण अधिकारी इत्यादि, एन० आई० टी० पुस्तकालय में पुस्तकालय स्टाफ तथा प्रलेखन एकक और कार्य शाला विभाग में कार्य करने वाला तकनीकी स्टाफ जैसे तकनीकी अधिकारी फॉर्मैन, तकनीशियन मैकेनिकम इत्यादि ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण परिषद् ने 1973-74 के दौरान निर्मालिखित क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान अध्ययन कार्यों का संचालन किया -

1. विज्ञान तथा गणित में शिक्षा ।
2. सामाजिक विज्ञानों तथा मानव विज्ञानों में शिक्षा ।
3. शैक्षिक मनोविज्ञान तथा शिक्षा प्रतिष्ठान ।
4. शिक्षक शिक्षा ।
5. पूर्व-प्राथमिक और प्राथमिक शिक्षा ।

पाठ्यचर्या, पाठ्यपुस्तकों, किट्स, दृश्य श्रव्य सहायता इत्यादि कार्यों में अनुसंधान तथा विकास कार्य बराबर जारी रहा है । कुछ अनुसंधान अध्ययन कार्यों के बारे में रिपोर्ट मिल गई है और कर्मान्वयन हेतु अथवा अन्य कोई कार्यवाई करने लिये उनकी जाच की जा रही है कुछ अभी भी जारी है । उदाहरण के लिये स्कूल शिक्षा की नई 10+2 पद्धति में कक्षा 1 से 10 तक के लिये एक पाठ्यचर्या प्रारूप तैयार किया गया था । पाठ्यचर्या सबधी और विकास का कार्य किया जा रहा है । उनको पाठ्यपुस्तकों का जा पहले ही प्रकाशित हो चुका था मैशाधन किया जा रहा है ताकि उनका अद्यान बनाया जा सके और कुछ मामलों में नई पुस्तकें भी लिखी जा सकें । आदि प्रारूप (प्राटाटाइप) के रूप में विज्ञान किटों का निर्माण किया गया और इस क्षेत्र में परीक्षण किये गये थे ।

Construction of Low Income Group Flats in Ashok Vihar

8627. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has held an enquiry into the construction of 188 low income group flats built in Ashok Vihar where sub-standard material was used by the contractor;

(b) if so, what are the findings of the Commission;

(c) what further action Government have taken on these findings; and

(d) whether Government are proposing to refund any amount to the flat owners in the light of the Central Vigilance Commission Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Certain defects had been pointed out by the Commission. Most of these defects were of a routine nature, except in the case of bricks in walls and flooring where sub-standard bricks seemed to have been used by the Contractor, but the extent of substandard bricks used in walls could not be ascertained. The test results in the case of flush door shutters and cement mortar were found to be satisfactory.

(c) After considering the report of the Commission, the Delhi Development Authority has proposed to effect an appropriate recovery from the final bill of the Contractor.

(d) No, Sir.

Law for consolidation of Agricultural Holdings

8628. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no law for effecting consolidation of agricultural holdings has yet been passed in some of the States in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the States; and

(c) the steps taken by the Centre to pass laws immediately on consolidation of agricultural holdings in their respective States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). In the Andhra area of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Beghalaya, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, and Tripura, no law for consolidation

of agricultural holdings has yet been passed.

(c) Promotion of consolidation of land holdings has been one of the major planks of the land reforms policy of the Government of India. The States have been advised from time to time to take up consolidation of holdings which is a State subject under the Constitution. In the Fifth Five Year Plan document too emphasis has been laid on the need for taking up consolidation of holdings all over the country.

Housing Problem of Rural Areas

8629. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised various State Governments to solve housing problems of the rural areas;

(b) the gist of the advice; and

(c) to what extent follow-up action is contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Works and Housing introduced the following two Housing Schemes in the year noted against each to improve the housing condition of the people living in rural areas:—

(i) Villages Housing Projects Scheme 1957.

(ii) Scheme for Provision of House-sites to Landless Workers in Rural areas 1971.

The Scheme at (i) was transferred to the State Sector during the Third Five Year Plan. Central assistance

to States for all the State Sector schemes, including Village Housing Projects Scheme and other Social Housing Schemes, is given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any particular scheme, project or head of development. The State Governments are free to allocate and utilise the block assistance on various schemes according to the requirements and priorities to be determined by them.

The Scheme mentioned at (ii) above was introduced in 1971 as one of the Minimum Needs Programme of the Government in the Central Sector. This Scheme has also been transferred to the State Sector from the commencement of the Fifth Five Year Plan i.e. 1st April, 1974. However, keeping in view the importance of housing problem of the landless Workers in the rural areas of the country a substantial and distinct provision of Rs 108.16 crores has been made in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan for implementation of this Minimum Needs Programme.

Difficulties and bottle-necks, if any, experienced in the implementation of various Social Housing Schemes, including the rural housing programme, are discussed from time to time at the Conferences of State Housing Ministers and also during the annual plan discussions held with the Officers of the States every year in the Planning Commission.

छात्र-संघों के नेताओं से मिल कर छात्रों की समस्याओं को दूर करना

8630. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह कहने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने छात्रों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये विभिन्न विश्वविद्यालयों के छात्र संघों के नेताओं को बुलाकर उनसे बार्षिक की कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० मुकुल हसन) . (क) और (ख) . शिक्षा तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय के उप मंत्रियों ने निकट भविष्य में विभिन्न राज्यों की राजधानियों में अलग-अलग बैठकों में अन्य प्रतिनिधियों के साथ साथ छात्र युवक प्रतिनिधियों से बैठ करने का विचार रखा ।

छात्र समता पर शिक्षा मंत्रालय के केन्द्रीय मलाहकार बोर्ड ने 18 अप्रैल, 1974 का नई दिल्ली में हुई बैठक में यह निर्णय किया कि 20-21 मई, 1974 को नई दिल्ली में होने वाली उनकी अगली बैठक में अन्य प्रतिनिधियों के साथ-साथ विभिन्न विश्व-विद्यालयों के छात्र संघों के प्रतिनिधियों से भी बैठ की जायेगी ।

Speeding up Agricultural Production and Stress on Cereal Production

8631. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prime Minister has written to the Chief Ministers of all the States to speed up agricultural production stressing cereals production in this work;

(b) if so, reaction of the Chief Ministers; and

(c) action so far taken by them to speed up agricultural production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

(SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE):

(a) The Prime Minister has recently written a letter to Chief Ministers impressing on them inter alia the need to pool our energies to meet the challenge of agricultural production and inviting their personal

attention to the need for successful implementation of the programmes included in the draft Fifth Plan for increasing production.

(b) and (c). In the replies so far received the Chief Ministers have agreed to act in accordance with the suggestions in the Prime Minister's letter.

Construction of Building and Erection of Statue of Shivaji at Raigad

8632. SHRI SHANKAR RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has objected to the Maharashtra Government's attempt to construct buildings and erect a statue of Shivaji at Raigad;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) what are the rights and duties of the State Government in respect of the Raigad Fort;

(d) whether the Maharashtra Government has represented that the Raigad Fort should be handed over to them; and

(e) if so, what are the reactions of the Central Government to their representation?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed constructions and erection of a statue are not in keeping with the archaeological principles and practices. The policy of the Survey is to preserve protected monuments in the condition in which they exist without addition of any

modern structures, statues, etc. which affect their ancient nature. The sanctity of the Raigad Fort will be impaired if modern constructions take place within the fort and a statue made by a modern sculptor is placed in it.

(c) Raigad Fort is a Centrally protected monument under the charge of the Archaeological Survey of India; consequently the State Government has no jurisdiction over the monument in respect of its preservation and maintenance. The State Government has the responsibility of providing approach roads to the monuments and is also responsible for such other matters like the law and order.

(d) Yes. In the year 1962, Secretary, Education & Social Welfare Department, Government of Maharashtra, requested the Director General to delete the monument from the central list to enable the State Government to take it up as a protected monument under State jurisdiction.

(e) The Central Government is unable to take the view that the Raigad Fort built by Chatrapati Shivaji is not a monument of national importance. According to the Constitution, monuments of national importance are the responsibility of the Central Government. The Central Government cannot, therefore, divert itself of this responsibility.

Annual losses to the Mogul Line

8633. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what are the likely annual losses to the Mogul Lines for passenger service on the Konkan coast;

(b) will these losses be integrated with the profits on the Cargo service;

(c) will these losses be treated on the same lines as the losses on the passenger service between Madras and Andamans; and

(d) if answers to parts (b) and (c) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The likely annual losses are estimated to be Rs 23 50 lakhs

(b) and (c) No Sir.

(d) It has been decided that the Konkan Coastal Passenger Service is to be operated on "No profit No loss" basis

Subsidy and Loan for construction or maintenance of Roads in Maharashtra

8634 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) what financial help (subsidy and loan) the Central Government give to the State Government for the construction or maintenance of roads and roads of Economic importance,

(b) which roads in Maharashtra came under this category; and

(c) what help is proposed to be given to each of these roads in Maharashtra during the Fifth Five Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Loan assistance is provided for the

development/construction of selected road/bridge works under the Centrally Aided Programme of State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance. In the Fourth Plan, the following new projects were agreed to be financed under this programme in Maharashtra with 100 per cent loan assistance:—

	Estimated cost
(1) Bridge across Revadande Creek on Alibag-Reladanda-Salar Murund Road, District Kolaba.	60.00 lakhs
(2) Bridge cross Savitri river at Mhapral on the Mandnagad-Mhapra Amet-Kuda Road.	50.00 lakhs
(3) Turapote-Bosar road	29.26 lakhs

A total amount of Rs. 51.99 lakhs was paid to the Government of Maharashtra during the Fourth Plan period.

Provision of funds for various schemes during each year of the Fifth Five Year Plan will depend upon the availability of the resources and requirements of various States including Maharashtra from year to year. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate at this stage the funds which could be provided for each of the aforesaid schemes to Maharashtra during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Rural Drinking Water Supply Scheme in Maharashtra

8635. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) how much financial assistance was demanded by the Government of Maharashtra for rural drinking water supply schemes in 1972-73 and 1973-74 and how much was given; and

(b) how much amount is proposed to be given for the same purpose during 1974-75 and for which projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) 136 rural water supply schemes estimated to cost Rs 520.03 lakhs were sent by the Government of Maharashtra, out of which 87 schemes estimated to cost Rs 323.53 lakhs were approved by the Central Government under the

Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. The State Government were advised to select and take up schemes out of the approved list of schemes, the cost of which could be met from within the available allocation. The assistance demanded and the funds released during 1972-73 and 1973-74 under the said programme were as under:—

Year	Assistance demanded by State Government	Amount released Central Government
1972-73	Rs. 135.17 lakhs	Rs. 106.00 lakhs
1973-74	Rs. 223.23 lakhs	Rs. 79.00 lakhs

Due to financial constraints more funds could not be made available to the State Government

(b) This Programme has been discontinued as a Central Scheme in the VIth Plan. During the VIth Plan, rural water supply schemes have been included in the Minimum Needs Programme and will be implemented by the State Governments

Incentive for Crushing Sugarcane early in spite of Low Recovery

8636 **SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to concession in excise duty on sugar produced early in October-November season, there is considerable loss in recovery of sugar and therefore loss in total production of sugar in the country, and

(b) the reasons for giving incentive for crushing sugarcane early?

The recovery of sugar is generally lower during October and early November than the year's average. Nevertheless incentives for early crushing of cane by factories during these two months are given to reduce the diversion of cane to manufacture of gur and also to ensure adequate availability of sugar early in the season, particularly when the carry-over stocks from the previous year are low. This by itself does not appear to lead to loss in total production of sugar. For example, during the last three seasons, the production in October and November 1970 was the highest being 5.08 lakh tonnes and the total production was also the highest being 38.73 lakh tonnes.

Drinking Water Facilities to Towns

8637 **SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state,

(a) the total number of towns in the country, State-wise, which have no drinking water facilities;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b).

(b) the total number of towns in the country, State-wise, which have no proper drainage system; and

(c) the number of towns State-wise, proposed to be provided with drinking water and proper drainage during the year 1974-75 and during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). The available information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-6860/74].

(c) The information about physical targets to be covered during the Fifth Five Year Plan are not available. The information about the targetted coverage during 1974-75 available from a few States has also been indicated in the annexure.

पिछड़े हुए राज्य, जिनका खाद्यान्न की दुलाई तथा रख रखाव का व्यय केंद्रीय सरकार वहन करती

8638. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे पिछड़े राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके खेचनों के ढोने तथा रख रखाव पर आने वाले व्यय को केंद्रीय सरकार वहन करती है और इन तीन बर्षों में प्रति क्वंटल वाणिज्य मूल्य वितरित रहा है ,

(ख) इस मस्य में भारतीय खाद्य निगम की प्रति क्वंटल व्यय की दर कितनी रही है , और

(ग) क्या इन राज्यों के खाद्यान्नों की दुलाई तथा रखरखाव का प्रबंध भी भारतीय खाद्य निगम को दिया जा रहा है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पौ. शिंदे) : (क) से (ग). मौजूदा प्रबंधों के अधीन केंद्रीय स्टोक से राज्यों सरकारों को खेचन भारतीय निगम के डिपो पर या गन्व्य स्थान तक रेल पर निर्यात के समान निगम मूल्यों पर दिये जाते हैं। क्योंकि भारतीय खेच निगम केंद्रीय सरकार के खाने में खेचन सप्लाई करने के लिये जिम्मेदार है, इसलिये केंद्रीय पूल से दिए गए जाने वाले खेचनों की दुलाई और उनके भण्डारण का खर्च केंद्रीय सरकार की ओर से भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा वहन किया जाता है। राज्य सरकारें राज्य के अन्दर खेचनों का वितरण करने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं और इसलिए राज्य सरकारों या उनकी एजेंसियों को भारतीय खेच निगम के डिपो या रेल छोर गन्व्य स्थानों में स्टोक के प्राप्त होने के बाद भंडारण और दुलाई पर अतिरिक्त खर्च और अन्य प्रयोग करने पड़ता है।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा 1970-71 से 1972-73 के तीन वर्षों के दौरान केंद्रीय सरकार के खाने में खेचनों की दुलाई और भण्डारण पर किया गया अग्रिम खर्च इस प्रकार है -

वर्ष	दुलाई वर्ष	(रु० प्रति क्वंटल) भण्डारण खर्च
1970-71	3 47	1 01
1971-72	3 96	1 32
1972-73	3 48	1 15

काश्तकारी कानूनों में समानता

8639 श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सभी राज्यों के काश्तकारी कानूनों में समानता लाने तथा बटाईदारी के हित संरक्षण के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या ठोस मुद्दाव दिये हैं ,

(ख) उन पर राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रति क्रियाएँ हैं , और

(ग) सुझावों के अन्तर्गत के संबंध में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब धी० शिन्डे) (क) से (ग) त्रिषु ज्ञानों की अधिकतम सीमा संबंधी कानूनों में मोटे तौर पर समानता लाने की दृष्टि में भारत सरकार ने जुलाई 1972 में दिये गये मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन की सिफारिशों के आधार पर सभी राज्यों और मध्य राज्य क्षेत्रों को का राष्ट्रीय मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किये गये थे । इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर इन राज्यों ने अधिकतम सीमा संबंधी अपने कानूनों में पहले ही मशौधन कर लिए हैं—आंध्र प्रदेश बिहार गुजरात हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश जम्मू और कश्मीर, कर्नाटक मध्य प्रदेश, उडुपी पंजाब राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश । असम केरल तमिलनाडु और पश्चिम बंगाल में अधिकतम सीमा संबंधी कानूनों में राष्ट्रीय मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी करने से पहले ही मशौधन कर लिए गए थे । ये कानून आम तौर पर से राष्ट्रीय मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में मेल खाते हैं । महाराष्ट्र और त्रिपुरा के विधायकों की राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति से पहले जांच की जा रही है । मणिपुर के कानून का मसौदा तैयार किया जा रहा है । तामिलनाडु और मघालय का अधिकतम सीमा संबंधी

कानून बनाने का विचार नहीं है क्योंकि इन राज्यों में भूमि अधिकतर सामुदायिक स्वामित्व में है ।

पट्टेदारी के कानूनों संबंधी मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में दिये गए हैं । उनमें से 3 अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण सिद्धान्त ये हैं—

(1) लगान कुल उत्पाद के पाचवें भाग में ले कर एक चौथाई भाग में अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए , (2) कुछ विशिष्ट परिस्थितियों का छोड़कर सभी पट्टे पुनर्वहन न किये जा सकने वाले और स्थायी घोषित कर दिये जाने चाहिये, और (3) पुनर्वहन न की जा सकने वाली भूमि के बारे में शासकों को भूमि के स्वामित्व का अधिकार देकर जमींदार और शासक का संबंध समाप्त कर दिया जाना चाहिये ।

आंध्र प्रदेश के आंध्र क्षेत्र हरियाणा, पंजाब और तमिलनाडु का छोड़कर सभी राज्यों में लगान की दरों में अधिक दरे जा नि मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में सुझाई गई दरों में अधिक नहीं है । निर्धारित कर दी गई है । काश्तकारी का पट्टेदार मंत्री सुरक्षा दत्त के लिये लगभग सभी राज्यों में कानून बनाये हैं ।

पट्टेदारों की सुरक्षा के बारे में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में निम्नलिखित उपाय करने की अपेक्षा की गई थी—

(1) पट्टेदारी को पुनर्वहन न की जा सकने वाली और स्थायी घोषित करना (भू-स्वामियों के उन मामलों का छोड़ कर जो कि रक्षा सेनाओं में सेवा कर रहे हैं अथवा जिनमें कोई निर्दिष्ट अमर्यता है)

(2) जहां पुनर्वहन की अनुमति दी गई है और जहां अमर्यता पहले ही दिये जा चुके हैं वहां ऐसे अमर्यता पर शीघ्र कार्यवाई

करने की व्यवस्था ; जहां पुनर्ग्रहण का फल—स्वरूप बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बेदखली की संभावना हो बहा पुनर्ग्रहण के मामले रोकने की दृष्टि से इसे और धागे रोकने की व्यवस्था करना ;

(3) इस समय पट्टे पर दी गई भूमि पर कब्जा करने में भू-स्वामियों को रोकने के लिये “स्वच्छिक समपक्ष” विषयक नियम बनाना और उस पर अन्य कार्रवारों को बनाने के लिए सरकार और स्थानीय प्राधिकारियों को अधिकार देना ,

(4) आवास-स्थल की पट्टेदारी की पूर्ण सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था जिस पर किसानों दस्तकारों और कृषि श्रमिकों ने अपने रहने—इशी मकान बनाये है ;

(5) शिकनी कार्रवारों को पट्टेदारी की सुरक्षा में सर्वोच्च कानून का क्रियान्वयन और यह सुनिश्चित करना कि जमींदार इन कानूनों की व्यवस्थाओं का छल से उत्पन्न न करने पाये , और

(6) घलत ढंग से बेदखली के लिये दंड की व्यवस्था ।

पारबवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में “निजी खेती” पद की तर्कसंगत परिभाषा पर इस प्रकार विशेष बल देते हुये उल्लेख किया गया है कि ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि स्वयं भू-स्वामी प्रत्यक्ष उसके परिवार का कोई सदस्य भूमि की देख रेख करें जिससे भूमि का अनुपस्थिति स्वाभाविक कम किया जा सके । केवल निश्चित प्रत्यक्षता प्रत्यक्ष रखा सेनाओं जैसे मामलों में ही भाव्य में

धागे और पट्टेदारी के मूल को सीमित रखना इसका उद्देश्य है ।

हालांकि राज्यों के कानूनों में पट्टेदारों की सुरक्षा की विभिन्न मात्रा में व्यवस्था है और वे विभिन्न मात्रा में उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में मेल खाते हैं, तथापि यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये नए दिशे से प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं कि देश के सभी पट्टेदारी कानून आम तौर से इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में मेल खाये । हाल में जम्मू और कश्मीर, गुजरात, हिमाचल प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और उड़ीसा के कानूनों में समोधन किए गए हैं और उन्हें राष्ट्रीय मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुरूप बनाया गया है । जम्मू और कश्मीर जैसे कुछ मामलों में भूमि का स्वामित्व सीधे कार्रवारों को दे दिया गया है ।

इण्डिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी को अधिकार में लेना

8640. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री जयकाशराव जोशी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लन्दन स्थित इंडिया आफिस लाइब्रेरी को सरकारी अधिकार में लेने का प्रस्ताव प्रथम बार सरकार के विचारार्थ कब आया था ;

(ख) अब तक इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ;

(ग) ब्रिटेन से प्राप्त समसूची के मसौदे की श्राव्य और प्रत्यक्ष के बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ; और

(ब) कब तक यह लाइसेन्सी भारत को प्राप्त हो जायेगी ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री(श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) से (घ) 1947 से इस मामले पर ब्रिटेन की सरकार से बात चला रही है। पुस्तकालय सहित, इंडिया आफिस लन्दन और उसकी वस्तुओं के स्वामित्व के प्रश्न से संबंधित विभिन्न जिम्मेदारियों की संबंधित सरकारों द्वारा जांच की जा रही है। ब्रिटेन की सरकार से 1968 में मध्यस्थ करार का एक प्रारूप प्राप्त हुआ था परन्तु उस पर अभी तक विचार विमर्श किया जा रहा है। भारत सरकार का यह दृष्टिकोण रहा है कि यह लाभप्रद होगा यदि उक्त मध्यस्थ करार के संबंध में उपमहाद्वीप के देशों द्वारा एक सामान्य दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाए।

Present Stock of Rice and Paddy

8641. SHRI P. R. SHENOY. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state

(a) what is the present stock position of rice and paddy; and

(b) whether the present stock of rice and paddy will meet the requirement of the public distribution system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The tentative physical stocks of rice including paddy in terms of rice

with the Central and State Governments as on 1st April, 1974 were 20.21 lakh tonnes.

(b) With the internal procurement of rice/paddy still in progress the reasonable requirements of the public distribution system will be met.

Price of Different Coars Grains

8642 SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the price of different varieties of coarse grains after the restriction of their movement was removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library See No. LT-6861/74)

Introduction of 15-Year Degree Course

8643. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to introduce 15-years Degree Course from the next year; and

(b) if so, the reasons and main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b) The Central Advisory Board of Education has recommended that the 10+2+3 structure of education should be adopted in all States before the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan.

The main reasons for introducing the new system are (i) to have a broadly uniform structure of education in all parts of the country as envisaged in the National Policy of Education; and (ii) to postpone the time for deciding choice of vocational subjects by students by two years so that the student is more mature to take such a decision, and also to reduce the time interval between such a decision and actual entry into jobs.

While most students in secondary schools will be given general education about 20 per cent will be given pre-vocational education. At the higher secondary classes XI and XII separate vocational and general courses will be available. Facility will however be available for transfer from vocational courses to general courses.

For the guidance of State Education Departments in this regard, new curricula and syllabi for classes I to XII are being developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training.

Education being a State subject, introduction of new pattern will depend on State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Some are contemplating such an introduction from the academic year 1975 —(e.g., Union Territory Delhi) and some others, later. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala have already introduced the new pattern. It is expected that all the remaining States/Union Territories would be in a position to adopt this new pattern in the Fifth Five Year Plan period. Some States are also considering instituting a 2 year pass course and 3 year Honours course at first degree level.

कालपात्र में उल्लिखित विवरण

8644. श्री अश्वमेधः क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ;

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऐतिहासिक रिकार्ड स्कूलों को 30 वर्ष गुजरने से पहले उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त अवधि में परिवर्तन नहीं किया जा सकता ; और

(ग) काल पात्र में उल्लिखित विवरण को कितने समय में मभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण, और संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नरस हसन) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के अभिलेखों के बारे में 11 दिसम्बर, 1972 को जारी किये गये नीति संकल्प के अनुसार "राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार को स्वामान्तरित किये गये 31 दिसम्बर, 1945 से पहले की अवधि के सभी अग्रोपनीय सार्वजनिक अभिलेख और भविष्य की दृष्टि से 30 वर्ष से अधिक समय के सभी पुराने अभिलेख वास्तविक अनुसंधान अध्येताओं के लिए खुले रहेंगे, जो कि ऐसे अपवाहों और प्रतिबन्धों की शर्त पर होगा कि जो संबंधित विभाग, अभिलेखागार निदेशक, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय अभिलेखागार के परामर्श से आवश्यक समझे " ।

(ख) उपरोक्त संकल्प में प्रतिपादित नीति में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(ग) 15 अगस्त, 1973 को लाल किले में गाड़े गये काल पात्र की विषय सूची के ब्यारे संलग्न सूची में दिए गए हैं ।

15 अगस्त, 1973 को गाड़े गये काल पात्र की विषय सूची

1. चर्म पत्रों पर सुलेखित 15-8-47 से लेकर 15-8-1972 तक भारत के इतिहास की प्रमुख पहलुओं का दोनों अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में 10,000 शब्दों में वर्णन ।

2. साम्रपत्र पर स्वतंत्रता से लेकर प्रमुख घटनाओं का सचित्र कैलेंडर ।

3. 14-15 अगस्त, 1947 की आधी रात को संविधान सभा में किये गये निम्नलिखित भाषाओं का ताम्बे पर अंकित ध्वनि रिकार्ड:-

(क) भाग्य की षड़ी श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू का हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में भाषण 11 मिनटों की अवधि का ।

(ख) बन्धे मातरम पंडित श्रीकार नाथ ठाकुर द्वारा गाया हुआ ।

(ग) संविधान सभा डॉ० राजेन्द्र प्रसाद द्वारा हिन्दी में दिलायी शपथ ग्रहण गई अवधि 13 मिनट ।

(घ) डॉ० एस० 14-8-1947 को राष्ट्राव्युत्थान का सेंट्रल हाल (केन्द्रीय कक्ष) में भाषण-अवधि 13 मिनट ।

4. 10 रुपये और 50 पैसे के सिक्के और स्वतंत्रता की रजत जयंती के अवसर पर जारी की गई डाक टिकटें ।

5. भारत के संविधान की माइक्रोफिल्म और साथ में सभी राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं में प्रस्तावना ।

6. माखड़ा नंगल बांध की परियोजना रिपोर्ट की माइक्रोफिल्म ।

7. संसद के केन्द्रीय हाल के रूपचित्रों पर आधारित, साम्रपत्र पर बिन्दु चित्र (हाफटोन) में छोदे गये प्रमुख राष्ट्रीय नेताओं के 13 चित्र ।

8. विजयंत टैंक, इशापुर राइफल और भारत भू-परिवाहक के छोटे मंडल 1

Corruption charges against officials of National Seeds Corporation

8645. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of corruption charges which are now under investigation against the officials of the National Seeds Corporation and at what stage they rest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The National Seeds Corporation Employees Union had in their Memorandum submitted in May, 1971, listed a number of allegations involving the officials of the Corporation in corrupt practices. A Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri V. N. Gadgil, Member, Rajya Sabha, was appointed to enquire into these allegations, as well as grievances of the employees union. The Committee's report is awaited. Shri V. N. Gadgil had submitted his letter of resignation from the Chairmanship of the Committee but he is being persuaded to continue and complete the enquiry.

In respect of the sale of potato seeds by the Corporation to the Bangladesh Agricultural Development Corporation last year, some allegations were made that the transportation contract was awarded to favoured transportation firm. A senior officer of the Ministry of Agriculture has been appointed to enquire into the entire transaction. His report is awaited.

Correction of Answers to Unstarred Question, Nos. 4332 and 4411 dated 25-3-74 regarding (i) Demand and Supply of Sugar to West Bengal and Sugar demanded and supplied to Karnataka.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): Two Unstarred Questions bearing Nos. 4332 and 4411 tabled by Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai and Shri A. K. M. Ishaque, M.Ps. relating to demand and supply of sugar to Karnataka and West Bengal respectively were replied in the Lok Sabha on 25-3-74. Both the Questions were of identical nature. Unfortunately, the information furnished in the replies had got interchanged. The error is regretted. The correct information in respect of the Questions is as follows:—

1. Correct reply to Unstarred Question No. 4332.

(a) The following quantities of levy sugar were allotted by the Central Government to Karnataka State during the last five months:—

	Tonnes
October, 1973 . . .	10391
November, 1973 . . .	9401
December, 1973 . . .	9401
January, 1974 . . .	9907
February, 1974 . . .	9907

(b) and (c). No communication for increasing the monthly quota has been received from the Government of Karnataka during this period. In any case, the basic monthly quotas of levy sugar for various States/Union Territories, including Karnataka, have been fixed on a rational basis, taking into account the population figures as recorded in 1971 census, and the past pattern of consumption. Actual monthly allotments are, however, adjusted marginally in relation to the

total release of levy sugar for each month.

II. Correct reply to Unstarred Question , No. 4411.

(a) The following quantities of levy sugar were allotted to West Bengal State during the last six months:—

	tonnes
September, 1973 . . .	19793
October, 1973 . . .	21876
November, 1973 . . .	19793
December, 1973 . . .	19793
January, 1974 . . .	20857
February, 1974 . . .	20857

(b) The State Government had requested in December, '73 for increasing monthly quota of levy sugar to 38,000 tonnes.

(c) The basic quotas of levy sugar for various States/Union Territories have been fixed on a rational basis taking into account the population figures as recorded in 1971 census and the past pattern of consumption. Actual monthly allotments are, however, adjusted marginally in relation to the total release of levy sugar for each month. Due to limited availability of sugar stocks, it has not been possible to increase their monthly quota of levy sugar as requested by them. The position was suitably explained to the State Government.

12 00 hrs.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTION

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Before that I want to raise a matter. This is an issue regarding thousands of passengers who are stranded everywhere and also the refusal by the postal people to accept parcels for despatch. This is a very serious situation. Why cannot we discuss that first?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister already made a statement on it the other day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This has caused hardships to the people.

MR. SPEAKER: As I said already, he has made a statement the other day on the floor of this House.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) : साढ़े तीन लाख रुपये के तारपोलिन खरीदे जा रहे हैं (स्थगना) पूरे देश में डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये तारपोलिन पर खर्च किए जा रहे हैं। टेरीटोरियल आर्मी और मेना को बुलाने की बात की जा रही है। एक ओर बातचीत चल रही है और दूसरी ओर रेल मजदूरों को बुलाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। ये दोहरी बातें मत करो। डबल फेनेडेस छोड़ो।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गानियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि जो भी एडजर्नमेंट मोशन या काल मूवमेंट मोशन 377 के अन्तर्गत नोटिसेज आये हैं आप उन्हें कल तक के लिए स्थगित रखिए। आज हम होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स को डिमकस कर ले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय एडजर्नमेंट मोशन तो कभी स्थगित नहीं होता। वह तो येस आर नो होता है। वह एडजर्नमेंट मोशन कहाँ रह गया जब स्थगित हो गया? आप चाहते हैं तो मैं अभी कर देता हूँ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: नहीं तो कल हम लोग फिर नोटिस दे देंगे।

MR. SPEAKER: I am allowing it if you want. You can move your adjournment motion. You get the leave of the House and then move it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Then, we will not have it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, whenever I have come to your rescue you do not appreciate it and you put the Speaker in the wrong. Now, I am allowing it. You move the adjournment motion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I have not given any notice of adjournment.

MR. SPEAKER: The notice of adjournment has been given by Shri Samar Guha and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Mr. Bosu, you move your adjournment motion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly allow me a minute. You allow the Calling Attention to stand as it is.

MR. SPEAKER: You never appreciate this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Many Unions have served their strike notice in the Railways.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Banerjee, the question is: this is an adjournment motion, the notice of which is given by Shri Samar Guha, Shri Bosu and Shri Madhuryya Halder. I allow this. You ask for the leave of the House to move it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): There is no opposition to it.

MR. SPEAKER: How will they oppose it unless you move it? You move it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Is your point of order on why I admit it?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On this particular adjournment or motion, I am on a point of order. We are not moving the adjournment motion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then, I ask for leave of the House to move my adjournment motion. Sir, I go by your utterances. You want me to move it.

MR. SPEAKER: When I made the observations, they were to help you. You do not appreciate. The other or the negative side is, I allow it.

You have enough opportunities. The Appropriation Bill will be coming. Today the Home Ministry demands are there. You can take advantage of that also. But if you still insist, I do not come in.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: As the House is going to discuss the demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs and we do not have enough time, I will request my friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, not to press for it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am guided by the desires of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मेरी प्रार्थना है आप सुनिए। प्रिविलेज का मैंने जो नोटिस दिया है मुझे पता चला है कि आपने अभी उसे पढ़ा नहीं है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने देखा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं दूसरी बात कह रहा हूँ। आप उसे पढ़ लीजिये। कल उसको मैं उठा सकता हूँ। लेकिन मेरी प्रार्थना केवल यह है कि जिस अफसर के खिलाफ मैंने यह विलेज प्रमोशन दिया है वह कल से आई० प्रो० सी० का चैयरमेन बनने जा रहा है तो जब तक प्रिविलेज के मामले का निर्णय नहीं हो जाता तब तक क्या आप पैट्रोलियम मंत्रालय से कहेंगे कि उस समय तक उसे नये पद पर

न बैठाए ? यह सदन की गरिमा और सदन के अधिकारों की बात मैं कर रहा हूँ। मैं कल उठाने के लिए तैयार हूँ लेकिन यह कौन सी बात है कि जो अधिकारी सदन के अधिकारों और उसकी मर्यादाओं का उल्लंघन करे उसे पदोन्नत दी जाये ? क्या यह मामला एक सप्ताह तक रोका नहीं जा सकता जब तक कि आपका फैसला न हो जाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात यह है कि जो प्रिविलेज मोशन आप ने दिया है वह यह है कि एक पब्लिक अडरटेकिंग...

श्री मधु लिमये : अब आप सर्वेस्टिस में आयेंगे तो मुझे उसके बारे में कुछ कहना पड़ेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जो रिपोर्ट है उस वक्त की वह जरा मँ देखना चाहता हूँ। क्यों रिपोर्ट का पार्ट आपने कोट किया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, नहीं, आप उसे पूरा देखिये। मैं तो खुद नहीं चाहता कि झूठी बात सदन के सामने आए। लेकिन मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जब तक आप उस पर निर्णय न कर लें तब तक किसी और पद पर जाकर बैठें यह कि बात नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: It was also on the thin line. So, I wanted to have time.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF DDA FOR 1972-73

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): On behalf of Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri; I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Development Authority, for the year 1972-73, under section 28 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6847/74].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 AND BOMBAY TENANCY AND AGRICULTURAL LANDS RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE).
I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of each the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 —

(i) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-mill) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1974, published in Notification No GSR 176 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th April, 1974

(ii) The Delhi Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-mill and Retail) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1974 published in Notification No GSR 177(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th April 1974 [Placed in Library See No LT-6848/74]

- (2) A copy of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands (Gujarat Amendment) Rules, 1973 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GHM-73-195 - M-TNC - 1073-J (LR) in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 9th August, 1973 and the corrigendum thereto dated the 26th November, 1973, under sub-section (4) of section 82 of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat, together with an explanatory note [Placed in Library See No LT-6849/74]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF MOGHUL LINE LTD., AND SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR 1972-73 AND MERCHANT SHIPPING RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.—

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1972-73

(b) Annual Report of the Mogul Line Limited Bombay, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library See No LT-6850/74]

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited Bombay for the year 1972-73

(b) Annual Report of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1972-73 along with the Auditor Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library See No LT-6851/74]

- (2) A copy of the Merchant Shipping (Cargo Ship Construction and Survey) Rules, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No GSR 295 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1974 under sub-section

(3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6852/74].

12.00½ hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table copies duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following five Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 5th April, 1954:—

- (1) The National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1974.
- (2) The Esso (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Bill, 1974
- (3) The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections (Amendment) Bill 1974.
- (4) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Bill, 1974.
- (5) The Public Wakfs (Extension of Limitation) (Delhi Amendment) Bill, 1974.

12.09 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

59TH, 61ST, 65TH AND 54TH REPORTS AND MINUTES

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabad): I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Estimates Committee:—

- (1) (i) Fifty-ninth Report on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Films, Part II.
- (ii) Minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating to the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Reports.

(2) (i) Sixty-first Report on the Ministry of Commerce (Department of Internal Trade)—Civil Supplies Organisation.

(ii) Minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating to the above Report.

(3) (i) Sixty-fifth Report on the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Agriculture)—Forestry.

(ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report.

(4) Fifty-fourth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fourteenth Report on the erstwhile Ministry of Foreign Trade—Export Promotion Measures, Commercial Publicity and Trade Fairs.

12 09½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

111TH, 115TH, 127TH, 128TH AND 131ST REPORTS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

- (1) Hundred and eleventh Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighty-sixth Report on Audit Report (Civil), 1970 and Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the years 1969-70 and 1970-71, Central Government (Civil) relating to Ministry of Education and Social Welfare.
- (2) Hundred and Fifteenth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighty-seventh Report on Chapter IV of the Report of the Comptroller and

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Auditor General of India for the year 1970-71 Union Government (Civil)—Revenue Receipts relating to Income-tax

- (3) Hundred and twenty seventh Report on paragraphs 42 and 43 relating to Installation of Computers on Railways included in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72—Union Government (Railways).

- (4) Hundred and twenty-eighth Report on Chapter II of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume II, Direct Taxes—relating to Corporation-tax

- (5) Hundred and thirty-first Report on paragraphs 28—31 relating to the Ministry of Foreign Trade included in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72, Union Government (Civil)

12 10 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

51ST, 52ND 54TH REPORTS AND
MINUTES

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA
(Dausa) I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes of the Committee on Public Undertakings—

- (1) (i) Fifty-first Report on India Tourism Development Corporation Limited
(ii) Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating to the above Report

(2) (i) Fifty-second Report on Indian Oil Corporation Limited (Refineries Division excluding Pipelines Section)

(ii) Minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating to the above report

(3) (i) Fifty-fourth Report on State Farms Corporation of India Limited

(ii) Minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating to the above Report

12 11 hrs

DIRECT TAXES (AMENDMENT
BILL

(1) REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI N K P. SALVE (Betul): I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 and to provide for certain related matters.

(ii) EVIDENCE

SHRI N K P SALVE. I beg to lay on the Table the record of evidence tendered before the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 and to provide for certain related matters

12 12 hrs

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
FORTY-SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) I beg to move

"That this House do agree with the Forty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th April, 1974"

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका): अध्यक्ष महोदय..

MR. SPEAKER: I have not received any names. The practice is that the names should have been sent earlier.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस सदन मे उस दिन तय हुआ था कि रेलवे हड़ताल के संबंध में जो स्थिति है और टायर ट्यून्स का जो मामला है उस पर समय निकालने के लिए बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी मे चर्चा होगी लेकिन उस का कोई उल्लेख मैं इसमे नहीं देख रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 2 मई को आयेंगा ।

The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th April, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

12.13 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED DETECTION OF SECRET MOBILE RADIO STATION IN MEGHALAYA

MR. SPEAKER: Regarding matters to be raised under rule 377, I have received notices from different Members on the same matter. The notices are from Shri Vasant Sathe, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Samar Guha, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri Tarun Gogoi. The matter relates to the reported detection by the police of two powerful wireless transmitters-cum-receiving sets in Meghalaya which were being used as secret mobile radio stations.

I think the first Member who had given the notice can speak on behalf of all of them.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: (Kanpur): The usual practice is that two are allowed. So, I request that two Members may be allowed.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY (Cooch-Behar): We have submitted a calling-attention-notice on this. It is a very serious matter. If you would ask the hon. Minister to make a statement on the calling-attention it would be better.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall allow one from the Congress side and from the side of the Opposition.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That is enough for the day.

MR. SPEAKER: But this will not be a precedent.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Always you have allowed two Members.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): If you allow the matter to be raised under rule 377, then the call-attention may become barred.

MR. SPEAKER: The demands of the Home Minister are coming up and the hon. Member can speak on those Demands.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I want to invite the attention of the Government to a very serious matter that has been reported in today's newspapers about a secret mobile radio station in Meghalaya. The report says that the police are reported to have detected two powerful wireless transmitter cum receiving sets last week. The two seized sets were presumably used in a secret mobile radio station based somewhere on the inter-national boundary in Meghalaya. The sets have been technically examined and found capable of intercepting various broadcasting stations of the world. It further says that the police sources said here today that the intercepting capacity of the broadcasts of sets with high frequency was unlimited. The sets which bear markings of foreign manufacturers have a long range and are believed to have been used in clandestine activities by certain foreign powers in collusion with some anti-national elements in the

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

sensitive north-eastern region. The Meghalaya police have arrested a number of persons under the Defence of India Rules and are making investigations.

Sir, you may recall that a few days back, during a debate in this House we had also said that there is a great deal of anti-national activity going on in this part of the country both by agents who masquerade under the garb of MRA and other organisations—

AN HON. MEMBER Anand Marg.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not know. He may be knowing better. It may be Anand Marg or BBC or Vajpayee Broadcasting Station or anything else for that matter—China, or any other country. I do not know.

AN HON. MEMBER CIA

SHRI VASANT SATHE: And CIA as well. Now, I would like to know from the Government one thing. I would in fact request for a full statement as to what steps the Government are taking to see that these activities are checked in good time, because now, to have such powerful stations—we have only found two and there may be many more—and if the entire border is thus infested by large radio intercepting stations and sets, it is definitely a very serious matter from the security point of view. Therefore, I would like the Government to make a statement and allay the apprehensions in the mind of the people of this country.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले जब मैं ने यह खबर पढ़ी तो मेरा ध्यान फौरन गया जब सदन में यह कहा गया था कि जनसच श्री कोई पावरफुल रेडियो स्टेशन, मोबाइल स्टेशन बना रहा है लेकिन फिर मैंने ख्याल किया यह हो नहीं सकता है क्योंकि वे शुरू भी करना चाहें तो मेघालय में क्यों करेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : हम तो कानपुर से शुरू करेंगे।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : इसको पढ़कर एक चीज साफ हो चुकी है कि इसमें विदेशी हाथ जरूर है। मारल रिश्तामिंट का नाम मेरे मित्र साठे जी ने अभी लिया है। यह सी आई ए की एक्टिविटीज छा चुकी हैं, माने या न माने, मंत्री जी को जानकारी हो या न हो या शायद वे सदन को बताना न चाह वह दूसरी बात है लेकिन यह है जरूर। मैं समझता हूँ आज एक तरफ तो यह रेडियो स्टेशन जिसके सेंट्रल मेघालय में पकड़े गए और दूसरी तरफ इंडियन ओशन में क्या हो रहा है? अमेरिकन जेन्स दौड़ते हैं हमारे जहाजों के साथ, हमारे इंडियन शिप्स के ऊपर घूम रहे हैं और मालूम नहीं वहाँ क्या होने वाला है। मैं कहूँगा कि इस चीज की जानकारी करे कि आया यह वाकई मे मामूली घटना है या इसके पीछे कोई विदेशी साजिश है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी जो एमोसिएशन वल्चरल और दूसरे नाम से काम रहे हैं वह उनकी सरपस्ती में है और काफी पैसा उन पर बहाया जा रहा है। इस मौके पर जब कि देश में तमाम ऐसी शक्तियाँ हैं जो अमेरिका की मदद करना चाहती हैं तो इस सब में कोई जानकारी हो वह स्टेटमेंट सदन में सरकार दे। आज हम होम मिनिस्ट्री डिस्कस करने जा रहे हैं, वह तफसील के साथ बतायें कि इसमें सी आई ए का हाथ है या नहीं और सी बी आई से इसकी इक्वायरी जरूर करे ताकि उचित कार्यवाही हो सके।

MR SPEAKER: Has the Minister to say anything?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT): I am not in a position immediately to say anything at this stage.

MR SPEAKER: Later on?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I shall examine it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I have sent a note to you. On 25 April I raised, with your permission, under rule 377, a matter concerning a grave lapse on the part of the Government is not passing the Pondicherry budget in time. At that time I pointed out that these things should have been passed by 31st March. It was a lapse on the part of the Government. They have not fulfilled their responsibility. You were kind enough to remark on that day. 'The Minister will examine this matter and come out with a statement either just now or later on.' This happened on 23 April. It did not happen 'just now'; it has not happened so far. How long would they take on this? Is it not contempt of the House to remain silent like this? If they say that because the Finance Minister is not here and therefore the entire work of the Finance Ministry has come to a standstill, it is a poor reflection on their working.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: The Finance Minister is very much here to-day and he has told me that he will make a statement on the 2nd 1st is a holiday.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: If he is going to make a prepared statement, will it be possible to give us a statement beforehand?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not aware of that; you have given the suggestion.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Today the demands are going to be guillotined and we have no opportunity of discussing the working of the External Affairs Ministry. Many important events have taken place such as the Tripartite agreement. Some discussion should be there either under rule 193 or some other rule.

MR. SPEAKER: You may talk to them, not to me.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय गोस्वामी जी में जो सुझाव दिया है

कि इंटरनेशनल मिचुएशन पर अलग से डिस्कशन कर सकते हैं, यह उचित ही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम ने तो रखा था, लेकिन श्रीग बातों में साग बकन चला गया। और जब चला जाता है तो आप बड़े हो जाते हैं कि आया क्यों नहीं। दोनों तरफ एडम न रखा करे। वक्त के पाबन्ध रहा करें ताकि वह चीज आ सके।

श्री बंसत साठे : किसी दूसरे फ़ीम में आ सकता है। अभी तो दम दिन श्री पालियामेंट चलेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी जाने।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय जी उम दिन आप कुर्मी पर नहीं थे जब माननीय मधुलिमये जी ने और मैंने गुजरात का मामला उठाया था कि अगर गुजरात की और पांडिचेरी की बिधान सभाओं का चुनाव नहीं होता तो राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव के लिये एग्जिटोरल कालेंज कमप्लीट नहीं होगा। और हमने कहा था कि बिधानसभा इस बारे में ध्यान दे, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का राय ली जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह जल्दी देने वाले हैं उन्होंने मुझे एग्जोरिस दिया है कि वह स्टेटमेंट देने वाले हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : (बाका अध्यक्ष महोदय और भी कानून मंत्रालय के मामले दो मामले हमें पड़े हैं। गुजरात बिधान सभा को बिना राष्ट्रपति से पूछे किया जो बर्खान्त किया गया है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप से यही कहने वाला था कि जितनी पुरानी चीजें हैं यह सब उन से मैं पूछ रहा हूँ कितनी देर है, क्या है सब देख कर आप को बताऊंगा।

श्री मधु लिंगये : अब तक मैंने 10 पत्र लिखे होंगे।

प्रत्यक्ष महोदय : पत्र तो बहुत आते हैं, मैं क्या बताऊँ।

श्री मधु लिंगये : कानून मंत्रालय आलस्य में डूब गया है। बातों का जवाब नहीं दे रहा है।

प्रत्यक्ष महोदय : आप जोग में न आइये आप कम उम्र के हैं इसलिये आप को ज्यादा जोश आता है। मुझे जोश न दिखाइये।

12.24 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1974-75— Contd.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 45 to 56 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs which can be discussed till 6 P.M. when guillotine will take place.

Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. They will be treated as moved.

DEMAND No. 45—Ministry of Home Affairs

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,96,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 46—Cabinet

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 88,47,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Cabinet'."

DEMAND No. 47—Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,63,44,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms'."

DEMAND No. 48—Police

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 133, 45,27,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,29,27,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 49—Census

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,72,96,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Census'."

DEMAND No. 50—Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,91,87,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 14,16,34,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 51—Delhi

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,04,38,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 28,30,60,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Delhi'."

DEMAND No. 52—Chandigarh

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,93,78,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,69,65,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Chandigarh'."

DEMAND No. 53—Andaman and Nicobar Island

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,98,82,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 5,95,60,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands'."

DEMAND No. 54—Arunachal Pradesh

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,50,97,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 7,08,28,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Arunachal Pradesh'."

DEMAND No. 55—Dadra and Nagar Haveli

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 82,40,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,07,88,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli'."

DEMAND No. 56—Lakshadweep

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,15,60,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 66,55,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Lakshadweep'."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Bugging of the offices and residences of the leaders of Congress-opposed political parties.(7)]

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Purchases of electronic gadgets from Japan, U.S.A. and West Germany for bugging operation. (8)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Government's drive for the establishment of one-party dictatorship and a state of semi-fascistic character (9)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Converting India into a gestapo State. (10)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Misuse of Maintenance of Internal Security Act by the ruling Party to curb and suppress its political opponents. (11)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re 1."

[Failure to honour the judgment delivered by the Gujarat High Court declaring as "illegal any notification passed under Section 144 of Cr. PC announcing that persons committing breach of such order shall be liable to be shot". (12)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to lift the state of emergency and scrap the D.I.R. promulgated in December, 1971 in spite of the prevalence of normal conditions in the country. (13)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Reported secret directive of the Central Government not to recruit members of C.P.I. (M) and some other parties in Government services. (14)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Murderous attempt on office bearers of Hindustan Steel Employees Union, Durgapur by some unknown persons by tossing a hand-grenade, bearing marks of Pakistan Ordnance Factory, resulting in serious injury to one and minor injuries to others. (15)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100,00,00,000."

[It is not necessary to spend 162 crores of rupees on Central Police; police is a State subject and law and order is the exclusive jurisdiction of the States, the Central Government has responsibility towards Union territories in this regard. (27)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 25,22,73,000."

[Expenditure under the head Central Reserve Police has risen from about Rs 1.5 crores during 1960 to more than Rs. 39 crores during 1974-75. Police is a State subject and hence it is not at all necessary to maintain such a huge Central Police force. (28)]

"That the Demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Central and State Reserve Police stationed in Dohad to avert trouble, incited it, by their brutal behaviour, including molestation of women. (30)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Repression let loose by the Central Police forces in Nagaland and Manipur. (31)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Working of each Central Police force since 1967. (32)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure and unwillingness to pay compensation to the families of the victims of Central Police atrocities in Gujarat and Bihar.(33)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to ensure security to the citizens of Delhi, which has earned notoriety as a "crime city".(34)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Incidence of crime in Delhi is on the increase along with the fantastic rise in the expenditure on Central police with every passing year. (35).]

"That the demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Reign of terror let loose by the Central paramilitary forces in co-operation with the State Police force upon the people of Gujarat, Bihar, Marashtra and other States where the people have been agitating for food, against high prices and corruption and where at least one hundred people have been killed by the police (36)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Rampant corruption, favoritism and nepotism in the Border Security Force organisation. (37)].

"That the demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Alleged large scale physical assault by the Border Security Force personnel on the Nagar Women and girls in the State of Manipur.(38)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Fantastic rise in the expenditure on Central police and proliferation of new Central paramilitary forces in spite of fact that law and order is a State subject.(39)]

655 LS-10.

"That the demand under the Head 'Police' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Central police forces such as BSF CRP, CISF and other, have become weapons in the hands of the Government to suppress the democratic movements of the toiling people for food, against high prices and corruption.(40)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 8,87,52,00."

[No details have been furnished under the head "Intelligence Bureau," the bulk of this amount, it is suspected, is likely to be appropriated to suppress the Congress-opposed political parties and to keep watch on the persons of the leaders of leftist parties and hence this expenditure is infructuous (41)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Refusal to order judicial probe into the cases of Police firing in connection with the food agitation in Gujarat, Bihar and other States. (45)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the Harijans from atrocities by the Police, goondas and landlords in the country. (46)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Cases of atrocities on the Harijans including physical assault on the Harijan women and girls by the Police have registered a sharp rise in recent period.(47)]

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100".

[Erosion of minority rights and the rule of law. (26)]

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura-East): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the interest of tribals on land. (48)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare the tribal belts of Tripura where there is a preponderance of tribal population as scheduled areas and to constitute autonomous district or region therein. (49)]

"That the demand under the Head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Immediate need for constitution of a Regional Committee for the tribal compact belts in Tripura with the representatives of tribals elected on the basis of adult franchise. (50)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of protection of tribals in Tripura resulting in a large number of tribals deserting Tripura as their lands were taken away by a powerful section belonging to non-tribal Bengali community. (51)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for allocation of special funds for removing backwardness of Tripura, particularly its tribal areas (52)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Declaration of the tribal belts of Tripura as scheduled area and the constitution of the Regional Council for such area with the representatives of tribal people elected on the basis of adult franchise on the pattern of Sixth Schedule of the Constitution with powers to undertake all development works of the Scheduled area. (53)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to constitute a committee to find out the causes as well as acreage of transfer of land from tribals to non-tribals in Tripura since its integration with Indian Union. (54)]

"That the demand under the head 'Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enact legislation for the restoration of all lands to tribal original land holders that were illegally transferred from tribals to non-tribals on or after the 1st day of January, 1962. (55)]

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Utilisation of C.R.P., B.S.F. and Territorial Army for political purposes. (69)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check atrocities on Harijans. (70)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to conduct judicial inquiry into the firing incidents in Bihar and Gujarat (71)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain law and order in the country (72)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Deplorable acts of suppressing the democratic and just agitations by the opposition parties by the use of brute force (73)]

MR. SPEAKER: The Demands for Grants and the Cut motions are now before the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, the role of Home Ministry or the Police Ministry in a so-called democracy as we have today in this country, the Police and its performance and their expenditure have revealed that this is nothing short of a Police Raj. On the one hand, they are talking about economy, cut in unproductive expenditure etc. On the other hand, we see the phenomenal growth of policing and its administrative expenditure

Sir, the Central Police in 1950-51 cost this poor country Rs. 3 crores. In 1964-65 it came to Rs. 25 crores, a little over that. In 1968-69, it jumped to Rs. 72 crores and for the year 1974-75, the budget estimate is Rs. 169-39 crores, a little over that.

Sir, I will then refer to CRP. I call it Central Raksha Pitha. It has now 60 battalions. In 1960-61, the expenditure on CRP was Rs. 1.97 crores. In 1973-74, it jumped to Rs. 39.44 crores. On the one hand, this is the picture

here. On the other hand, what is the expenditure on the State Police Forces. In 1946-47 when the country was ruled by foreigners,—that was a year of turmoil and rioting—the budget did not exceed Rs. 13,08,00,000. Today, in the year 1973-74, the same Forces have consumed Rs. 312,93,00,000. This is the increase in expenditure in the State sector. In the Central sector, I have already given you the figures

The Border Security Force is another queer organisation which has come up. This is really mysterious. They have now near about 80 battalions. They were keeping it a closely guarded secret. I caught hold of a BSF gentleman about a month ago to tell me about this. In 1968-69, the expenditure on BSF was Rs. 26.24 crores. For 1974-75, the budget estimate is Rs. 57.41 crores. On the top of this, they have got 17,500 Central Industries. Security Forces. Sir, what did the Government say at the time of passing of this BSF Bill?

"The purpose of this force is, as I have said, to ensure the security of the borders of India, secondly, to secure or instil a sense of confidence in the people living on the borders and, at the same time, to take precautions to see that smuggling and all the types of crimes that take place on the borders do, not take place."

This is what Mr. Chavan has said, when the Bill was passed by this House. What did we say? We said this. I said at that time:

"Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if we look at the Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill, the penultimate paragraph says: 'The recurring expenditure on the administration of the Force during 1967-68 was of the order of Rs 18.21 crores, it is likely to go up by about Rs. 2 crores because of some addition to the existing strength of the Force.'

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Then, I also said, at that that time:

"The Border Security Force is being created to become a parallel Central Police force and the purpose of that is nothing short of repression."

Sir, it is there in the eastern area, where we had a long border. Now, there is no longer a Pakistan border. We have the friendly Government, Bangladesh. So, his assurance in this House was nothing short of a bunkum. Instead, they have utilised the BSF for internal security duty, as revealed by the Ministry in their Annual Report. It clearly states:

"The BSF completed eight year of its existence in 1973-74. It continued to be deployed along the borders both in Eastern and the Western sectors and also rendered assistance to the States of Uttar Pradesh."

very near the border—

"Andhra Pradesh, Assam".

also on the border—

"Orissa, Tripura, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Gujarat, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Manipur and Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi in maintenance of internal security."

So, the cat is out of the bag. It is a force for presenting the people with lathis. The truth is that the Government are organising a parallel force so that, should there be an uprising in the defence services, they have another force ready. This is evident from the fact that the pay and allowances of the Border Security Service Personnel are much higher than those of the personnel of the armed services. That shows that skeleton in the cupboard. If there is any uprising, there is a parallel armed force exactly on the lines of the light infantry battalion. There is a lot of dissatisfaction in the armed forces today. That is why you are going in a big way to organise the

Border Security Force. Is it or is it not correct that in the Border Security Force the salary is much higher than that of the army?

Then look at the misdeeds. The chief of the CRP, Shri B. B. Mishra, says at Bhubaneswar:

"Every State Government prefer the CRP as they use the minimum force compared with the BSF and the army in tackling the situation

I may tell you that they are no less cruel than the other forces. In Ahmedabad they went to the extent of using poisonous shells, which were fired indiscriminately. In one place which I visited, an old man died as soon as a shell exploded within his courtyard, because of suffocation. And that shell was an imported one, made in America. I know this is bound to happen in a police State such as this

These are the Indian addition of the storm troopers I want to know why the declared policy has been violated in this manner. These are criminal forces under the command of our great friend, Shri Dikshit, and the Prime Minister, and they are both socialists! Of course, the past association of Shri Dikshit does not show any socialism anywhere. You are stationing these forces in Manipur, Nagaland and Mizo Hills under the garb of sensitive areas and you are very cleverly keeping them out of the sight of the people of this country.

They are committing mass murders, mass rape, mass looting and arson in those areas. Otherwise, can you imagine a Commandant, a Deputy Commandant and others raping a girl? The girl was profusely bleeding and out of shame she had to commit suicide the next day. They commit such heinous crimes and parade women in the nude in the open in the village of Rihand by one Major Dharam Prakash of BSF. They are lynching them. Why should we not lynch these criminal beasts who act like this on these helpless villagers? Yet, we

are paying them higher salaries and allowances.

What is happening to the top man of the Border Security Force, Shri Rustomji, the keeper of law and order and the high priest? He is involved in this dirty land grab case. If there is some Minister worth the salt, he would have suspended this man the first day this news came out. How much is the consideration? The benefit comes to about Rs. 75,000. If this is the work of the Director-General of the BSF, God help this country. Corruption in the BSF is sky high.

MR. SPEAKER: You should be very careful when you make such references.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU. Sir, I have given you notice. I am not a new member I am quite aware of the responsibility and the importance of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you listen to me? This case is *sub-judice*.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is *sub-judice*?

MR. SPEAKER: Everything is *sub-judice*?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Land was given to Shrimati Sakuntala Masani, wife of Shri Masani, because she wrote a book about Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Then, there is Brig. Pandey, the Inspector-General of the Border Security Force. Do you know that during the Bangladesh operations many Treasuries were looted and crores of rupees were pocketed and brought into this country? All the facts are known to Field Marshal Maneckshaw and the Director-General here and many others. But the inquiry was hushed up. On the contrary, instead of punishing them, they were appreciated. There was an eye-wash. A fraction of the looted money from

Bangladesh Treasuries was recovered from junior officers. For example, one Kedar Singh, the Inspector of B.S.F. Academy, who brought Rs. 80,000 was promoted as Dy. SP. I am making a specific charge on the floor of the House. He should reply to that. I have got evidence and all information in my hands.

They spare nothing. There was another misappropriation. They had an exhibition near the Exhibition Ground building at Mathura Road. They followed suit of the Director-General and they removed all the materials and things from there for their own purpose. In Gujarat, over 2000 camels, etc. were looted by these people at Nagarparkar and Bhuj area. They were sold in open auction by Brig. Irani, a relation of Rustomji—I should be contradicted if I am wrong—for several lakhs of rupees. What happened to this money? We want a clear and categorical reply. Is it not a fact that the money was distributed amongst the officers? I have received representations from the senior officers of the B.S.F. Many of them have seen me. They say that there is a reign of loot going on in the B.S.F.—the worst scandal.

There is the B.S.F. Academy at Takenpur. There was land procurement by officers, like Brig. Pandey, Lt.-Col. Rampal Singh and Lt.-Col. Nair. They bought land in the name of somebody else and then they sold it to the Government at a profit of 800 per cent. You were short of resources. This should be verified....

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): The hon. Member should have either made the allegations outside or he should have written to the Government of India in helping us to investigate into these cases and tell the House where the matter stands. Now, he brings forward this kind of wild allegations. It is not fair. We cannot find out the facts in such a short time and give a reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Tomorrow. If the hon. Minister was worth his salt, he would have come out with a statement on the issue of rape of Naga women *suo motu* on the floor of the House. His party does not have the guts to come forward. What is he talking about? We have tolerated enough of this Tommy-rot here.

The B.S.F. Training Institute requires a thorough probe as to how much money has been pocketed by Brig Pandey & Co. I want to know about the case where they cheated a widow and made her sign a document for Rs. 5000 while the price was 8 times more. A thorough probe into the assets of all these officers is absolutely necessary.

Now, I would like to tell you what the international press writes about the performance of Mr. Dikshit's Forces. This is published from London. It has gone to the international press. It says:

"On February 25, 1973, the C Coy, 4th Kumaon Regt. of the Indian Army commanded by one Capt. Jasbir Singh came to Heboluni. The Indian Army went straight to the Church and committed sacrilege inside the Church. They also used the Church as their overnight camp. During the night, the Indians started their savage attack on women who were by that time in bed. They raped Mrs. Pukhalu, after knocking down her husband unconscious. In another house, they ordered Mr. Yetovi to get them alcohol. While he was away from his house, they raped his helpless wife. Similarly, the Indians attacked Mrs. Miyell and Mrs. Hosheli."

Then, there was another case on May 9, 1973. But the most serious case is of May 12, 1973. It says:

"On May 12, 1973, the Dogra Regt. of the Indian Army issued an ultimatum to Yonshei village, threatening dire consequences unless they produce the following members of the Women society..."

"The girls are, namely; 1. Miss Wangnoi, aged 20; 2. Miss Bauuh, aged 19; 3. Miss Wanja, aged 20; 4. Miss Longngoi, aged 18. They were forced to 'surrender' after taking into account the consequences especially on the children and old people. The Indian Army commander in charge of the occupation post refused Miss Wengngoi leave after their 'surrender'. She was later savagely raped by two Indian Army Captains. Miss Wengngoi is a tall and beautiful girl with a strong moral character. She is still being held by the Indians."

We want a clear and categorical answer to this. We are not going to tolerate the non-sense any more."

About Border Security Force, we do not want to say much because we have already said a lot about it.

I now come to the Gestapo organisation. A Press note issued recently says that an IAS officer has been given the President's award—an officer belonging to the Research and Analysis Wing, a mysterious organisation. We see that the I.B. Budget has jumped up in the last three years to Rs. 8,87,52,000. We also see from the budget papers that there is discretionary expenditure to the extent of Rs. 13,47,84,000....

SHRI PILLOO MODY (Godhra). Discretion for?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Discretion for torpedoing the people opposing the Congress and Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her coterie. Under what head the Research and Analysis Wing has been booked in the Budget, we want a clear and categorical answer to this. The sole job of this Research and Analysis Wing is to keep the coterie in power led by Mrs. Indira Gandhi; they are wanting to bring in fascism, mass murder of democracy, secret murders, defections, blackmailing and political murders. We know in Nagarwala's case how it was done. Even the Cabinet Ministers are not spared....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member may try to conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have been told that my party's time is 20 minutes. They have already taken five minutes; Mr. Dikshit also took some of my time.

MR. SPEAKER: The time allowed is 15 minutes. You have doubled it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am entitled to 20 minutes, Sir.

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी (जयपुर):
बहने इसके लिए 11 घंटे रखे गये थे।
उसके हिसाब से समय मिलना चाहिए

MR. SPEAKER: We have to be fair.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I would beg of you, Sir, to provide us with a metal detector to each member because I knew my house, my office, everywhere it is bugged; otherwise, I have to ask for an import licence from the Minister of Commerce for importation of a metal detector since performance will be difficult otherwise. It is very interesting. You must know, Sir, because your telephone is also tapped. I can tell you some conversation that you had on a certain date. The method they adopt is..

MR. SPEAKER: I did not know that you do this to me also!

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Through Mr. Dikshit.

You should know what are the methods that are adopted. One method is by connecting a cable with the distribution box. But this is not done very often. The second method is, in the exchange they join a pair of cables with the unisector and then they connect the cable with one of their own numbers to which they usually fix a taperecorder. Another method is by connecting cables where a victim's

telephone cables have terminated. This is very inexpensive and the symptoms are, the volume goes down and the telephone set goes out of order very frequently. One would often hear unusual tinkling sound at certain hours of day and night. This is the time when they fit and refit these connections. This is what they are doing. This is how democracy is functioning in this country!

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you were telling me that you were told that you would have 20 minutes. Previously it was 11 hours but now the time has been revised. So, please conclude. If you want, you may have two or three more minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I now want to refer to electronic gadgets imported from abroad, from UK, USA, Japan, Germany etc. There are 35 items of 68 K.G. each. They landed in Bombay in January, 1974. Certain officers left Delhi on 8-1-74 and returned with these gadgets on 22-1-74. The names of the officers are: Babulal Parsai and Balram Sahu from M.P. (I.B.). It is not difficult to prove this. They used to bug telephones planted in offices of political parties. The CPWD is doing it with the help of deputationists. I want to ask the Home Minister a few questions in this connection. How many officers have been sent abroad for training regarding use of electronic devices for bugging, use of computers and matters related to security? For all these nefarious activities, the mode of selection and recruitment and promotion has been taken away from the purview of the Union Public Service Commission. This comes exclusively under Intelligence Bureau. The excuses which they give are, urgency and verification time. What we find in this regard is that the posts have been doubled in recent years. It is very significant to note that these posts have been doubled in recent years. That is why they wanted section officers to go before their own Departmental Committees and not before the Home Ministry.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

I want to quote from a letter No. 8/12/74 Poll. (D-I) dated 7-4-74. This is from Mr. C. V. Narasimhan to Chief Secretaries. This says what is to be done in case of the Railway strike. This is a wonderful piece of document. I wish to quote what it says. It says:

'One of the important ingredients of effective preventive action will be the arrest and removal from the scene of their activities of persons who otherwise would either contribute to the success of the strike or create serious law and order problems.'

Then about Railway strike it says:

'The provisions of the MISA could be profitably invoked while undertaking preventive action....'

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. I am thankful to my hon. friend Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu that he read out a portion of this secret letter. Since a portion has been read and it is in connection with the Railway strike, I would like him to place the letter on the Table of the House; it is allowed under the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall do that. Let me read out:

"Section (1)(a)(xiii) specifically enables detention of any person with a view of preventing him from acting in any manner.....

"It may also be noted that whereas the grounds of detention will ordinarily require to be furnished to the detenué within five days of the date of detention, section 8(1) permits the authority making the order of detention to furnish such grounds within 15 days of the date of detention in exceptional circumstances and for reasons to be recorded in writing. The corresponding extension of dates for approval of orders

by State Government, etc., may also be noted in this connection."

Then it says:—

"....under the normal laws, there need not be any hesitation to resort to the provisions of the MISA."

What wonderful democracy it is in this country!

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you will please conclude since your time is now up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is happening to the general intelligence? The other day, our Prime Minister said in the other House that "there is no doubt that anybody can always function better, but I would like to assure the hon. Member that this Committee has given us a very thorough evaluation and assessment of the situation."

For the U.P. election, Orissa election, for torpedoing DMK Government in Madras, for the money they spent, what is the dividend that they are getting?

In the press two I.P.S. Officers' names are mentioned who are going on bullying the press. I have got a card with me. One name is Shri B. B. Nandy and the other name is Shri Paritosh Sen.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you are going on mentioning the names of persons without taking my permission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have taken permission from you for everything. These people are going on bullying the press in Calcutta. Those who are writing articles are taking discretionary funds of the Union from Government. They have got 3½ crores of such funds.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you have exceeded the time. Please sit down. I am not going to allow you any more. Please conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall now take two minutes more.

MR. SPEAKER: Please wind up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I shall wind up.

Sir, the London paper writes as follows:

"Mrs. Gandhi has a sub-continent on her mind, we know, but that is no reason for her to keep on closing her eyes to the treatment of political prisoners in West Bengal...Thousands of youngmen and women remain in jail. The allegations of torture are serious. In spite of the timid doubts of the judiciary, they are not being brought to trial. Rumours of deaths in jail are growing and more convincing. It is hard to believe that the Indian Government wishes to line up with States like South Africa...in its treatment of the interned."

My last point is this. Shri Dikshit, an old politician, is a very successful Treasurer. He gave the shoot-at-sight order in Bihar. I threw a challenge on the floor of the House that in Bihar, that order was given. I am challenging the Home Minister. If he is truthful, if he is true to himself, he should accept that challenge and have a probe. He should resign. The Home Minister is a replica of what Hitler did in Germany. If we do not do this, the Parliament will go; democracy will be ruined.

Therefore, I oppose the demands of the Home Ministry lock, stock and barrel.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about your ruling about the document?

MR. SPEAKER: He has quoted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, we have decided to publish it in the journal.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall examine it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It was said on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall see the rule about that. Now. Mr. Bhagat.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT (East Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not surprised at the speech that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu has made because nothing better was expected of him. Perhaps, he could have said something worse. Sir, it is amazing that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu stands in this House, brings about individual cases and makes allegations without bringing them to the notice of the Government. These are the cases in which no enquiry has been conducted. These are cases about people who are not present in the House and who cannot defend themselves. It is amazing he brings such individual cases in this House.

(Interruptions)

I want to tell him one thing Mr. Bosu has tried to show that there is no democracy in this country and that there is something like a fascist Government functioning in this country and that it is a Police Raj. I want to tell Mr. Bosu—if he does not mind and I do not wish to intimidate him—that democracy exists in this country. What you are saying today actually is what certain forces and certain parties in this country are trying to bring about, that is, the end of democracy. God forbid if there is end of democracy in this country—if you do not mind my telling you—I can tell you, Mr. Bosu, you will be the first man, take it from me, to be hanged with the first lamp post. Why Because the end of democracy or the fascist rule will not tolerate you. (Interruptions)

It is not an individual question. I am mentioning the situation symbolically. We know what is happening in this country today. Mr. Dikshit is a gentle and a noble soul and has a non-violent personality. He has a

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balanced perspective. I am sure he is not getting provoked by what is being done by various forces.

What are you doing? You are trying to bring about an end of democracy in this country. Today many campaigns are being carried on—they may be by any nomenclature. There is campaign to paralyse the Government in Bihar. Sometimes it called revolution; sometimes it is called 1942 movement; sometimes it called civil disobedience movement; sometimes it called a movement for citizens democracy and sometimes it is called the rise of student power. Now, what is being done in the name of this movement. Railway stations are being attacked and looted. Post-offices have been attacked and looted. There is absolutely no campaign against the blackmarketeers or the hoarders. There is no gherao of black-marketeers or the hoarders who spread corruption in the country. What is happening is there is intimidation and coercion of MLAs and MPs irrespective of the fact whether there are any allegations or not. Coercion and intimidation is being resorted to.

My friend said that it is a Police Raj. What are you doing? You create a situation for the police. Stones are thrown at the police. With due respect I would say a situation is created where police has to act. If police acts it is blamed, if it does not act it is blamed; if it under-acts it is blamed and if it over-acts it is blamed. It is a pity—I do not want to use strong language—that Mr. Bosu by mentioning a few instances of individual officers of the B.S.F., which may be correct according to him, or may not be correct, has used bad expression about B.S.F. Everyone in this country is proud of the role of B.S.F. particularly in regard to Bangladesh struggle. It is a pity that this friend of ours sitting in this House makes all kind of baseless, false and even concocted allegations and goes on giving bad name to everyone in season and out season.

13.00 hrs.

There is no butchery of democracy by us. Butchery of democracy is done by you and the people like you inside and outside this House are responsible for making attempts to bring about an end to democracy in this country. We see what is being done in Bihar or what was done in Gujarat.

Those who are thinking that if democracy dies they have a chance to get into the elections I might tell them that they are grossly mistaken. Now, elections become relevant or irrelevant in a strange way. If Jana Sangh wins an election in Amritsar it is relevant election and the resignation of the Congress Ministry is demanded. If Mr. Vajpayee, who wanted to be the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, is rejected by the people of Uttar Pradesh the elections become irrelevant. If we lose in Maharashtra a few seats they say people are against us and the results are relevant and when we win the election become rigged and all that. The fact is there is a conspiracy in this country—a very clear and concerted conspiracy—to bring an end of democratic institutions in this country. This is the situation which Mr. Dikshit has to face and this is the situation which the State Governments have to face. It is a very extraordinary situation. It has been an extraordinary situation for the last one year and the responsibility is becoming heavier everyday. In this context can anybody with conscience or with any sense of justification could say that the Government has used excessive powers to meet the situation. Individual cases, here and there apart there is a criticism in certain quarters that Government has not faced the situation with that strength and courage with which it should have faced.

I do not subscribe to that point of criticism at all. I feel that the Home Ministry has taken a balanced view of the situation and a balanced view of the incidents and has acted with a democratic sense and a democratic

conscience. So, the position of the Home Ministry has to be seen in this context, and I would only say that the allegations made by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu are imaginary, false and calculated to give a bad name to the democratic institutions and to the Home Ministry. In particular, I strongly resent his allegation and innuendoes and other things which he always makes it a point to make personally against the Home Minister.

Now, how is this situation to be met? I feel that it is not fair that the present situation which is not an ordinary law and order situation in the country should be left to the police to deal with. It is a situation which is an attack on the citizens' right to vote; it is an attack on the citizens' democratic institution, and it is fair that the citizens themselves should defend democracy and defend their democratic institutions. A citizens' squad should be formed by all those who believe in democracy and the Government should not feel shy of encouraging the formation of such squads and taking their cooperation.

It is amazing that people sitting in the legislatures and in Parliament go on advocating the use of extra-constitutional force to change the Government. When we come to this House, we swear by the Constitution and we say that we are going to maintain it, but when we go outside we see people who are justifying the use of extra-constitutional force. Have such people any moral, constitutional or legal justification for sitting in the legislatures and in Parliament? I would request the Home Minister to scrutinise the statements of various people, which have been made during the last six months or so and find out who are the people who are advocating the use of extra-constitutional force, and they should be disqualified from being Members of Parliament or of State Legislatures. I demand that the Representation of the People Act must be changed or amended. Today, we cannot proceed against them in a court

of law for making such statements for their removal on that ground. So, I very forcefully demand that there must be a standing commission which must go into all these cases and decide that those who advocate the use of extra-constitutional means have no right to be in the constitutional forums.

I would like to ask the Home Ministry and the Home Minister for how long they will go on quibbling at the serious proposal made by a large number of Members of Parliament to ban the RSS and other para-military organisations when it is becoming too obvious that these forces are forces which are attacking our fundamentals. An attack on the borders is dangerous but an attack on fundamentals is no less dangerous. Therefore, I suggest that we the people and the Government combined together should meet this menace which is trying to destroy the very fundamentals of this country.

Students are being deceived today to serve the ends of certain political parties. The matter may relate to the Education Ministry, but the Home Ministry has to face all the cumulative results and the effects of the acts of omission and commission by all concerned including all of us. Therefore, I demand that a national commission should be appointed to radically change the educational system into a job-oriented system, and the report should be submitted within six months and implemented. That is one way in which we can look at the background of the students' and youth unrest in the country and solve it.

It is true that there is a lot of talk about corruption. It is true that there is corruption in the country. It is true that there is corruption in public life also. But is the movement being carried on against corruption really a movement against a corruption? Black money is being obtained and black money is being taken to finance and start the agitations. A campaign against corruption should be carried on, and that can be done only through

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democratic institutions in a democratic way and not by the end of democracy. I very strongly demand that the time has come when death penalty should be provided for corruption, adulteration, black-marketeering and hoarding. That is what is necessary at least in serious cases. *(Interruptions)*.

A stage has come in this country today when democracy is attacked in the name of democracy. Constitution is subverted in the name of the Constitution. Laws are broken in the name of the rule of law. On the one hand, judicial enquiries are demanded; what is happening on the other hand is, it is said that judicial enquiries will not serve any purpose. It is a very strange anarchism, a very strange kind of duplicity with which the Opposition parties, particularly the RSS and the Jan Sangh, are carrying on a campaign to destroy democracy in the country. This is the situation which must be seen by the Government in its correct perspective and face it as a serious threat to the fundamentals for which we stand in this country.

Now, I would like to say one or two things about Delhi. I strongly feel that the affairs relating to the New Friends Co-operative Society including the allotments made recently must be very thoroughly and promptly examined and those who are guilty—whatever their station in life,—of any sub-standard conduct should be firmly dealt with regarding this allotment matter of the New Friends Co-operative Society. But, since the Home Ministry is responsible for the administration of the Union Territory of Delhi, with great humility and respect, I would bring it to the Shri Dikshit's notice, and request him that the land and housing policy which is being followed in Delhi must be drastically revised. I agree that the DDA has done some good work, but it is not commensurate with the requirements of time. Develop at least 50,000 plots a year and make the allotment on

cheap prices to poor people—rickshaw-pullers, scooter and taxi-drivers, cobblers, sweepers, washermen, etc. If you do not do it, they are going in anyway to find places and more unauthorised colonies or slums are going to develop. Lakhs of people are today remaining in unauthorised colonies; they must be approved, and the colonies improved. All these things have got to be done.

I would like to bring to his notice one more thing. He has made best efforts, but his efforts have not so far succeeded. That is about the DCM Chemicals. There is a virtual shortage of vanaspati in Delhi today. It is high time that the mills were opened with or without take-over. I believe in take-over; but with full satisfaction to the workers the mill should be opened.

Then there is no justification for the Ganesh Flour Mill to work much below the capacity when the people are suffering from such a serious shortage.

I would like to bring another case to his notice. It is about a lady aged about 20 years, who was married five months ago—Harvinder Kaur. She died in the Shahdara General Hospital. The allegations are that she died as a result of negligence; as a result of wrong use of medicine; as a result of some alleged, defective use of glucose. The matter requires a very thorough and prompt enquiry. All those who are guilty must be brought to book.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Say something about the Lt.-Governor.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I have said it already; you were away. Now, Delhi's employment comes from trade. Delhi is an important trading and distributing centre. Its character as an important distributing and trading centre must be maintained and the sales-tax structure must be kept at a proper level.

We have been asking for a dry port for long time. We must get a dry port at Delhi. I request the Home Minister to see to it. As I said, the undeveloped areas of Delhi and the unauthorised areas deserve prior treatment and the disparity which exists today between the developed areas of Delhi and the undeveloped areas of Delhi must be brought to an end.

The conditions at the Yamuna bridge are chaotic. A bridge was officially promised long ago but the construction work has not yet started. I request him to look into the matter. I am saying this because the Home Ministry is responsible for the administration of the Union territory of Delhi, as I said.

I would finally request him to have a fresh look at the administrative set-up, the political set-up, whatever it is, of Delhi today, with the multiplicity of authorities and agencies, both at the Central level and the local level, including the Central Ministry. I have to tell him all these things because there are so many Ministries dealing with it. The administrative set-up of Delhi looks like a hydra-headed monster today. It has so many heads but there is no effective co-ordinating head between them. Therefore, he must try to bring about a set up which is uniform and which reconciles the necessity for central control or supervision over Delhi which will also be in tune with the popular aspirations of the people. That is very necessary. It is high time that we did that. There are a number of other problems. We must have a look again at our transport policy. The present situation has somewhat improved but it is hopelessly inadequate. The transport services have to be improved. There are a number of problems in regard to water supply and drainage and these are pending consultations with neighbouring States. I should say that the hon. Minister has been kind and considerate to Delhi and I am sure he will look afresh into these problems and

help us in the solution as he has done before.

Finally the question of questions is: do we believe in democracy and do we care for it and defend it or should we let it be killed; whether we should labour and die for it or we should kill it. This House has made history, is making history and it will also make history in future. Everyone of us should introspect and think whether what we do will hamper production and start confusion, whether it will lead to greater price rise and inflation or whether it will do good to the country. If we do things which have the effect of hampering democracy and harming our country, will not our country go back by centuries? In such case, millions of people with tears in their eyes will never excuse us for what we have done to them.

श्री जगनाथ राव जोशी (शाकापुर)

अध्यक्ष महोदय गृह मंत्रालय की मानो पर सदन में विवाद हो रहा है और मेरे पूर्व के वक्ताओं ने लोकतंत्र पर बहुत जोर दिया है कि लोकतंत्र को इस देश के भंडार खतरा है और वह कैसे खतरा है यह भी उन्होंने बताया है। किन्तु मैं थोड़े बुनियादी सवाल करना चाहता हूँ और दीक्षित जी जरा ध्यान दे तो अच्छा होगा।

यह जो बड़ा पट्ट लगा है "न धर्मचक्र पर्वतचाय" यह हम सब को कुछ नियमों से बाधना है वह चाहे गृह मंत्री हो या कोई विरोध के सदस्य हों जब हम ने सदन में इसे लगाया है तो इस का मतलब यही है कि राजा का भी एक धर्म है, शासकों का भी शासन चलाने वालों का भी एक धर्म है और वह धर्म रेलिजन नहीं है। वह धर्म है कर्तव्य। भारतीय संस्कृति में धर्म का मतलब रेलोजन नहीं होता है रेलिजन का अर्थ है सम्प्रदाय और धर्म का अर्थ है कर्तव्य। धर्म का जो शासन है उस के लोकतांत्रिक पद्धति से होने की वजह से जिन्होंने लोक-मान्यता से यह शासन। है जिस लोकतंत्र

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

की बात अभी हमारे साथी भगत जी ने की मैं उस के बारे में कुछ सवाल करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले सत्ताईस सालों में लोकतंत्र की नींव उस की जड़े मजबूत करने की कोशिश इस शासन ने की है, लोकतंत्र का बुनियादी आधार है हर एक को विचार प्रकट करने की स्वाधीनता स्वतंत्रता खुली छूट उस विचार में कौन कितना सहमत है, कौन कितना विरोधी है यह सवाल नहीं क्या यहां यह खुली छूट है, और इस खुली छूट में मैं जनसब और कांग्रेस की बात भी नहीं करता 1969 में कांग्रेस दो घड़ों में बंट गई। किस आधार पर बंट गई इस का मवाल नहीं है, किन्तु बंट गई। कांग्रेस के बटने के बाद जो भी घटनाएँ हुईं क्या वह लोकतांत्रिक ढंग से हुईं अपने स्वयं के अध्यक्ष का कुत्ता फाड़ना यह लोकतंत्र है अपने ही पुराने आफिस पर जबरदस्ती कब्जा जमाना और बाद में कोर्ट में थप्पड़ खा कर दूर हट जाना यह लोकतंत्र है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य अपने मस्यौदा सभापति को निवाल देना कौन सा लोकतंत्र है ? बलराज मधोक को निकाल देना लोकतंत्र में बैठना है !

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अब इन को मधोक जी की बड़ी चिन्ता हो गई है ?

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : लोकतंत्र के ऊपर आप बहुत बोल रहे थे इसलिये मैं आप की बात बता रहा हूँ, अपनी नहीं (**अवधान**)

हो हल्ला करने में मेरी आवाज बन्द नहीं होगी, मैं आप से बहुत पुराना सदस्य हूँ राजनीति में कोई नया आदमी नहीं हूँ, 1930 से इसी क्षेत्र में काम कर रहा हूँ।

मैं बतला रहा था कि गुजरात में आप का शासन था, उस के नेता का चुनाव होना था, उस की गिनती दिल्ली के विदेश मंत्रालय होती है यह लोकतंत्र है इस तरह में तो कल कोई गरीब मंत्री कहेगा कि मेरा कमरा छोटा है, मेरी पत्नी की प्रगुति भी विदेश मंत्रालय के कमरे में हों क्या यह शिष्टाचार है ? इस लिये मैंने कहा है कि यह जो पट्ट लगाया है We are all governed by that duty. उस के अनुसार लेकिन आप अपनी पार्टी को कैसे चलाते हैं यह चित्र बतला रहा है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are we discussing their party or the Home Ministry?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAEYEE: They are discussing our party.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : I am discussing democracy in the context of democracy. I am citing certain instances wherein the roots of democracy have not been strengthened in this country during the last 27 years, have been destroyed by them.

AN HON. MEMBER: You have destroyed it.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: You have destroyed it. You have destroyed democracy in this country History will have to record that. History will not go down in the Time Capsule. It will be written on the hearts of the people of this country. If not today, tomorrow, people will come out and tear your faces. I warn you.

इस लिये मैं बतला रहा हूँ

We are all governed by certain principles.

लेकिन यह डेमोक्रेसी को स्टेशन करने वाली बात नहीं है, क्योंकि आज भी आर०एस०एस० के बारे में जो मत मुनता आ रहा है यह कोई नई बात नहीं है आज से नहीं 1925 से इस देश में आर०एस०एस० का संगठन चलता आया है और 50 सालों के बाद भी हमारी यह होम

मिनिस्ट्री सामने बैठी है—मैंने अनेकों बार इस से इन्फॉर्मेशन मागी—मैं 1967 से इस हाऊम का सदस्य हूँ, बार बार पूछता आया हूँ—रॉड आर० एस० एस० वायोलेस में इन्वोल्व करता है तो बताइये यू बिज हेंव टु सक्सटैन्सियेट योर चार्जिज। दुनिया के सामने इस तरह से झूठ बोलने से काम नहीं चलेगा। मैं तो आप को झूठा समझ ही रहा हूँ क्योंकि वेमनैस चार्जिज करना आप का धन्धा हो गया। जब काग्रम वर्किंग कमेटी अपना प्रस्ताव स्वीकार करती है।

RSS indulges in violence.

तो इसका क्या मतलब है ?

पिछले 25 सालों से नेकर अग्रेजों के जमाने से जो सगठन इस देश में चलता आया है वह आप की कृपा से नहीं चल रहा है। जो सगठन इस देश में आज भी मजबूती से खड़ा है, वह तुम्हारे लोगों के बलबूते पर नहीं खड़ा है। कहते हैं कि पाबन्दी लगाओ, आप ने तो पाबन्दी भी लगाई थी लेकिन क्या परिणाम निकला। यहाँ मैंने पूछा था कि ऐस कितने केसेज हैं, कौन पकड़े गये और क्या परिणाम निकला। मैंने यह भी पूछा था।

"Cases wherein Courts including High Courts and Supreme Court have held RSS guilty of believing in violence, fascism or not believing in parliamentary democracy."

होम मिनिस्ट्री जबाब देती है —

"The required information is not available with this Ministry nor are they aware of any published document containing this information."

लेकिन मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिये कहता हूँ—

There is a book 'RSS and Court verdicts'. There is a book. I will cite that.

आप के डिपार्टमेंट को इतना भी मालूम नहीं है, आप का डिपार्टमेंट क्या करता है, उसको क्यों मालूम नहीं है—यह छपी हुई किताब है, जहाँ जहाँ कोर्ट बडिक्ट आया है, इस किताब में उसका उल्लेख है—ग्रान्ध में 1955 में, पटना में 1961 में, बम्बई में 1962 में, इलाहाबाद में 1963 में, जोधपुर में 1964 में, दिल्ली में 1965 में, बंगलौर में 1966 में, चण्डीगढ़ में 1967 में, ग्रहमदाबाद में 1970 में, इलाहाबाद में 1971 में, डिस्ट्रिक्ट आफ देहरादून में 1967 में कोर्ट बडिक्ट्स आये, लेकिन आपकी होम मिनिस्ट्री कहती है कि हमको मालूम नहीं है

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोर्ट में क्यों जाना पड़ा ?

श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : आप जैम लोग कोर्ट में जाते हैं और थप्पड़ खाकर आते हैं, जिस तरह से 7 जन्तार-मन्तार रोड के मामले में हुआ उसी तरह से यहाँ भी हुआ हिन्दुस्थान में अभी भी न्याय बाकी है। लोगों को न्याय मिलने की आशा है। इसीलिये मैं यहाँ पर खड़ा होकर बोल रहा हूँ, आज लोग चौराहों पर आ रहे हैं और आपकी कग्नूतों को देख रहे हैं (व्यवधान) भारतीय संस्कृति कहती है कि महिलाओं के साथ झगड़ा नहीं करना चाहिये, यह पुरुष वर्ग हं। यहाँ काफी है, आप इनको सम्भालने की चिन्ता क्यों करती है।

यदि आप लोकतन्त्रात्मक पद्धति से कार्य करना चाहते हैं तो मैं आपसे माग करता हूँ—
Let there be a white paper.

इस तरह से आर० एस० एस० को, आनन्द मार्गियों को साथ जोड़ने का क्या मतलब है। किसी को कुछ पता नहीं है कि आर० एस० एस० क्या है, आनन्द मार्ग क्या है। यहाँ तक कि कोर्ट बडिक्ट्स का भी पता नहीं है।

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी:]

श्री ए० जी० खेर जो उत्तर प्रदेश में मिनिस्टर रहे हैं और बाद में प्रेसिडेंसी में स्पीकर बने, उन्होंने उन्हीं दिनों बताया था, कपूर कमीशन ने भी यह कहा—

"Having made a searching enquiry into the conspiracy to murder Mahatma Gandhi, the Kapur Commission categorically declared:

'An experienced administrator like Mr. R. N. Banerjee has stated that the RSS as such were not responsible for murder of Mahatma Gandhi, meaning thereby that one could not name the organisation as such as being responsible for that most diabolical crime, the murder of the apostle of peace....'

इस मदन में जब श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव ने इस प्रकार का आरोप लगाया तो मैंने उठ कर कहा था कि ऐसे नहीं चलेगा, इस को साबित करो। यदि आप ऐसे कहने जायेंगे तो हम बिल्कुल नहीं मानेंगे। श्री ए० जी० खेर ने जिनका मैंने अभी उल्लेख किया था—

"A. G. Kher, Minister of Local Self-Government in Uttar Pradesh and a staunch follower of Patel, responded to the criticism by asking why certain Congressmen opposed the RSS when members of Arya Samaj or the Jamat-ul-Ulema were eligible."

आगे वह कहते हैं—

"It cannot be that they were involved in Gandhi's murder for they were exonerated of that charge in a court of law. He continued by saying 'calling them Fascists, abusing and insulting them, and again and again repeating old charges does not serve any purpose, nor is it a Gandhian method....'"

यह ए० जी० खेर जी का कहना है। क्या आप कोई ऐसा उदाहरण दे सकते हैं? आर० एस० एस० कोई छिपा नहीं है, उसके बारे में किताब-पर-किताब हैं। मबान

यह है कि इस देश के अन्दर किसी को संगठन बनाने का अधिकार है या नहीं है? आर० एस० एस० हिन्दुओं का संगठन है, क्या सरकार हिन्दुओं का विचार नहीं करती, क्या सरकार ने आर्टिकल 25 में हिन्दुओं का डिस्क्रिप्शन नहीं दिया है, सिख उसमें आते हैं, जैन उसमें आते हैं, क्या हिन्दू कोड आपने नहीं बनाया? हर एक को संगठन बनाने का इस देश में अधिकार है, देशभक्ति के आधार पर चरित्र निर्माण करने का हर एक को अधिकार है। लेकिन हम तरह में लगातार गलत सलत बोलते रहना—

This is the worst form of fascism in this world.

क्योंकि हम इतने विदेशी बन गये हैं कि अगर हमको गाली भी देनी हो तो स्वदेशी में देनी नहीं आती। कोई कहता है ये नाज़ी है, कोई कहता है फासिस्ट है, कोई कहता है—कम्यूनिस्ट है, कोई कहता है—फलाने है और जो गांधी जी का नाम लेते हैं, वे कहते हैं कि हम यगर्टक है। कोई अच्छी बात कहते हैं तो वह भी बाहर की और बुरी बात कहते हैं तो वह भी बाहर की, हिन्दुस्तान में कोई विकास करना चाहे तो वह भी नहीं कर सकते।

Do you know what is fascism

1967 से लेकर आज तक सवाल करता आया है, लेकिन उत्तर नहीं आता। फिर भी बार बार यहाँ आरोप लगाते जाना—यह फासिज्म है और इसलिये है कि आपके पास अधिकार है। आप चाहें तो मेरी आवाज बन्द कर सकते हैं, आप चाहे तो मुझको पकड़ कर जेल में बन्द कर सकते हैं, झूठे आरोप लग सकते हैं।

नागरवाला मर गये, लेकिन उन्होंने
बेरे पास एक बिट्ठी लिख कर भेजी थी,
उस बिट्ठी को मैंने सदन में पढ़ कर सुनाया
था। उस ने कहा था—

"Why do you catch the tail of the
bull and not its horn?"

मैंने चाव्हग जा से पूछा

"Mr. Nagarwala considers himself to
be tail in the drama. Who is the
horn?"

क्या हुआ, कोई जवाब आया—

This is fascism

इस सदन में बैठने के बाद
भी 60 लाख रुपये का खपला होता है,
घुटाला होता है, गड़बड़ होती है, लेकिन पता
नहीं चलता— This is fascism
अधिकार के मद में, अधिका की मस्ती
में दूसरों का मुंह दबाना, बन्द करना—
This is the worst type of fascism.

लेकिन मैं बानाना चाहता हूँ—यह भारत
की भूमि है—न हिटलर की न मुसोलिनी की।
इस भूमि ने पावित्र्य, पराक्रम और पुरुषार्थ
भरा है। कि यहाँ दस नब्बे रावण हुआ,
लेकिन उसको भी समाप्त करने वाले राम
इसी भूमि में पैदा हुए। दुनिया को दानवता
को घोर ले जाने वाला कंस इसी भूमि में पैदा
हुआ, लेकिन उसको भी सीधा करने वाला
कृष्ण इसी भूमि में पैदा हुए। यह भूमि
पुरुषार्थ, पराक्रम और चारित्र्य से भरी पड़ी
है। इसी लिये गांधी जी की हत्या के आरोप
में 80 हजार लोगों को बन्द करने के बाद भी
आप उनका कुछ न सिगाड़ सके, उस घटना
के 27 साल बाद भी आप इस तरह की बातें
कर रहे हैं— आप को शम आनी चाहिये।
..... (व्यवधान) आप हुंस रहे हैं।

जो जेल में जाते हैं, जिनको हल करना पड़ता
है, वे उसको जानते हैं, 80 हजार लोगों को
पकड़ कर भी आप आरोप साबित नहीं कर
पाये, लेकिन उसके बाद भी यहाँ पर बोलते
जाये—यह फासिज्म नहीं है तो क्या है ?
जो आज हम रहे हैं उन को कल रोना पड़ेगा,
मैं यह उगोतिष के नामे भविष्यवाणी नहीं कर
रहा हूँ, लेकिन जनता आपको गधे पर बैठा कर
हजामत करके साबरमती में ले जानकर डुबो
देगी। यह दिन मत भूने (व्यवधान)

श्री बृट्टा सिंह (रोड) : उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इन्होंने
कहा है कि सबकी हजामत करेंगे, मैं इस
पर आबंजेशन करता हूँ।

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जेसो : सबसे जादा
गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी का नाम समग्र भारता-
वर्ष में यदि किसी ने पढ़ाया है तो संघ ने
पढ़ाया है। मैं जब पढ़ाव में घूमा, तब मैंने
बतलाया कि जब मैं मघ में गया तो मैंने
राणा प्रताप का नाम सुना, मैंने गुरु गोविन्द
सिंह जी का नाम सुना, मैंने बीर बन्दा बैरागी
का नाम सुना तो जितना मेरे मन में प्यार है,
जितना मेरे मन में आदर गुरु गोविन्द सिंह जी
के लिए उतना मैं समझता हूँ शायद किसी में हो।
जिन्होंने देश के लिए कुर्बानी दी ऐसे बीरवर के
उदाहरण सामने रखे जाते हैं तो मैं उस ढंग से
नहीं बोला हूँ, आप मुझे गलत न समझे।
मैं यह कह रहा था कि लोकतन्त्र का मतलब
यह है कि आप विरोध कर सकते हैं, आप
असहमति प्रकट कर सकते हैं किन्तु लगातार
झूठे आरोप और बह आरोप भी प्रस्ताव में
पास करके रखना और आर० एस० एस०

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

तथा आनन्दमार्ग को एक साथ जोड़ दिया इसका मतलब क्या है? इसका मतलब यह है कि गृह मंत्रालय का कारबार चलाने की क्षमता आप में रही नहीं।

जहाँ तक सीमा विवाद का प्रश्न है उसके सम्बन्ध में दोषित जो से मेरी बात हुई, मेरी और प्रो० दण्डवते जी को दोषित जो से बात हुई लेकिन उसका इसमें उल्लेख तक नहीं है। हमने माग की थी कि 26 जनवरी के पहले सीमा विवाद हल हो जाये लेकिन उसका इसमें उल्लेख तक नहीं है। कितने एजिटेशन हुए, मकान जनें, दुकानें जली, कितनी जाने गई, क्या वह एजिटेशन नहीं थे लेकिन हममें उल्लेख तक नहीं है। इसलिए क्या यह कप्लोट डाकूमेन्ट है? महाराष्ट्र में एजिटेशन हुए, मैसूर में एजिटेशन हुआ लेकिन समा विवाद हल न करने वाला सरकार उसको भूल गई। हम तो माग कर रहे थे कि 26 जनवरी के पहले इस विवाद को हल किया जाये। समीक्षा समाधान होगा, ऐसा हल निकलेगा नहीं लेकिन जो भी हल हो वह जल्दी निकले। किसी न किसी को उससे असन्तोष जरूर होगा किन्तु वह असन्तोष एक बार हो होगा, बार बार नहीं होगा। इसलिए जहाँ तक सीमा-विवाद का सवाल है, जितनी जल्दी यह हो उतना ही अच्छा है।

फारेनर्स के बारे में जिक्र किया गया। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता फादर फेरर को, महाराष्ट्र में उनकी गतिविधियाँ ठीक नहीं ?

यह बता कर जब आध्र भेजा गया तो आध्र में भी उनको अरेस्ट किया है। उसी समय मैंने हाउस में पूछा था क्या केन्द्र शासित कोई नीति है या नहीं विदेशों के बारे में ? पहले महाराष्ट्र सरकार उनको भेजती है यह कहकर कि उनकी गतिविधियाँ ठीक नहीं हैं तो आध्र सरकार ले लेती है। तो आपकी कोई नीति नहीं है। कोई तो एक नीति होनी चाहिए। देश का कोई चित्र, कोई लक्ष्य आपके सामने है या नहीं ? या ऐसे ही चलेगा। अब मिजोरम की कुछ बात आई, कभी नागालैंड की बात आती है और कभी मेघालय की बात आती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता आप राज्य शासन क्या चलाते हैं। यूनियन टेरिटरी में दादरा नागर हवेली का उल्लेख है, वहाँ से जन-प्रतिनिधि भी आकर बैठता है। 1954 में गोवा का एन डिसमा दादरा नागर हवेली मुक्त हुआ लेकिन वह गोवा में है, न गुजरात में है और न महाराष्ट्र में है। केन्द्र शासित हो गया। आखिर कौन सा तरीका है राज्य चलाने का? राज्य शासन चलाने के लिए 1955 में आपने कमिशन क्यों बिठाया जब बड़े राज्य आये, ए बी सी डी को ए क्यों किया? वह क्यों चल रहा है? कोई तो राशन होना चाहिए। दादरा नागर हवेली आया क्यों रहे? बाकी छोटे-छोटे हिस्से भ्रमण क्यों रहे? हम राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता की बात करते हैं लेकिन जो हमारे पूर्वोत्तर प्रदेश है उनको हमने पिछले 27 वर्षों एकात्मता के तथ्य जोड़ने की कौन सी कोशिश की।

आज मेरे मित्र ने बलात्कार के उदाहरण दिए, न केवल यह सदन बल्कि पूरा देश एजिटेटेड है। एक छोटे से हिस्से में ऐसा होता जाये, जैसा

कि माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय ने विचार दिये-बं, इसी भावना यहाँ पर होती जाये और उस पर शासन विचार न करे, यह अच्छा नहीं है। राष्ट्रीय एकात्मता वा मतलब होता है कि देश देह है और राष्ट्र आत्मा होती है। सांस्कृतिक विचारधारा एक होती है। अलग अलग आँखे होने के बाद भी हम एक ही देखते हैं। तो समग्र भारतवर्ष में एक विचारधारा के आधार पर सभी को खड़ा करने में हम असफल रहे हैं। केन्द्रीय गृह मन्त्रालय के अधीन कितनी बातें आती हैं, शांति भूषण जी चले गए। वं हमेशा अपसरों के खिलाफ बहुत चोलते हैं। जब दिल्ली का सवाल आता है, जो म्युनिसिपल कमिशनर है जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा प्रस्ताव पास दिया जाता है लेकिन वह रद्दी की टोहरी के फोनों के लायक हो जाता है तो आखिर आप तहा पर बैठ कर करते क्या हैं, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। जो ब्यूरोक्रेट्स हैं उनको आप मजबूत करने की कोशिश करे क्योंकि वहाँ भारतीय जन संघ के हाथ में है, यह कहना उचित है? नौकरशाही की अगर कहीं गलती है तो उनको आप ठीक करें। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ विवहंटिंग, विनॉफिकेशन और मेलाइनिंग, यह जो सब चलता है इसका नाम लोकतन्त्र नहीं है। एक बार आपने पाबन्दी लगाई, फिर आप लगा सकते हैं क्योंकि आप फासिस्ट गवर्नमेंट हैं लेकिन भारत माता ने जिसको जन्म दिया है वह ऐसी गलत धारणा और ऐसे क्रूर दमन से हटेंगे नहीं बल्कि भारतीय जनता के विचार ऊपर आयेगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have been requested to convey to the Congress members that they should not take more than ten minutes each.

Shri R. S. Pandey.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगाँव) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मन्त्रालय के अनुदान का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। आंतरिक शांति और सुरक्षा का निर्वाह बीकित जी के नेतृत्व में मंत्रालय जिस कुशलता, श्रौचित्य और योग्यता के साथ कर रहा है उसके लिए मैं बधाई देता हूँ। मुझे यह कहने में गर्व भी होता है कि बीकित जी के साथ मुझे उनके नेतृत्व में काम करने का अवसर मिला पिछले तीस वर्षों में और मैं उनकी सादगी, चरित्र, कर्म-निष्ठा तथा सपस्या को जानता हूँ। नेतृत्व की पावता जितनी उनमें है उसको भी मैं जानता हूँ। आज जिन परिस्थितियों के साथ उन्हें गृह मन्त्रालय का संचालन करना पड़ रहा है, मुझे अहसास है कि कितनी कठिनाइयों से वे गुजर रहे होंगे।

जोशी जी ने अभी आर एस एस की सफाई की और कहा कि गांधी जी के मर्डर के सन्दर्भ में 80 हजार लोगों को जेल में बन्द कर दिया गया और अन्त में सिद्ध नहीं हुआ कि गांधी जी के मर्डर में आर एस एस का हाथ था। एक संस्था 80 हजार ही नहीं, 1-2 लाख सदस्य भी हो सकते हैं लेकिन जो कुकृत्य, क्रूरकर्म और हत्या जिस किसी एक आदमी ने की वह एक आदमी नहीं था, वह एक विचारधारा थी जिसमें अखण्ड भारत की परिकल्पना थी, जिसमें मुसलमानों के प्रति एक घृणा का भाव था, जिसमें सम्प्रदायवाद की भावना थी- और इस विचारधारा के सम्बन्ध का जो

[श्री राम सहाय पांडे]

प्रतीक था उसने रिवाज़र उठाया और शांति के पुजारी बापू को गोली मार दी। (अध्यात्म) हम 80 हजार लोगों को बच नहीं देते, अगर आर० एस० एस० अदालत से बच गई तो बच गई, यह दूसरी बात है लेकिन आज जो सर फूट रहा है जनसब का और जैसा कि बाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि एकस्ट्रा कास्टीट्यूशनल मीन्स के माध्यम से हम क्रान्ति करेंगे और अगर हमारी बात नहीं सुनी जायेगी तो एक पैरलल आल इंडिया रेडियो जैसा साधन हम तैयार करेंगे अतः तक पहुँचने के लिए—यह सब क्या है? मैं फासिज्म के अर्थ में नहीं जानना चाहता, मैं यह भी नहीं कहना चाहता ने कितने गम्भीर है इस बात को कहने में, लेकिन एक बात उन्होंने कही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह स्वर लोकतन्त्रवादी है और क्या हममें शांति निहित है? क्या एकता और समता इसमें है? क्या लोकतन्त्र की पूजा, उपासना और साधना है इसमें? कदाचित् नहीं है। इस में विद्रोह के स्वर हैं, भाव हैं। और इसी तरह हमारे दक्षिण का एक प्रदेश जिस ने व्हाइट पेपर फौर ग्रेटर अटोनामी की डिमान्ड की है और कहा है कि सिर्फ़ ऐक्सटर्नल मैटर और डिफेन्स में केन्द्र के साथ सम्बद्ध रहना चाहते हैं, बाकी के बारे में हम स्वतंत्रता चाहते हैं। यह स्वर क्या है? यह एक सेरेंशन का स्वर है। इस का एक इतिहास अमरीका से लिकन के समय हुआ था, उस को मौत के घाट उतार दिया गया था। यह स्वर क्या है?

आज लोकतन्त्र में जो सब से बड़ी बातें हैं। एक तो यह है कि लोकतन्त्र में विरोधी

बल को हम सत्ता का उत्तराधिकारी मानते हैं। सत्ता किसी के पास शास्वत नहीं रह सकती अगर लोकतन्त्र है तो। और लोकतन्त्र है। दुनिया के सब लोगों ने एक स्वर से इस बात को सराहा है कि हम गरीब होते हुए भी, हमारे कास्टीट्यूट्स, अनता पड़ी लिखी न होते हुए भी इस भाव को इस व्यवस्था और परिभाषा के परिवेश में आ कर यह जानती है कि वोट किस को जाना है। जिस समय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने यह कहा कि हम को स्टेबिल सरकार की आवश्यकता है क्योंकि हम को बाहर से खतरा है, हम को कुशल प्रशासन और बहुमत की आवश्यकता है तो अनता ने उन को बहुमत दिया और 5, 6 इलेक्शन्स में परिचय दिया कि लोकतन्त्र ही आचरण में कितने हम सफल है।

दूसरे ज़रा लोकतन्त्र की छाया के अन्तर्गत उत्तराधिकार का अधिकार विरोधी दल को है वहाँ मैं यह भी कहता हूँ कि मतभेद का भी आधार है। बर्टेन्ड रसल ने एक जगह कहा है कि लोकतन्त्र की सबसे बड़ी देन यह है कि हम मतभेद का आधार करते हैं, अगर रचनात्मक हैं। अगर विद्रोह के स्वर है, लोकतन्त्र की मर्यादा को बिगड़ने की प्रवृत्ति है तो हम इसे उस मतभेद का आधार करेंगे आज इस देश में जिन परिस्थितियों से देश को गुजरना पड़ रहा है, गृह मंत्री जी को गुजरना पड़ रहा है वह हम सभी जानते हैं। भूख, अभाव कीमतों का बढ़ना, बेकारी, अशान्ति, असन्तोष, आन्दोलन, बेरोजगारी, हड़तालें, भारत बंद, अगन्गी, विरोधियों का अलोकतन्त्र आचरण, विधायियों को भड़काना और ऐस्ट्रा कास्टीट्यूशनल मीन्स के माध्यम

से काइल करना। यह सब स्वर लोकतंत्रवाद के विरोध में जाते हैं।

हम तो आप को यह अवसर देने को तैयार हैं कि जनता अगर आप के पक्ष में हो आप इतर बैठिये। यह जनता के ऊपर छोड़ दीजिये। लेकिन अभी जिस को जनता ने दायित्व दिया है उन के काम में प्रडगान डालिये, और डालिये तो रचनात्मक डालिये। बिद्रोह का आचरण ठीक आचरण नहीं है।

एक बात उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं कहूँ कि हमारा एक भूगोल है सार में "उस भूगोल के उस ओर, देश की सीमा के उस ओर अगर कोई बिद्रोह करता है हम उस को क्या कहते हैं? तो देश के उस तरफ करने वाले बिद्रोह को जब हम गद्दार कहते हैं तो आंतरिक सुरक्षा और शान्ति भंग करने वाले को हम क्या कहेंगे? मैं गद्दार नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि बड़ा सक्त शब्द है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि किस समय भूख हो, जिस समय चीजों का अभाव हो, कुछ प्राकृतिक कारण हों, जहाँ बनेक मार्केट हो, जहाँ अष्टाचार हो रहा हो, जहाँ मिलावट हो रही हो, आज विरोधी दल अगर कहते कि हम साथ देगे और हम मिल कर इस देश की समस्या के समाधान के लिये। नब्बे से कक्षा मिला कर इस आंतरिक व्यवस्था में आंतरिक शासन की कुशलता में आगे बढ़ने में अगर यह हमारा साथ देते तो हम इस का स्वागत करते। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि बहुत ही गंभीर बात है। यह जो गुजरात में हुआ, एक बनी बनायी असेम्बली का, एक समिति का निर्माण हुआ और एल० एल० ज० को इंडिस्ट्रियल करना, उन को धमकाना

उन का मुँडन करना सबे पर बिठा कर जूस निकालना, यह सब के सब अशोकतंत्रीय प्रक्रिया छिड़ोड़ापन है। यह शोभा नहीं देता।

सब से पहली बात यह है कि सच चीजों का अभाव है, लेकिन यह कौन लोग ये जो बम्बई की गोदी में सरे हुए अनाज के जहाज जो आस्ट्रेलिया से आये थे हड़ताल किस ने करायी थी? चिनी चीन क्रान्ति की कल्पना के नीचे यह सब हो रहा था। कौन ये लोकमैन को प्रोवोक करने वाले लोग कि हड़ताल कर दो जब कि गेहूँ सहाराष्ट्र को जा रहा था। यह क्या बात है? यह कौन सी बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आंतरिक सुरक्षा के लिए यह सब से बड़ी घातक बात है। जब अनाज की कमी हो और अनाज बाहर से मंगा रहे, हो, अनाज आ गया हो, उस की अनजोडिंग के लिए हड़ताल करे, यह ठीक नहीं है। आज हमें प्रधान मंत्री के कल के शब्द याद आते हैं जब उन्होंने कहा :

"I am going out of India with a heavy heart. There are many problems. I should be here."

लेकिन दुनिया के अन्तराष्ट्रीय मामलों से कुछ ऐसे सम्बन्ध हैं कि हम तो जाना पड़ रहा है। प्रधान मंत्री का बाहर चार दिन के लिए जाना भरे हुए हृदय से यह संकेत करता है कि किजनी चिंता उन को होगी।

इस लिए हम कहते हैं कि चाहे करप्शन हों, जो कि है कोई इस से इन्कार नहीं करता, चाहे मिलावट हो, बनेक मार्केट हो, धन का संकट हो रहा है, गरीब और गरीब होता जा रहा है, अमीर और अमीर होता जा रहा है, इन राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं के लिए सारेण मित्रों

[श्री राम माधव पान्से]

कर इस सदन में काम करे। आप बैठें या हम बैठें इस से फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा। लोकतंत्र में आप का भी अदर है, जनता जिस को चाहे वह शासन करे। लेकिन आज जो मार्गानय ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने कुछ इडिजिनेअल फैसले कर जो गैरमेट के कैरेक्टर अमेसिनेशन की बात की कि बो रैप्टेन ने किस को रेप कर दिया। इस का क्या प्रूफ है। लेकिन मालूम होता है कि बड़ा भारी अत्याचार होता जा रहा है, जब कि कोई प्रूफ नहीं है। एक चिट्ठी निज बो किर्न रेक्रेस पर, वह बात सदन के लिए शोभा की बात नहीं है।

अन्य में मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। इस नाजुक मोर्चे पर जब कि चीजों की कमी है, उपभोक्ता त्राहि-त्राहिक रहा है, 20, 25 आदमी गन्कोज में अइन्ड्रेशन की बजह से मर गये हमारी गर्बन शर्म में झुक जाती है, उन बेचारों में क्या कर किया था जो मरे। ऐसे लोग जो अइन्ड्रेशन में इनवाल्ड है उन को कम से कम कंपिटल पनिशमेंट हाना चाहिए।

हरिजन सैल के बारे में कहा था कि उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए प्रधान मंत्री ने मुख्य मंत्री के नीचे एक सैल बनायी है। उस को अधिक से अधिक कड़ाई के साथ कार्य करने के लिए आग्रह किया जाये।

साम्प्रदायिक पार्टियों पर कड़ी निगाह रखी जाये। चाहे कंटेनर वह बच जाय, लेकिन दामन पर खून के छीटे लगे हुए हैं। यह बात मैं कह सकता हूँ आर०एस०एम० के लिए, शिव सेना के लिए, मुस्लिम लीग के लिए, जितनी भी साम्प्रदायिक सत्स्थाप हैं इन सब के दामन खून में रंगे हुए हैं।

विद्यार्थियों का अधिक सुविधाये मिलनी चाहिये। यह एक ऐसा समुदाय है जो अधिक सुविधा की पावता रखता है। शिक्षण

व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। सैरेशन के ऊपर आप को चेतना और जागरूकता के साथ ब्याल करना चाहिए, और स्वतंत्र आकाशवाणी तथा एबस्ट्रैक्ट कास्टीट्यूशनल मीन्स वे जो स्वर उभर रहे हैं जहाँ इन तरफभ्रष्टे प्रहरी की तरह आप को देखना चाहिए और लोकतंत्र की रक्षा करनी चाहिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्रालय की अनुदानों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री इसहाक सभलो (अमरोहा) डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, होम मिनिस्ट्री का यह साल नाकामियों का साल कहा जा सकता है। इस साल में होम मिनिस्ट्री को जितनी नाकामी का मुह देखना पड़ा, शायद किसी और को उतनी नाकामी नहीं हुई है। आपने मुलायमा फरम या होगा कि यह नाकामियाँ बहुत कुछ इन के अपने हाथों की पैदा की हुई हैं। क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि गुजरात के अन्दर जो कुछ हुआ, बिहार के अन्दर जो कुछ हो रहा है, जहाँ लोगों को, नव-मुक्तों को, विद्यार्थियों को एक्सप्लायट करने का मौका मिलता है, वहाँ यह सरकार और यह कांग्रेस खुद यह माफ़ा देती है। क्यों नहीं होम मिनिस्ट्री कह देती है उन मिनिस्ट्रो से, जिन के खिलाफ कमिशन के चार्ज लगे हुए हैं, कि हट जाओ और वे नहीं हटते हैं तो होम मिनिस्ट्री का यह फर्ज है कि वह उन पर एक्शन ले, उन को हटाए, लेकिन इसके बजाय उन को प्रोटेस्ट किया जाता है और उस प्रोटेस्ट के कारण रिएक्शनरिज को मौका मिलता है सिखी साखी पब्लिक को साथ लेकर, नौजवानों को साथ ले कर क्रस्ट एडमिस्ट्रेशन पर हमला करे। इस से यह डेमोक्रेसी की बडों को भी खोदते हैं। अफसोस है कि दीक्षित जी यहाँ मौजूद नहीं हैं और पांडे जी की जगह से अपनी तारीफ सुनकर वे चले गये। मुझे तो ताजुब है कि इस होम मिनिस्ट्री की धाँधों के नीचे जो कुछ हुआ है, उन की चन्द विधानों भी हालात को समझाने को बहुत काफी हैं।

पिछले दो तीन वर्षों में हम ने महसूस किया था कि हरिजनों पर जो हमें हो रहे हैं, उन से सबक लेकर होम मिनिस्ट्री कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाएगी कि आयन्दा हरिजनों पर भ्रष्टाचार न हो सके, लेकिन डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, हरिजनों पर भ्रष्टाचारों का एक सिलसिला जारी है। जिस स्टेट के दीक्षित जी आते हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश से, वहां क्या नहीं हो रहा है। जब हम इन सवाल को उठाते हैं, तो जवाब मिल जाता है कि क्या किया जाए। कहीं पर मजिस्ट्रेट इन्वारी करा दी और अगर बड़ी भारी महूरबानी हो गई, तो जुडिशियल इन्वारी करा दी? क्या इस तरह से इन चर्जों से निपटा जा सकता है? आप को मालूम है कि पिछले दिनों जिला बांदा के एक गांव पर, हरिजनों के घरों पर हमला किया गया था और उनको कितना नुकसान पहुंचाया गया था। सरकार ने हरिजनों की जिम्मेवारी अपने ऊपर ली है, हरिजनों और माइनोरिटीज की हिफाजत की जिम्मेवारी अपने जिम्मे रखी है और इस के लिए बड़े बड़े एलान किए जाते हैं, लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि बांदा में जो कुछ हुआ, अफसोस है कि पाण्डे जी दीक्षित जी की तारीफ करके चले गये, मैं जाना चाहूंगा।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : मैं कहा पर हूं।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : मुकिया। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि होम मिनिस्ट्री ने इस के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं? आज दीक्षित जी कमेटी में बैठ कर कह देते हैं कि इस से ज्यादा क्या किया जा सकता है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं बांदा के बारे में कह रहा हूं कि वहां के एक गांव में हरिजनों पर भ्रष्टाचार हुए, तो दीक्षित जी से बहुत जूबियर उत्तर प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर, श्री हेमवती बहुबुणा ने काबले तारीफ कदम उठाया। उन्होंने सारे बाने का वहां से तबादला कर दिया।

एक जूनियर मिनिस्टर यह कर सकता है लेकिन दीक्षित जी कहते हैं कि क्या किया जाए।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : दीक्षित जी ने कहा था करने के लिए।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : गलत कहते हैं। आप जरा इस पर गौर फरमाए, खाली एक जगह का बात नहीं है। कानपुर में यह हुआ, देवरिया में हुआ और कई दूसरी जगहों पर हुआ। आप एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की बात कह रहे हैं और उसकी तारीफ कर रहे हैं। आप जरा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को देखें। इसी दिल्ली के अन्दर डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, दिन रात इन्सानों के उठाने के वाक्यात होते हैं। क्या आप को याद नहीं है कि राकेश खन्ना, एक नौजवान को जून, 1973 में गायब कर दिया था। मैं चाहूंगा कि मिर्धा जी, जोकि बहुत ममता-दार, शरीफ और दर्दमन्द इन्सान हैं, जरा नोट करे कि राकेश खन्ना को, जिसके बाप इसी लोक सभा में काम करते हैं, गायब कर दिया जाता है जून 1973 को और जून 1974 आने वाला है। उस का पता नहीं क्या पुलिस इतनी निकम्मी हो गई है कि वह पता नहीं चला सकती। अगर पुलिस निकम्मी है, तो मैं कहूंगा कि सी० बी० आई० के सुपुर्द इस केस को किया जाये, सी० बी० आई० से आप इन्वारी कराइये। उसके लिए कहा जाए कि सी० बी० आई० तो बड़े बड़े मामलात की इन्वारी करती है, वह तो 50 करोड़ 60 करोड़ वाले मामलो की जांच करता है लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि इन्सानो की जिन्दगी, इंसान लाइफ की कीमत तो उससे ज्यादा हो सकती है। क्यों नहीं आप ने इस बारे में कदम उठाया है?

सी० बी० आई० की बात आई तो एक बात और अर्ज कर दूँ। यह रिपोर्ट मेरे हाथ में है। इस में कहा गया है कि सी० बी० आई० जिस के ऊपर बड़ी ग्रहण जिम्मेदारी डाली जाती है और बं काम भी करते हैं, लेकिन उन

श्री० इसहाक सभनी०

लोगों की आज हालत क्या है। होम मिनि-स्ट्री ने उन लोगों के रहने के लिए क्वार्टर तक का इन्तजाम नहीं किया है। क्या काम लेगे आप ऐसे लोगों से जो इस तरह के क्रूट एनीमेटम के खिलाफ इन्वायरी करते हैं, जाच करते हैं और उनके लिए यह भी — इन्तजाम न हो कि वह रात को सिर छिपा कर कहीं सो सके। मैं आप की इस तरफ तबज्जा दिलाना चाहूंगा कि खाली यह कह कर काम नहीं चल सकता है कि सूबों की सरकारें इस सब जेन्ट की मालिक हैं और व इस पर और गौर करेंगी। जैसा मैंने अभी भर्ज किया कि सरकार की यह जिम्मेदारी है कि उन्होंने हरिजनों और माइग्रेटिज के बारे में जिम्मेदारी ली है। आज क्या हालत है। इस साल में, डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जितने फसाद हुये, जितने कम्युनल रायट्स हुए, करीब करीब वही टेक्नीक है जो कि ग्राम० एस० एस० की टक्की होती है। दुकानों पर निशान लगाने की और फिर उन को जलाना, मकानों को लूटना और फिर पुलिस के जरिये उन्हीं लूट हुये घर जले हुए लोगों को गिरफ्तार करना और आप सुन कर ताज्जुब करेंगे, अभी हाल ही में गुजरात में वहां पर तो अभी प्रेसीडेंट कूल है गुजरात में कई जगह फसाद हुये। बोरमद एक छोटा सा कम्बा है, वहां पर तो यह किया गया कि बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों के मकानों पर चढ़ कर के छोट गरीब मुलमानों के घरों में गोली चलाकर लोगों को मारा गया, जखमी किया गया, लेकिन हालत यह है कि चाहे कितना कत्लेआम हो जाए गारतद्वारी हो जाए चाहे कितनी तबाही हो जाए, हमारी हाम मिनिस्ट्री वहां के किसी बड़े अफसर, वहां किसी पुलिस अफसर और वहां जिले के जिम्मेदार अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कोई एक्शन नहीं लेती है।

नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन कौंसिल के फैमलों का कितनी बार यहां इस सदन में हवा ना दिया जा चुका है। हमारे साथी सरजू पांडे जी,

एस० एम० बनर्जी साहब और दूसरे साथियों ने कई मंस्ता याद दिलाया है कि नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन कान्फेस ने अपने फैमलों में यह डेकलेयर किया था, एलान किया था कि जहां कहीं फसादात होंगे, वहां के जिलों के अधिकारियों को उनके लिए रेस्पोसिबिल करार दिया जायगा। मैं मानूँ करना चाहता हूँ बड़े भदब के साथ, मिर्चा स हब भी इस को नोट करे और जरा मेहरबानी करके बतलाएं कि जहां फसादात हुये हैं वहां कितनी जगह जिला अधिकारियों के एग्जैस्ट एक्शन लिया गया। जवाब मिलेगा, एक नहीं, हा, अगर कहीं कहीं किसी पर लिया भी होगा, यकीनी नहीं, तो किसी कास्टबिन का ट्रांसफर हो गया होगा। इससे ज्यादा नहीं। जो जिला अधिकारी हैं, उस को हाथ नहीं लगा सकते हैं। हाथ लगाये कैम, कास दीक्षित जी यहां मौजूद होते, दीक्षित जी ने मुझ से फरमाया था, निहायत अफसोस के साथ मुझे कोट करना पड़ता है, मुझ से उन्होंने फरमाया था कि नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन कौंसिल के फैमलों में यह खामी है कि जो कसूरवार हो जिला अधिकारी और जो कसूरवार न हो, दोनों को एक ही लाठ से हाक दिया गया, दोनों के खिलाफ एक्शन लेने के लिए कहा गया है। मैं कहूंगा उन्होंने नेशनल इंटेग्रेशन कान्फेस में बिल्कुल सही किया। उन्होंने एक ही लाठी से नहीं हाका। दीक्षित जी, सारे क्रूट अफमरो को बचाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए उन्होंने अपनी थिंकिंग यह बनाई है। जरा गौर फरमाइए कि जहां फसाद होता है, वो हाल में से एक हाल तो होगा ही। या तो वहां के अफसर इतने निकम्मे हैं कि वहां पर फसाद हो गये। क्या कर रही थी उनकी इंटेलीजेंस, क्या कर रही थी उनकी सी० आई० डी० ? वहां पर फसाद हो गए तब या तो वह मुजर्रमाना खामोशी अखत्यार किए हुए थी या इस पर उनकी साजिश थी और तब फसाद हुए, व

उनके निकम्मेपन की वजह से या खामोशी और शिरकत जो उनकी उस में थी उसकी वजह से हुए। इनके सिवा तीसरी कोई वजह नहीं हो सकती है। जो भी वजह है यकीनन उन अफसरों के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाना चाहिए जो इसके लिए जिम्मेवार थे। लेकिन अफसोस के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि हमारा तर्जुमा यह बताता है कि जहा कहीं फसादात हुए, जहा कहीं गोलिया चली और लोगों का खून किया गया, मजदूरों को मारा गया, वहा के पुलिस अफसरों को कुछ तरफ़ कया बी गई है। बजाय इसके कि उनको मजाए बी जाती, उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाता उनको और तरफ़ कया बी गई। यू० पी० की कितनी मिसालें मैं आपकी खिदमत में पेश कर सकता हूँ। इस तरह के कुराट अफसरों को जो पहले ही डी०एस०पी० थे उनको एम० पी० बनाया गया, जो एस०पी० थे उनको एम० एस०पी० बनाया गया और जो एम० एस०पी० थे उन को डी० आई० जी० बनाया गया। मैं नाम लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ। नामों की एक लम्बी लिस्ट मेरे पास है। मिर्चा जी जब हुकम दिये तब मैं उनको पेश कर दूंगा।

14.00 हाबर्स

यहा पर एलान किया गया था कि माई-नोरिटि की हिफाजत के लिए कदम उठाए जाएंगे। उनको मुलाजिमती में प्रापर रिब्रिजेशन दिया जाएगा, उनके साथ नाइसाफी हो मके इसके लिए खुद प्राइम मिनिस्टर न वादा यहा किया था। लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि जय मे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने होम डिपार्टमेंट छोडा उन वादों को भुला दिया गया है। जो कुछ लिखा हुआ भी था उसको भी मिटा दिया गया है। मैं मानता हूँ कि हर तरफ बेरोजगारी है, लोगों में बेचैनी है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि मेरे हिन्दु बोस्ट चाहें सिफारिश करते हैं और कौमिश करते हैं कि मुसलमान नौजवानों को नौकरिया मिलें लेकिन क्या यह हकीकत नहीं है कि उनको मुसलमान होने के नाते

नौकरियों में नहीं लिया जाता है, मुसलमान होने के नाते उन के साथ डिसक्रिमिनेशन किया जाता है ?

आप तबज्जह बे मेरी इस बात पर। उर्दू के बारे में कितने ही वादे किए गए आज तक लेकिन आज बे वादे कहा पर है ? यहा पर भी वादे किए गए हैं लेकिन उनको पूरा नहीं किया गया है। मैंने खुद लिख कर भेजा था कि मुझे मेरी तकरीरों का हिन्दी के साथ साथ उर्दू में भी, उर्दू के रस्मुलखत में भी मुझे दिया जाए। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि उर्दू रस्मुलखत गायब रहता है। मालूम नहीं कि लोक सभा पर भी कुछ इसका अमर पडा है। उर्दू के बारे में कितनी ही कमेटीया बनाई गई है। एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी जिम के चेयरमैन आई० के० गुजराल थे। मैं पृछा चाहता हूँ कि कहा है उनका रिपोर्ट ? उर्दू के बारे में आप चाहे दस हजार रियायते दें बीस हजार मर्क्यूलर जारी करे कुछ नहीं होगा और तब तक नहीं होगा जब तक कि उर्दू को उसका कानूनी हक नहीं मिलेगा। जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं करते है उर्दू को बचाने का कोई दूसरा हल नहीं होगा।

आज हर तरफ चोरबाजारी, रिश्वतखोरी और मिलावट का बाजार गर्न है। सरकार में मालूम करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार कितने मिलावट करने वालों को, कितने चोर-बाजारी करने वालों को, कितने जखीराबाजों को डी०आई०आर०के मातहत गिरफ्तार किया है मंहरबानी करके आप इसको नोट करे और बताए कि इस तरह के जुर्म करने वाले कितने लागों को आपने गिरफ्तार किया है। मोदी साहब वाली गिरफ्तारी की बात मैं नहीं करता जिन की गिरफ्तारी के बारे में रात का जारी हुए और थाने में भी बुलाया या नहीं बुलाया पता नहीं, नहीं बही बेल ले ली गई। डी० आई० आर० में कितनी गिरफ्तारी आपने की इस तरह के लोथों की यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री इस्हाक सम्मेली]

चारो तरफ भाज गोलियां बरसाई जा रही है, गुजरात में, बिहार में तथा दूसरी जगहों पर और मैं चाहता हूँ कि गोली चलाने की नीवत क्यों आई इस के लिए एक ज्यूडिशल इनक्वायरी कायम की जाए।

एक बात पर श्री बसु ने बहुत जोर दिया है। मुझे अफमोस है कि पांडे जी जस शरीफ अफामी ने उस चीज को हलका करने की कोशिश की। नागालैंड की जिन लडाकियों का रेप किया गया और अगर किसी पब्लिक मैन के हाथों किया गया होता तो समझ में आ सकता था, वह भी गलत बात थी तकलीफ देह बात थी लेकिन नहीं वहा के सरकारी अफमरों, बोर्डर मिक्चोरिटी फोर्स के अफमरों के हाथों उनको रेप किया गया है और क्या आप इसको एक मामूली चीज कहेंगे? इसको एक निहायत शर्मनाक और दर्दनाक चीज कहा जाएगा। मैं चाहता हूँ सरकार इस के बारे में सख्त कदम उठाये फौरी और ऐसे अफमरों को इबरतनाक मजा दे ताकि आइदा के लिये दमरों को कान हो जाए।

आखिर में मैं दरखास्त करना हू कि ये जो संगीनें हैं, ये जो गोलियों की बौछारे हैं इनको आप पब्लिक की तरफ से हटा कर के सर्ती से काम में लाएं करप्ट अफसरों के खिलाफ, करप्ट व्यापारिय के खिलाफ करप्ट मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ जो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बदअम्नी फैलाने और बरबादी का सबब बने हुए हैं माथ ही मेहरबानी करके माइनोरिटीज, हरिजन, और वीयर सैक्शन

के साथ आप इंसाफ करे। ऐसा आपने नहीं किया तो ये जो बर्किय सिकबाज हैं अगर ये सब मिल कर खड़े हो गए तो शायद बड़ी बड़ी ताकतों को भस्म कर देंगे और इनके आपको अपने को बचाना मुश्किल हो जाएगा।

[شری اسحاق سمبلی (امروہہ):

پتلی سیکر صاحب ہوم منسٹری کا یہ سال ناکامیوں کا سال کہن جا سکا ہے۔ اس سال ہوم منسٹری کو جتنی نا کامی کا ملکہ دیکھنا پڑا شاید کسی اور محکمے کو اتنی نا کامی نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ آپ نے ملاحظہ فرمایا ہوگا کہ یہ نا کامی بہت کچھ اپنے سانبھوں کی پیدا کی ہوئی ہیں۔ کیا حقیقت نہیں ہے کہ گجرات کے اندر جو کچھ ہوا بہار کے اندر جو کچھ ہوا وہاں۔ نوٹرومن و دہارتھوں و واکسملانٹ کرنے کا موقع ملتا ہے وہاں یہ سرکار اور یہ کانگریس خود یہ موقع دیتی ہے کہیں نہیں ہو منسٹری کہہ دیتی ہے کہ منسٹروں سے جن کے خلاف کریشن کے چارجز لگے یہ ہیں۔ کہ ہت جاو اور وہ نہیں ملے ہیں۔ اور ہم منسٹری کا یہ فرض ہے۔ کہ وہ اس پر ایکشن لے۔ ان کو ہٹائے۔ لیکن اس کی بجائے ان کو پروٹیکشن دیا جاتا ہے اور اس پر رٹیکشن کے کارن دی اکشن کو موقع ملتا ہے سبھی ملکی پبلک کو ساتھ لے کر نوچوانوں کو ساتھ لے کر

کہ ایک منسٹریشن پر حملہ کرے۔
اس سے وہ قہموکریسی کی جڑوں کو
'وہ' ہر ہمیں۔ افسوس ہے کہ دکشت
جی یہاں موجود نہیں ہیں۔ اور
پانڈے جی کی زبان سے اپنی تعریف
سن کر وہ چلے گئے وہ ہیں۔ مجھے تم
تعجب ہے کہ اس سال ہوم منسٹری
کی آنکھوں کے نیچے جو کچھ ہوا
ہے ان کی چند مثالیں بھی حالت
کو سمجھنے کے لئے بہت کافی ہیں۔

پچھلے دو تین برسوں میں ہم نے
مستحسوس کیا کیا تھا کہ ہریجنوں
پر جو حملے ہوئے ہو اپنے میں ان سے
سبق لیکر ہوم منسٹری کچھ ایسے
قدم اٹھائے گی کہ اُنہدہ ہریجنوں پر
ہم ہیاچار نہ ہو سکے۔ لیکن اچھی
سہیگر صاحب ہریجنوں پر ہر مذہب چاروں
کا ایک سلسلہ جاری ہے۔ جس
ستھیت سے دکشت آئے ہیں وہی ہے۔
سے۔ وہاں کیا نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔
جب ہم اسی سرائل کو اٹھاتے ہیں۔
تو جواب دیا جاتا ہے۔ کہ کیا کیا
جائے نہ کہوں پر منسٹریٹ انکوائری
دفتر دی۔ اور انکو بڑی بہاری مہوبائی
کو گئی جو تھوڑے دنوں میں انکوائری دکر دی۔
کہا اس طرح سے ان چہروں سے نہٹا
جا سکتا ہے۔ آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ
پچھلے دو دنوں میں پانڈے کے ایک
گاون پر حملہ کیا گیا۔ اور ان
کو کتنا نقصان پہنچا 'کہا تھا۔
سرکار نے ہریجنوں کے ذمے دار لپٹے

اوپر لے لی ہے۔ ہریجنوں اور
ماتھورونہز کی حفاظت کی ذمے
داری اپنے ذمے رکھی ہے۔ اور
اس کے لئے بڑے بڑے اعلان دئے جاتے
ہیں۔ لیکن میں عرض کرتا چاہتا
ہوں کہ پانڈے میں جو کچھ ہو رہا
ہے۔ افسوس ہے کہ پانڈے جو دکشت
جی کی تعریف کرنے چلے گئے۔

شری رام سہائے پانڈے - میں یہاں

پر ہوں

ہری استھاتی سلہولی - شکریہ۔

میں جانتا چاہوں گا کہ ہوم منسٹری
نے اس کے لئے کیا قدم اٹھائے ہیں۔ آج
دکشت جی کہتے ہیں میں بولے کر کہہ
دیتے ہیں۔ کہ اس سے زیادہ اور کیا
کیا جا سکتا ہے۔

چنگی سہیگر صاحب میں پانڈہ
کے بارے میں کہہ رہا تھا کہ وہاں
کے ایک گاون میں ہریجنوں پر اتھاچار
ہوئے۔ تو دکشت جی سے بہت چونکے
ہو۔ پی کے چھپ منسٹر شری ہوم
وٹس بہو گڈا نے قابل تعریف قدم
اٹھایا۔ انہوں نے سارے تھانے کا تہادہ
کو دیا۔ ایک چونکے منسٹر یہ کر
سکتا ہے۔ لیکن دکشت جی کہتے
ہیں کہ کیا کیا جائے۔

شری رام سہائے پانڈے : دکشت

جی نے کہا تھا کرنے کے لئے۔

شری استھانی سلہلی : غلط کہتے

ہیں۔ آپ ذرا اس پر غور فرمائیں۔ خالی ایک جگہ کی بات نہیں ہے۔ کانپور میں یہ ہوا۔ دیوریہ میں یہ ہوا۔ اور کئی دوسری جگہوں پر ہوا۔ ایڈمنسٹریشن کی بات یہ دہے ہیں۔ آپ ذرا ایڈمنسٹریشن کو دیکھئے۔ اس دلی کے اندر ڈپٹی سیکر صاحب دن رات انسانوں کے اٹھانے کے واقعات دیتے ہیں۔ کہ 'اکھس' کہلے ایک دن نہیں ہے۔ کہ 'اکھس' کہلے ایک کو ۱۹۷۳ میں فائبر کر دیا تھا۔ میں چاہوں گا کہ 'سردھ' جی جو بہت سمجھدار شریف اور دودھدار انسان ہیں۔ ذرا نوٹ کریں۔ کہ 'اکھس' کہلے کو جس نے باپ اس لوک سمجھا میں کم کرتے ہیں۔ غائب کر دیا جاتا ہے۔ جون ۱۹۷۳ کو اور جون ۱۹۷۳ آنے والا ہے۔ اس کا پتہ نہیں۔ کہ 'اکھس' انٹی نکمی ہو گئی ہے۔ کہ وہ 'پہ' نہیں چلا سکتی۔ اگر پولیس نکمے سے تو میں دھوکا کا کہہ سکتی ہوں۔ انٹی کے سپرد اس کیس کو کر دیا جائے۔ سی۔ بی۔ انٹی سے آپ انکوائری کروائیں۔ اس کے لئے کہا جا رہا ہے کہ وہ تو بڑے بڑے معاملات کی انکوائری کرتی ہے۔ وہ تو ۵۰ کروڑ ۶۰ کروڑ والے معاملوں کو چاچ کرتی ہے۔ لیکن میں پہلی بار کہونکا کہ انسانوں کی زندگی ہوسن لٹھ کی قیمت تو اس سے زیادہ ہو سکتی ہے۔ کہوں

نہیں آپ نے اس بارے میں قدم اٹھایا ہے۔

سی۔ بی۔ انٹی کی بات تو ایک بار اور عرض کر دوں۔ یہ رپورٹ میرے ہاتھ میں ہے۔ اس میں کہا گیا ہے کہ سی۔ بی۔ انٹی جس کے اوپر بڑی اہم ذمہ داری قالی جاتی ہے۔ اور وہ کام بھی کرتی ہے۔ لیکن ان لوگوں کی آج حالت کیا ہے۔ ہوم منسٹری نے ان لوگوں کے دھلے کے لئے کوارٹر تک کا انتظام نہیں کیا ہے۔ کہا کام لگئے۔ آپ اہم لوگوں سے جو اس طرح کے کویت اہلہ منسٹری کے خلاف 'انکوائری' کرتے ہیں۔ جانچ کرتے ہیں۔ اور ان لئے یہ بھی انتظام نہ ہو کہ یہ رات کو سو رہا کر کہیں نہ سکیں۔ میں آپ کی اس طرف توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ حالی یہ کہہ کر کام نہیں چل سکتا ہے کہ صوبوں کی سرکاریں اس سمجھوتہ کے مالک ہیں۔ اور وہ اس پر غور کریں۔ جیسا میں نے ابھی عرض کیا۔ کہ سرکار کی یہ ذمہ داری ہے۔ کہ انہوں نے ہری جیلوں کے ساتھ ساتھ کے بارے میں ذمہ داری لی ہے۔ آج کہا حالت ہے۔ اس سال میں قہقی سیکر صاحب جیلے فساد ہوئے۔ جیلے کمونل رائٹس ہوئے قویب قویب وہی ملک ہے جو کہ آر۔ ایس۔ ایس کی قہقل ہوئی ہے۔ دکانوں پر نہ لگانے کی اور پھر ان کو چلانے۔ مکانوں کو لوٹنا اور پھر پولیس کے

دوبھے انہی لوٹے ہوئے گھر چلے ہوئے
لوگوں کو گرفتار کر۔ اور آپ سن کر
تعجب کریں گے۔ انہی حال ہی میں
گھبراتے ہیں وہاں پر تو انہی
پروپیگنڈا رول ہے۔ گھبراتے ہیں
کئی جگہ۔ فسادات ہوئے۔ ہوسٹ ایک
چھوٹا سا قصبہ ہے۔ وہاں یہ تو یہ
'کھا کھا' کہ بڑے بڑے پروپیگنڈا کے
مکانوں پر چڑھ کر چھوٹے قصبے
مکانوں کے گھروں میں گولی چلا کر
لوگوں کو مارا گیا۔ زخمی کیا گیا۔
لیکن حالت یہ ہے کہ چاہے کتنا
قبل عام ہر جائے۔ فارت کھری ہو جائے۔
چاہے کتنی جاہلی ہو جائے۔ ہماری
ہوم منسٹری وہاں کے کسی بڑے افسر
وہاں کے کسی پولیس افسر اور وہاں
کے ضلع کے ڈیپٹارڈ ادھیکاریوں کے
خلاف کوئی ایکشن نہیں لیتی ہے۔

نیشنل انٹیگریشن کونسل کے
فیصلوں کا حوالہ دیا گیا ہے۔ اس میں
میں حوالہ دیا گیا ہے۔ ہمارے ساتھی
سر جو پانڈے جی، ایس۔ ایم۔ بھلر
جی صاحب اور دوسرے ساتھیوں نے
کئی مہینے بعد دلیا کہ نیشنل
انٹیگریشن کانفرنس نے اپنے فیصلوں
میں یہ قہقہہ کرنا تھا اعلان کیا تھا
'ہم جہاں کہیں فسادات ہونگے۔ وہاں
کے ضلعوں کے ادھیکاریوں کو ان کے لئے
ریسپونسیبل قرار دیا جائے گا۔ میں
معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہوں بڑے ادب کے
ساتھ مودبا صاحب بھی اس کے

نوٹ کریں اور مہربانی کر کے بتائیں
کہ جہاں فسادات ہوئے ہیں وہاں
کتنی جگہ ضلع ادھیکاریوں کے خلاف
ایکشن لیا گیا ہے۔ جواب ملے گا ایک
دہائی۔ ہاں اگر کہیں کہیں کسی
کسی پر لہا بھی ہوگا یقین نہیں تو
کسی کانستبل یا ٹرانسفر ہو گیا ہوگا۔
اس سے زیادہ نہیں۔ جو ضلع ادھیکاری
ہیں۔ ان کو ہاتھ نہیں لگا سکتے
ہیں۔ ہاتھ لگانا نہیں ہے کیسے۔ انہیں
دکشت یہاں موجود ہوئے۔ دکشت
جی نے مجھ سے فرمایا تھا -
نہایت افسوس کے ساتھ مجھے کوفت
کونا پولا ہے مجھ سے انہوں نے فرمایا
تھا کہ نیشنل انٹیگریشن کونسل کے
فیصلوں میں یہ خاص ہے - یہ جو
جو قصوروار ہر - ضلع ادھیکاری اور جو
قصوروار نہ ہو دونوں کو ایک ہی
لاٹھی سے ہانک دیا گیا - دونوں کے
خلاف - ایکشن لہنے کے لئے کہا گیا
ہے - میں انہوں کا انہوں نے نیشنل
انٹیگریشن کانفرنس نے بالکل صحیح
کہا - انہوں نے ایک ہی لاٹھی سے
نہیں مارا۔ دکشت جی - ہمارے دوست
افسروں کو بھالا چاہتے ہیں - اس
لئے انہوں نے اپنی ٹھکانہ بنائی ہے -
ذرا قدر فرمایا ہے - کہ جہاں فساد
ہوئے ہیں۔ دو حال میں ایک حال
تو ہوگا ہی - یا تو وہاں کے افسر اپنے
نکمے ہیں کہ وہاں پر فساد ہوئے -
کہا تو رہی تھی ان کی - انٹیگریشن کا

[شری استحق سمبھلی]

کر تھی تھیں ان کے سی ائی قی -
 کب وہاں پر فسادات ہو گئے تب یا
 وہ معمولانہ خاموشی اختیار کر لیا
 تھی یا اس میں انکی سازش تھی
 اور تب فساد ہوتے۔ ان کے لکھے ہیں
 کی وجہ سے یا خاموشی اور شرکت
 جو ان کی اس میں تھی اس کی
 وجہ سے یہ ہوتے۔ ان کے تیسری
 کوئی وجہ نہیں ہو سکتی ہے۔ جو
 بھی وجہ ہے یقیناً ان افسروں کے
 خلاف ایکشن لیا جانا چاہئے۔ جو
 اس کے لیے ذمے دار تھے۔ لیکن
 فساد کے ساتھ ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے۔ کہ
 ہمارا تجربہ یہ بتاتا ہے۔ کہ ان
 کو میں فساد ہوئے اور جہاں کہیں
 گولیاں چلیں اور لوگوں کا خون کیا
 گیا۔ مژدروں کو مارا گیا۔ وہاں کے
 پولیس افسروں کو کچھ ترقیاں دی گئی۔
 بجائے اسکے کہ ان کو سزائیں
 دی جائیں۔ ان کے خلاف ایکشن
 لیا جانا۔ ان کو اور ترقیاں
 دی گئیں۔۔۔ یہی ہی کی کئی
 مثالیں ہیں۔ آپ کی خدمت
 میں پیش کر سکتا ہوں۔ اسی طرح
 کے کرپٹ افسروں کو جو جو پہلے
 قی اوس ہی تھے ان کو ایس۔ پی
 بنایا گیا۔ جو ایس پی تھے ان کو
 ایس ایس پی بنایا گیا۔ اور جو
 ایس ایس پی تھے ان کو قی ائی جی
 بنایا گیا۔ میں نام لہنا نہیں چاہتا
 ہوں۔ ناموں کی ایک لمبی لسٹ

مہرے پاس ہے۔ مودھا جی چپ
 چکم دینگے تب میں اس کو پھس
 کروں گا۔

یہاں پر اعلان کیا گیا تھا۔
 مانہوڑ کی حفاظت کے لئے قدم
 اٹوائے جائیں گے۔ ان کو ملازمتوں میں
 پروموشن دینا چاہئے۔ ان کے
 ساتھ نا انصافی نہ ہو اس کے لئے
 پرائم منسٹر نے وعدہ کیا تھا۔ لیکن
 میرا خیال ہے کہ جب سے پرائم
 منسٹر نے ہوم قیہار تھیلٹ چھوڑا ہے۔
 ان وعدوں کو بھلا دینا گیا ہے۔ جو
 کچھ لکھا ہوا ہے اس کو بھی
 مٹا دیا گیا ہے۔ میں ماننا ہوں کہ
 ہر طرف بے روزگاری ہے۔ لوگوں میں
 بے چھٹی ہے۔ لیکن میں پوچھنا
 چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ حقیقت
 نہیں ہے کہ مہرے ہندو دوست چاہے
 سفارش کرتے ہیں اور کوشش کرتے
 ہیں کہ مسلمان نوجوانوں کو نوکریاں
 ملیں۔ لیکن کیا یہ حقیقت نہیں
 ہے کہ ان کو مسلمان ہونے کے ناطے
 نوکریوں میں نہیں لیا جاتا ہے۔
 مسلمان ہونے کے ناطے ان کے ساتھ
 ڈسکریمیٹ کیا جاتا ہے۔

آپ نوجوانوں میں مہرے اس بات پر
 اوروں کے ہمارے میں کلمے وعدے کئے
 گئے۔ آج تک لیکن آج وہ وعدے کہاں
 پر ہیں۔ یہاں پر بھی وعدے کئے گئے
 ہیں۔ لیکن ان کو پورا نہیں کیا گیا
 ہے۔ میں نے خود لکھا کہ دیا تھا کہ

مجھے سوئی تقریروں کو ہندی کے سادہ سناہے اور میں بھی مجھے دیا جائے۔ لیکن میں دیکھتا ہوں کہ اردو سکرپٹ فائبر دھڑا ہے۔ معلوم نہیں کہ لوگ سبھا پر بھی کچھ اسکا اثر پڑا ہے۔ اردو کے بارے میں کئی کمیٹیاں بنائی گئیں ہیں۔ ایک اسمبلی بنائی گئی تھی جس کے چار ممبر تھے۔

میں پوچھتا چاہتا ہوں کہ کہاں ہیں ان کے رپورٹ اردو کے بارے میں۔ آپ چاندی دس ہزار دے رہے ہیں۔ بیس ہزار سرکلر جاری کریں کچھ نہیں ہوگا۔ اور تب تک بھی ہوگا۔ جب تک کہ اردو کو اس کا قانونی حق نہیں ملے گا۔ جب تک آپ ایسا نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ اردو کو بچانے کا کوئی دوسرا حل نہیں ہوگا۔

آج ہر طرف چور بڑا رہا ہے۔ رشوت خوری اور ملاوٹ کا بازار گرم ہے۔ میں سرکار سے معلوم کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار نے کتنے ملاوٹ کرنے والوں کو کتنے بڑے بازاروں بڑا رہا کر کے کتنے ذخیرہ ہاؤس کو دی۔ ائی۔ او کے ماتحت گورنار کیا ہے۔ مہربانی کر کے آپ اس کو نوٹ کریں۔ اور بتائیں کہ اس طرح کے جرم کرنے والے لوگوں کو آپ نے گرفتار کیا ہے۔ سوئی صاحب والی گرفتاری کی بات میں نہیں کرتا۔ جی کی گرفتاری کے وارنٹ دیا

جو جاری ہوئے اور تھانے میں ہے۔ بلایا گیا تھا لیکن دین بھی لے لی گئی۔ قی۔ ائی۔ آر میں دہلی گرفتاریاں آپ نے کیں۔ کس طرح کے لوگوں کی۔ میں یہ آپ سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں۔

چاروں طرف آج گولیاں برسائی جا رہی ہیں۔ گذرات میں یہاں ۱۰۰۰ اردو دوسری جگہوں پر..... میں چاہتا ہوں گولی چلنے کی نوبت کیوں آئی۔ اس کے لئے ایک ایجنسی، پولیس، انٹیلیجنس قیام کی جائے۔

ایک بات پر شہر بوسو نے بہت زور دیا ہے۔ مجھے افسوس ہے کہ پانڈے جی جیسے شریف آدمی نے اس چیز کو ہلکا کر کے کی ٹوشہ کی ہے۔ ناگلیف کی جن لوگوں کا ویسپ کیا گیا۔ اور کسی پبلک میں کے ہاتھوں کیا گیا وہ تو سمجھ میں آ سکتا تھا۔ وہ بھی غلط بات تھی۔ بکلیف دہ بات تھی۔ لیکن نہیں، رہنے کے سرکاری افسروں، بارڈر۔ سیکورٹی فورس کے افسروں کے ہاتھوں ان کا ویسپ کیا گیا اور کہا آپ اس کو ایک معمولی چیز کہہ سکتے ہیں۔ اس کو ایک نہایت شوملاک اور دردناک چیز کہہ سکتے ہیں۔ چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار اس کے بارے میں فوری قدم اٹھائے۔ اور ایسے افسروں کو ہٹا دے۔ ناکہ آنکھ دے کے لئے دوسروں کو کل ہو جائیں۔

[شری استحقاق سیدہلی]

آخر میں میں درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ یہ جو سنگیلمیں ہیں۔ یہ جو گولہوں کی ہو۔ ہاڑوں میں ان کو پدک کی طرف سے ہٹا کر سختی سے کام میں لائیں۔ کرپٹ افسروں کے خلاف کرپٹ بیوروں کے خلاف کرپٹ ملسٹروں کے خلاف جو ملحدوستان کے اندر بدامنی پھیلانے اور بربادی کا سبب بنے ہوئے ہیں۔ ساتھ ہی مہربان کوکے مانہورٹھو۔ ہریجن اور دیگر سیکشنز کے ساتھ آپ انداز کریں۔ ایسا آپ نے نہیں کیا۔ تو یہ جو ورکلنگ سیکشن میں آکر یہ سب مل کر کھڑے ہو جائیں تو شاید بڑی بڑی طاقتوں کو ہوسم کر دیں گے۔ ان سے آپ کو اپنے آپ سے بچانا مشکل ہو جائیگا۔]

श्री भागवत सा आजाब (भागनपुर) : गृह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर वाद विवाद हमे अपने देश के बहुत से अन्तरिक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों पर समालोचनात्मक विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर देता है। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से इस वाद विवाद को प्रारम्भ करते हुए हमारे मित्र श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु और जन सच के वक्ता ने इस वाद विवाद को जो दिशा दी है उस में यह कहना सम्भव नहीं है कि हम ने इन प्रश्नों को उस धरातल पर रख कर देखा है और उन पर विचार किया है जोकि देश की दृष्टि से आवश्यक था। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने कहा कि इस दण में गणतन्त्र है ही नहीं, यहां तो फासिज्म का बोलबा है। उन्होने यहां तक कह दिया कि बागमण और स और पी लूट, आर्सेन और रेप की फोर्स है। उन्होने कहा कि आज इस देश में इसके सिवा और कुछ

है ही नहीं। अगर इस देश में गणतन्त्र नहीं है और फासिज्म का बोल वाला है तो इस का सब से बड़ा उदाहरण यह है कि इस देश में और यहां की ससब में ज्योतिर्मय बसु जैसे सदस्य घा कर बिना नोटिस दिए हुए जो चाहे बोल सकते हैं। अगर यह बात सही है तो मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हू कि इससे बड़ा गणतन्त्र का नमूना और क्या हो सकता है

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: On a point of order. The hon. Member does not know that I gave proper notice

श्री भागवत सा आजाब : मैं मानता हू कि उन्होंने कुछ बातों के लिए नोटिस दिया है लेकिन सब के लिए नहीं दिया है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि नोटिस नहीं दिया लेकिन कुछ के लिये दिया था, सब के लिए नहीं दिया था।

उन्होंने कहा कि बी० एस० एफ० और न०० आर० पी० लूट आर्सेन और रेप की फोर्स है। मैं श्री इसहाक सम्मली से पूर्णतया सहमत हू कि इस गणतन्त्र में जिन व्यक्तियों ने ऐसा दुर्व्यवहार और अत्याचार किया है उनका सजा दी जाये। लेकिन मैं इसका और विरोध करता हू जो श्री बसु ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में सारी बी० एस० एफ० और सी आर० पी० फोर्स जो है यह लूट, आर्सेन और रेप की फोर्स है। फासिज्म की आवाज उन्होंने उठाई है। इस देश के जो संगठक हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के वे बेटे जो हिमालय पहाड़ की चोटियों के साए में, बर्फीली चाटियों में देश की रक्षा कर रहे हैं उन तमाम के लिए यह कहना कि ये रेप की फोर्स है वे ठीक नहीं समझता हू और इसका मैं और विरोध करता हू।

जन सच के वक्ता श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी जब भाषण कर रहे थे तो मुझे ऐसा लगा कि ससब सदस्य नहीं बल्कि एक प्रचारक और पडा

अन्य समाज की मीटिंग में धर्म के नाम पर कलह्य यहाँ बता रहा है लेकिन बाहर धर्म के नाम पर बेतरणी पार करवाने के डर से जो देश में धर्म का बीभत्स रूप सामने रखते हैं और जो हिन्दू और मुसलमान के नाम पर देश को बाँटते हैं। यह उनका धाज का रूप था। इस वाद विवाद में इस तरह के प्रश्नों को लाना मैं गलत समझता हूँ।

भार० एस० एस० के बारे में उन्होंने बार बार कहा कि डाकुमेंट्स पेश करो। मैं उस व्यक्ति की भर्त्सना नहीं करता जिसने महात्मा गांधी की हत्या की। मैं उस विचारधारा की भर्त्सना करता हूँ जिस विचारधारा ने देश में हिन्दु मुसलमान को बाँटा। मैं हिन्दू हूँ और हिन्दू होने पर मुझे गर्व है। लेकिन मैं वह हिन्दू हूँ जिस हिन्दू का धर्म कहता है वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्, जो यह नहीं कहता कि मुसलमान बाहर से आया, उसे सजा दी जाये। इसलिए धाज मैं भार० एस० एस० के खिलाफ और क्या उदाहरण हूँ। क्या सुबूत दिया जाए? उस का सुबूत तो यह है कि धाज भार० एस० एस० का एक गुरुजी अपने टेडवार्ड से एक फ़रमान निकालता है, और उस के सभी सदस्य उस को देख कर जमीन को चूमते हैं। इस से बड़ा फ़ाशिज्म क्या हो सकता है? हम को, और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को, फ़ाशिस्ट कहा जाता है, जबकि भागवत झा आज़ाद और कांग्रेस के अन्य सदस्य खुले रूप से अपनी पार्टी की आलोचना करते हैं। श्री बलराज मधोक को निकालने वाली पार्टी—जनसंघ—और श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु की पार्टी में ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है। और जहाँ तक श्री मोदी की पार्टी का प्रश्न है, वह तो एक व्यक्ति की पार्टी है; वहाँ कौन किस की आलोचना करेगा?

सब से बड़ा गणतंत्र इस देश में धाज भी है। हमारी समस्याएँ और हमारी कठिनाइयाँ

एक नहीं, अनेक हैं। जहाँ मैं यह कहता हूँ कि बी० एस० एफ० और सी० भार० पी० इस देश की खानदार फोसिज हैं, और हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी राज्य को यह अधिकार है कि वह ला एंड आर्डर कायम करने के लिए उन फोसिज को बुलाये, वहाँ मैं यह भी कहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का हर एक प्रश्न ला एंड आर्डर का प्रश्न नहीं है। हिन्दुस्तान का हर प्रश्न शान्ति और व्यवस्था के नाम पर गोली और बन्दूक से हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। हिन्दुमतान में भूख का भी प्रश्न है। इस लिए यह सरकार शान्ति और व्यवस्था के नाम पर भूखे लोगों को गोली न दे। हमारी दूषित वितरण प्रणाली के कारण समाज के बीकर संकशन्ज को भ्रम नहीं मिलता है। इस लिए अगर वे विद्रोह करते हैं, तो वह शान्ति और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं हो सकता है। वह भूख का प्रश्न है। उस को हल करने के लिए बी० एस० एफ० और सी० भार० पी० को न बुलाया जाये। उस प्रश्न का समाधान देश के कोने कोने में भ्रम पहुँचा कर किया जाये।

अगर बिहार में विद्यार्थियों ने अपनी कुछ मांगें रखी हैं, तो किसी बल के द्वारा अपनी स्वायत्तता के लिए विद्यार्थियों का अनुचित उपयोग नहीं किया जाना चाहिये। विद्यार्थियों की मांगें क्या हैं? वे कहते हैं कि हमें ऐसी शिक्षा प्रणाली दो, जिस में हम काठ के पुतले न रहे; विश्वविद्यालय से बाहर जा कर वहाँ के संज्ञावातों में हम अपने धाप को असहाय पाते हैं; हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी शिक्षा हमें रोजगार के लायक बनाये, ताकि हम ^{कोई} काम करके अपना जीवन यापन कर सकें।

सरकार ने कहा है कि हम ने इस दिशा में प्रयत्न किया है। क्या प्रयत्न किया है? कोठारी कमिशन की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया था कि दसवीं क्लास और आई० ए० की प्रथम

[श्री भागवत झा आवाज]

कलास में शिक्षा को बोकेशनलाइज किया जाये। आज तक ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया गया है ? इस के अलावा राष्‍ट्राकृष्‍ण कमीशन और अन्य कमीशन आदि की रिपोर्टें सरकार के सामने हैं। कोठारी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में यह भी कहा गया था कि यदि देश में मूल और सृजनात्मक साहित्य—आरिजिनल एंड क्रीएटिव लिटरेचर—का निर्माण करना है, तो इस देश के बेटों को उन की भाषा में शिक्षा दी जाये। क्या आज तक ऐसा किया गया है ?

आज भी गृह मंत्रालय में अंग्रेजी का बोलवाला है। जिस जनता के नाम पर यह सरकार योजनाएँ बनाती है और शासन करती है, वे सारी योजनाएँ और सब शासन-कार्य उस जनता की भाषाओं में नहीं, बल्कि अंग्रेजी में किया जाता है। इस देश में कुछ आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० और कुछ समूह सदस्य आदि मिला कर कुल दो परसेंट लोग अंग्रेजी समझते हैं। तो फिर क्यों नहीं इस देश की जनता की उम की अपनी भाषाओं में—सामिन्, तेलुगु, मलबालम और कन्नड़ आदि में—प्लानिंग को समझाया जाये ? आज नौकरशाही इस देश का सब से बड़ा बोझ है। जब मैं नौकरशाही की बात कहता हूँ, तो मंत्री महोदय प्रसन्न न हों, क्योंकि नौकरशाही मंत्रियों और राजनैतिक नेतृत्व से प्रारम्भ होती है।

आज इस देश की नौकरशाही ने इस देश को नबाह कर दिया है। सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि यह ब्रिटिश काल का हैंग-ओवर है। यह हैंग-ओवर पच्चीस वर्ष के बाद और कब तक चलेगा ? क्यों नहीं यह मंत्रालय इस बात की व्यवस्था करता है कि सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए परीक्षाएँ हिन्दुस्तान की भाषाओं में ली जाये ? कहा जाता है कि हम ने मिडान्तत. इस बात का मान

लिया है। वह बात सुनते-सुनते हमारे सामने एक गये हैं। वह तीन यू० पी० एस० सी० का मेम्बर है, जो कहता है कि सभी भारतीय भाषाओं में परीक्षाएँ होने से माउरेण्ड किस तरह हो सकती है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे लोग हैं—आई० ए० एस० और आई० पी० एस० में भी ऐसे लोग हैं—, जो भारतीय भाषाओं में इन परीक्षाओं की व्यवस्था कर सकते हैं। मंत्री महोदय उन को इस काम के लिये रखें, लेकिन वह ऐसा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उस सोने की कलम के मुलाम हैं, —और उस कलम के साथ सोने की जजीर लगी हुई है—, जो केवल अंग्रेजी लिखती है। वह उस मको-वृत्ति द्वारा वश हुए हैं जो केवल अंग्रेजी सभ्यता को जानती है, जो केवल वाजक्य डाबिज को जानती है।

क्या हो रहा है बिहार में ? बिहार में तीन अफसरों,— डेप्युटि सचिव, कमिश्नर, डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी, प्लानिंग बोर्ड और सेक्रेटरी, इन्फ्रस्ट्रक्चर बोर्ड—ने सरकारी नौकर होते हुए भी गौड्डा ममय विवास समिति नाम की एक सोसायटी बना कर उस को रजिस्टर्ड करा लिया, क्योंकि उन को बड़ा दर्द हुआ कि संभाल परगना का गौड्डा सब-डिविजन एक बड़ा गरीब इलाका है और उसका विकास करना चाहिए। वहाँ पर सारा काम ये तीन अफसर करेंगे। इस बारे में वहाँ के प्रतिनिधियों, श्री जगदीश नारायण मंडल और श्री योगेश चन्द्र मुरुम, को नहीं पूछा गया है, मी० पी० आई०, सी० पी० आई० (एम०), कांग्रेस (ओ) और कांग्रेस (थर) आदि किसी भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी की नहीं पूछा गया है। एक सोसायटी बना कर गौड्डा सब-डिविजन के विकास के नाम पर ये तीनों अफसर सब पैसा खर्च करते हैं। और आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि उस सोसायटी के सेक्रेटरी

अधिकांश बाबू हैं, जो डीसैटलाइजेशन की बात करते हैं। उस सोसायटी में कोई एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए० नहीं है—सिर्फ एक शासनदार एम० एल० ए० हैं, श्री हेमन्त कुमार झा, जिन को अभी मंत्रि-मंडल में हटा दिया गया है।

श्री मिर्धा कहेंगे कि यह प्रान्त की बात है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान की नीकरशाही और उस के अफसरों के लिए एक कोड आफ कान्डक्ट निश्चित करने और उसका पालन कराने की जिम्मेदारी गृह मन्त्रालय की है और अगर गृह मन्त्रालय उस जिम्मेदारी को उतार फकता है, तो फिर व्युरोक्रेसी क्या नहीं पागल हो उठगी। आज बिहार प्रशासन के अधिकारी, आई० ए० एम० और आई० पी० एम०, अगर सब नहीं तो अधिकांश, अगर अधिकांश नहीं, तो कुछ चुनौन्दा खुल्लम-खुल्ला तमाम कानूनों को ताब पर रख कर शासन कर रहे हैं। फिर मंत्री महोदय कैसे यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि वहाँ के विद्यार्थी उन की बात को सुनेंगे ?

अगर बिहार के विद्यार्थी अपने लिए छात्रावास मांगते हैं, पढ़े-लिखे वाइस-चामलर की—व्युरोक्रेट की नहीं—मांग करते हैं, तो वे क्या जुल्म करते हैं ? अगर वहाँ के विद्यार्थी मिनेट और मन्डिकेट में प्रति-निधित्व मांगते हैं, तो इसमें क्या अनुचित है ? मंत्री महोदय इन बातों को नहीं देखते हैं और कहते हैं कि विद्यार्थी बिद्रोह कर रहे हैं, लाभ्रा बन्दूक और गोली। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बन्दूक और गोली का इस्तेमाल तभी सफल हो सकता है, जब उन्हें जनता के बहुमत का समर्थन प्राप्त हो। अगर डाकू, चोर और लुटेरे पर गोली चलती है, तो वह कामयाब होती है। लेकिन जब जनता के समर्थन के बिना विद्यार्थियों या भूखे लोगों पर गोली चलाई है, तो वह काम नहीं करता है।

दिल्ली का उदाहरण हमारे सामने है। यह कितने आश्चर्य की बात है कि लेफ्टिनेंट-गवर्नर, गृह सचिव और अन्य बड़े बड़े लोग जमीन लूट ले, लैंड ग्रेव कर ले और ऊपर से रोब झाड़े। उन लेफ्टिनेंट-गवर्नर को तुरन्त सस्पेंड करना चाहिए। ऐसे अफसरों को निकाल बाहर करना चाहिए, जिन्होंने जनता की सरकार का अपमान किया है। हम देश में नीकरशाही इस तरह का व्यवहार करे और यहाँ पर बिद्रोह न हो ? —बिद्रोह होगा। अगर इस देश की नीकरशाही इतनी अष्ट हो कि सरकारी अधिकारी बिहार में गौड्डा समग्र विकास समिति बना ले, दिल्ली में लैंड ग्रेव कर ले, एक विदेशी भाषा को जनता पर इस लिए थोपे कि उन के बेटे आई०ए०एम० और आई० पी० एम० में जा सकें और हिन्दुस्तान के गरीब किसान के बेटे अपने गांव की मिट्टी में चिपके रह जायें तो फिर हम देश में बिद्रोह होगा।

जो लोग अंग्रेजी पढ़ना चाहते हैं, वे उस को पढ़ें। मुझे उस पर कोई एतराज नहीं है। लेकिन उदाहरण के लिए तामिलनाडू के पढ़े हुए कितने विद्यार्थी बाहर जाते हैं ? केवल दो परसेंट—जो आई० ए० एस० या आई० पी० एम० आदि बनते हैं। लेकिन तामिलनाडू के—और इसी तरह कर्नाटक, आन्ध्र और केरल के—५४ परसेंट विद्यार्थी अपने अपने यहाँ खेत-खलिहानों में, स्कूल-कालेजों में और फैक्ट्रियों में रह कर किस भाषा में काम करते हैं ? —अपनी भाषा में।

अगर यह सरकार देश को वास्तव में विकास और उन्नति के पथ पर ले जाना चाहती है, तो उस को नीकरशाही पर प्रकुश रखना होगा। बिहार के विद्यार्थियों का बिद्रोह वहाँ के शासन के खिलाफ है, वहाँ के अष्टाचार के खिलाफ है। अष्टाचार सिर्फ पैसा लेना ही नहीं है, बल्कि वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों को उचित शिक्षा न देना, उन के लिए छात्रावास की व्यवस्था न करना और उन को एडमिशन

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

न देना भी अष्टाचार है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इन प्रश्नों पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें।

तामिलनाडू में डी० एम० के० पार्टी ने पहले वह कहा था कि हम आटानोमी के प्रश्न को छोड़ देते हैं। लेकिन आज जब कि वह टूट रही है और अष्टाचार के बोझ से दब कर मिट रही है, तो उस ने फिर आटानोमी की बात करनी शुरू कर दी है। इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूँगा कि आप इस का जम कर मुकाबला करें। देश आप का साथ देगा। लेकिन अगर आपके कदम डगमगा तो जायें हमारे समर्थन में क्या होगा?

एक छोटी सी बात और कहना चाहूँगा जो एक बड़ी दर्द भरी आवाज इस पार्लियामेंट में आई थी बोहरा कम्युनिटी के नाम पर—उदयपुर की बोहरा कम्युनिटी के नीजवान लड़के और लड़कियाँ आई थीं, प्रधान मंत्री ने भी मिली और आप से भी मिलीं। कमाल है इस कम्युनिटी की बात कहते हैं कि हम मुसलमान हैं और कुरान के नाम पर विवाह शादी सब उन का बन्द कर दिया। यह झूठ बात है। कुरान कभी ऐसा नहीं कहता। लेकिन बोहरा कम्युनिटी का जो गुरू है बम्बई में बैठा हुआ वह मरी हुई लार्शों को उदयपुर में महीनों महीनों तब दफनाने की रजा, नहीं देना। 200 लड़कियाँ विवाह करने के लिए है, रजा नहीं मिलती। क्यों नहीं मिलती? क्योंकि उस का अधिकार है यह कि वह रजा दे। आप को इस के ऊपर विचार करना चाहिए। यह उस सम्प्रदाय के गुरू का जन्म है जो हर बात में उन से पैसे लेता है। जन्म पर पैसे, मरण पर पैसे, हर बात में पैसे लेता है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन कि इस बात को गंभीरतापूर्वक आप देखें।

अंत में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि इस अवसर पर यह बड़ा आवश्यक है कि जब देश में शांति और व्यवस्था के नाम पर इस तरह की बातें हो रही हैं तो आप प्रश्न के दो पहलू को देखिए। एक तो जो वास्तव में अशांति और अव्यवस्था है वह और दूसरे जो भूख के नाम पर अशांति और अव्यवस्था है। आप की गोलिया और मंगीने उन व्यक्तियों पर चलाई जायें जो अशांति और अव्यवस्था पैदा करते हैं। लेकिन आप की गोलिया और मंगीने भागलपुर में अर्जुन मिश्र के हाथ तांडने के लिए न चलाई जायें जो बी एम एफ के नाम पर वनों की पुलिस ने किया। आप की बन्दूक शाह मशूर खा के घर में न चलाई जायें जहाँ कि आप ने विदाउट वारन्ट खन कर दिया और वह दिया कि हम शांति व्यवस्था के लिए आए हैं। इन बातों के साथ हम आप से उम्मीद करते हैं कि हम इन प्रश्नों का स्पष्ट इन पृष्ठभूमि में आकर देखेंगे शांति व्यवस्था अलग और भूख की व्यवस्था अलग। आप की नीरोगाई जो हुड़दंग मचा रही है, जो जन्म कर रही है गोड्डा विकास समिति के नाम पर या लैंड स्वेव के नाम पर उन पर आप की जर्बत लगे। अगर नहीं तो आप इस पार्लियामेंट में लाइए वह कानून जिस के अंदर इन को यह अधिकार दिया गया है कि इन के खिलाफ आप कुछ नहीं कर सकते। उस आर्टिकल को अखंड कर दीजिए। इन शब्दों के साथ हम आपकी मांगों का समर्थन करते हैं। इस अगर और अगर के साथ कि अगर आप यह कर सकें तो।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call the next speaker, I want to convey an important message to the House.

A few days ago, some Members raised a question about the legality and constitutionality of holding the

Presidential Election and the Minister of Law had agreed to make a statement. Now, he has volunteered to come and make a statement in the House at 6 P.M. or soon after the guillotine of the rest of the Demands.

This is the information I am giving to the Members so that they may not say that they have been caught by surprise.

Shri Chavda.

श्री के० एस० चावड़ा (पाटन) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं अपना भाषण हिन्दी में करूँगा। गुजरात में राष्ट्रपति शासन है। 31 मार्च से ताल्लुका पचायतों, जिला पचायत और म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन में जनता के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं। सब म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन सुपरसीड किए गए हैं और सरकार कानून नहीं बना सकती इसलिए 31 मार्च से इन पचायतों के सदस्य खत्म हो गये हैं। तो मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि गृह मंत्रालय के मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में स्पष्ट कहेंगे कि इन पचायतों और म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन का चुनाव कब होगा क्योंकि मैं अपनी कास्टीट्यू ऐसी में हो कर आया हूँ और जनता चाहती है कि ये चुनाव जल्दी होने चाहिए। अगर आप यह भी बतायें कि लेजिस्लेटिव असेम्बली का चुनाव कब होगा तो बहुत अच्छी बात होगी।

गृह मंत्रालय को हरिजन और आदिवासियों के उत्कर्ष का काम भी फरवरी 1973 से सौंपा गया है। अब बिहार में, अपने हाउस में जो बहस हुई थी, हरिजन महिलाओं पर जो अत्याचार हुए थे उस बारे में चर्चा हुई मगर जो पुलिस आफिसरों और पुलिस के अत्याचार किए थे, औरतों पर रेप किया था, उस बारे में अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। अगर सरकार कुछ नहीं करती है तो इस सरकार को क्या अधिकार है दूसरे को कहने का कि दूसरे ऐसा करें। इसलिए सरकार अच्छा उदाहरण पहले पेश करे और जहाँ

सरकारी नौकरों या अफसरों के द्वारा हरिजनों पर अत्याचार किया जाता है उस बारे में तुरन्त कदम उठाए, उस हरिजन और आदिवासी को सुरक्षित करे। गुजरात में गांधी नगर में जो गुजरात का कैपिटल है वहाँ सेंक्टर न० 29 में जो सरकारी लोग रहते थे उनमें से एक हरिजन भी रहता था, वह भी सरकारी नौकर था। उसकी औरत हरिजन नहीं थी, सवर्ण थी। इसलिए जो गर्मा चल रहा था वहाँ उसको इजाजत नहीं दी, भगडा हुआ, पुलिस केस हुआ। ये सारे लोग सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं। यह केस में है। लेकिन कोर्ट से अगर बेनिफिट आफ डाउबट पर छूट जाते हैं तो सरकार का फर्ज है कि डिपार्टमेंटल ऐक्शन लेकर अपना एक अच्छा उदाहरण जनता के सामने पेश करे। ऐसा ही एक दूसरा इसी डेट भी गुजरात में बना है। इस में भी एक हरिजन ने सवर्ण सड़की के साथ शादी की। उसको मारने के लिये लोग आये। मगर उस समय कोई सवर्ण दूसरे से मिलने के लिये आये थे। यह घाघुका की बात मैं कर रहा हूँ। वह बेचारा उसके लिए कुछ दूध लेने के लिए बाहर गया हुआ था। इसी बीच सवर्ण लोगों ने आ कर उसको पहचाना नहीं, समझा यही वह हरिजन है और उसको मार दिया। उसका गुना सिर्फ इतना था कि उसने सवर्ण लड़की से शादी की थी। तो जहाँ जहाँ सरकारी लोग हरिजनों पर अत्याचार करते हैं वहाँ वहाँ सरकार को बराबर ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिये। इससे जनता पर भी असर पड़ेगा। मगर भारत सरकार भी कुछ करती नहीं है। उसकी कचनी और करनी में बहुत फर्क है। यह इस ह उस में जिस तरह से बात चलती है उससे हमें लगता है हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होते हैं, हाउस में बहस चलती है और फिर बहा पूर्ण विराम हो जाता है।

भारत सरकार के हाथ में यूनियन टेरीटरीज हैं और उसका उदाहरण आप देखें, यह दिल्ली है, इसमें हरिजनों की क्या स्थिति है? स्लम्स में रहते हैं,

[श्री के० एम० चावड़ा]

सरकारी नोकरी में रिजर्वेशन है मगर फिर भी वे बेचारे पड़े हुए हैं। यह अच्छी बात है कि आप रिजर्वेशन का परसेटज बढ़ाते हैं लेकिन जो हैं वह भी पूरा नहीं करते हैं और बढ़ा देते हैं तो उसका रीएक्शन क्या होता है? मैं अभी राजकोट गया था, डॉक्टर अम्बेडकर जयन्ती थी, उसमें मुझे बुलाया था। वहां मुझे एक रैम्फनैट मिला जिसमें गवर्नमेंट एम्प्लाइज को लिखा था कि हरिजन आदिवासियों को सर्विसेज में रिजर्वेशन नहीं लेना चाहिए क्योंकि उससे एफिशियेंसी में नटेन नहीं होती है। रिजर्वेशन के बारे में भी मैं हाउस को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो मेरिट पर आते हैं उनको रिजर्वेशन में गिनते हैं।

फिर ती जो जैनरल में आते हैं उनके यदि अच्छे मार्कस भी हैं तो उनको जैनरल में नहीं लेते हैं लेकिन इस सब के बावजूद भी रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं होता, कोटा पूरा नहीं होता, जिससे हरिजनों के अन्दर अन्सतोष फैलता है, एजी-टेशन होते हैं और दलित पैथर जैसी घटनाएँ होती हैं। ये लोग महसूस करते हैं कि सरकार एक तरफ कुछ कहती है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ उसको पूरा नहीं रखती। दूसरी तरफ जो नान-आदिवासी हैं, नान-हरिजन हैं, वे समझते हैं कि इन लोगों के लिये इतनी सुविधाएँ हैं, वे लोग इनको नफरत की निगाह से देखते हैं। आपकी रिपोर्ट में ऐसी बहुत सी बातें बतलाई गई हैं जिनको पूरा नहीं किया गया है।

मैं एक और उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ - 1944 में गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया पोस्ट-मैट्रिक-स्कालर-शिप्स आई है जो हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को मिलता था, लेकिन 1969 में उसको स्टेट्स पर टाल दिया। क्यों इसलिए कि जो पहले ही अधभरा आदमी है, वह दुखी को सन्न कर चुप बैठ जायगा। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि लोग अब चुप नहीं बैठेंगे—जैसा बम्बई में दलित पन्थर बना है, ऐसा ही दूसरा जगह पर भी बनेगा।

मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पोस्ट-मैट्रिक-स्कालर शिप्स जैसे सरकार पहले देती थी, उसी तरह से देना चाहिये। दूसरी पक्ष-वर्षाई योजना में प्री-मैट्रिक-स्कालर शिप्स के अन्तर्गत स्टेट्स ने 52 लाख रुपये दिया था, लेकिन तीसरी योजना में वह कम हो गया और केवल 17 लाख ही दिया गया। इस लिये भारत सरकार जानती है कि यदि पोस्ट-मैट्रिक-स्कालर शिप्स का नाम भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट पर छोड़ दिया जायगा तो वह अपने आप आहिस्ता आहिस्ता कम हो जायगा। मैं आपसे विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी पोस्ट-मैट्रिक-स्कालर शिप्स की स्कीम काफी सक्सेसफुल रही है, लेकिन अब आप उसको बिगाड़ने की कोशिश कर रहें हैं—इस को फिर से अपने हाथ में लीजिये।

हरिजनों की हालत में पहले और आज में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है। आज भी हरिजन गांवों में कुएं से पानी नहीं भर सकता है, घोबी उसके कपड़े नहीं धोता है, नाई उसकी शेव नहीं करता है। आज हम डेमोक्रेसी की ज्ञान करते हैं, लेकिन इस तरह से कैसे चलेगा। यह राष्ट्रीय प्राबलम है, किसी पार्टी की प्राबलम नहीं है। यदि हम को अपने देश का सिर उचा करना है तब इस मामले में सबको मिलकर काम करना चाहिये, लेकिन दुख यह है कि जब गवर्नमेंट ही कुछ नहीं करती, जहां वह कुछ कर सकती है, वहां करना नहीं चाहती, तो इसका क्या असर पड़ेगा। इसलिये मैं गृह मंत्री से विनती करना चाहता हूँ कम से कम जहां जहां आप की यूनिवर्सिटी रीटरीज हैं, जहां जहां आप का क्षेत्र है, उनमें कुछ कर दिखाइये। गुजरात में प्रैसिडेंट रूल है—इस पीरीयड में वहां जितना रिजर्वेशन है—सर्विसेज का उसी को भर कर दिखाया दीजिये। लाखों बी० ए० पास और पढ़े लिखे लोग बेकार हैं, मान प्रीजुएट्स बेकार हैं, इनके लिये कुछ कीजिये—तब स्टेट पर कुछ असर पड़ेगा और लोग समझेंगे कि सरकार कुछ करना चाहती

है, करना लोग समझने हैं कि सरकार कहती कुछ है लेकिन बैसा करना नहीं चाहती।

आप ने जो समय दिया है, उसके लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) उपाध्यक्ष
महोदय, माननीय सदस्य चावड़ा जी ने जो कुछ कहा है—वह सही है। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि आजाद के बाद देश में हरिजनों के प्रति काफी कुछ किया गया, लेकिन दो हजार सालों में हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसी परिपाटी बनी हुई है, जिस की वजह से वर्ण-व्यवस्था से जाटत यह समाज ऊपर उठ कर नहीं आ सका। मैं तो कभी कभी सोचता हूँ कि छुआ-छूत इन्सानियत का जहर है। एक व्यक्ति जिसे ममान अधिकार प्राप्त है उस के साथ दूसरा भेद-भाव करे, छुआ-छूत करे तो ऐसे व्यक्ति को तो इस देश का नागरिक होने का भी अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए, उस के लिए अजीवन कारावास की सजा भी कम है। आप दूर न जाइये—दिल्ली से 20-25 मील की दूरी पर ही हरिजनों को कुएँ से पानी नहीं भरने दिया जाता, चरण सिंह जैसे नेता बहा मीजुब है, जो बोट डालना तो दूर रहा कुम्भों पर पानी भी नहीं भरने देते। जैसा चावड़ा जी ने अभी कहा—यह पार्टीज का मन्त्र नहीं है, यह राष्ट्र के लिए कलक है और आप और हम सब को इस के खिलाफ मिल कर लड़ना चाहिए। जब हम समाज में छुआ-छूत की बात करते हैं तो सामाजिक ऊँच-नीच, राजनीतिक ऊँच-नीच और आर्थिक ऊँच-नीच का भी इस से गहरा सम्बन्ध है, और जब तक देश में सामाजिक क्रान्ति नहीं आयेगी कोई भी समाज आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जनसंघ क्या कहना है ?

श्री शशि भूषण : जनसंघ के श्री गोल-वलकर जी ने कहा है कि हरिजन, ब्राह्मण—ये सब तो ईश्वर के बनाये हुए हैं। यह उन के सोचने की बात है, हम इस में बिश्वास नहीं करते। लेकिन मैं एक बात मनी महोदय में खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ—इस देश में जहाँ तक ला एण्ड आर्डर का प्रश्न है चाहे वह किसी भी तरह से हो—चाहे लेफ्ट-रिएक्शन की तरफ से हो या राइट-रिएक्शन की तरफ से हो—हमें इन दोनों को एक दृष्टि से देखना चाहिए। लेकिन ऐसा होता है कि जब कभी लेफ्ट-रिएक्शन उभरता है तो हजारों नक्सलाइट्स पकड़ कर बन्द कर दिये गये सैकड़ों को मार दिया गया—मैं नक्सलाइट्स के पक्ष में नहीं हूँ—लेकिन ऐसा उन के साथ हुआ है। जब राइट-रिएक्शन उभरते हैं तो उन को मारना तो दूर रहा, एअर-कण्डीशड कार में बैठा कर दिल्ली लाया जाता है, उनको बाखड़ा दिखाया जाता है, कहा जाता है कि हरिद्वार देख भाइये। बड़े-बड़े मालिकों के बच्चे, प्रोफेसर्स के बच्चे उन एजीटेन्स में हिस्सा लेते हैं, उन को हीरो कहा जाता है और हमारे मोरारजी भाई भी उन के लिए भूख हड़ताल करते हैं और कहते हैं कि ये ठीक काम कर रहे हैं, इन की बात को मानना चाहिए ..

श्री के० एस० चावड़ा : कहा कहा है कि राइट रिएक्शन ठीक काम कर रहे हैं।

श्री शशि भूषण : फिर भूख हड़ताल का क्या मतलब है ? जयप्रकाश जी भी कलकत्ते में जो कुछ हुआ उस की भर्त्सना करने हे लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो हिंसा होती है उस का समर्थन करते हैं। ग्रा०एस०एम० की रैली में जाते हैं, कहते हैं कि आनन्द मार्गों ठ हैं मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ला एण्ड आर्डर के मामले में जो लोग कानून तोड़ते हैं,

[श्री जशि भूषण]

बसेज को जलाते हैं, वह कोई भी हो—राइट रिएक्शन हो या लेफ्ट रिएक्शन हो, उन को एक तरह से डील करना चाहिए। जिस तरह से नाक्सलाइट्स का दमन किया गया, अगर उसी तरह में 1 परसेन्ट भी इन के साथ गुजरात, बिहार किया जाता तो ये ऊपर नहीं उठ सकते थे। इन अपर-क्लास के लोगों को, राइट रिएक्शनरीज को तालक लगाया जाता है, मालाये पहनाई जाती हैं, ये सत्याग्रह नहीं करते, सत्याग्रह लीला करते हैं। हम जेल बर्षों के लिए जाते थे तो हम में कोई बात भी नहीं करता था, अगर 6 महीने भी इन को बन्द कर दिया तो फिर कोई इनमें नहीं जायगा। जिस तरह से रामलीला होती है उसी तरह से इन की सत्याग्रह लीला होती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन को मजबूत हाथों से दबाया जाय, चाहे राइट रिएक्शनरी हो या लेफ्ट रिएक्शनरी हो, दोनों के साथ बराबर का व्यवहार होना चाहिए।

जहां तक पुलिस का सवाल है, सेना का सवाल है आज हमारा गरीब देश 2 हजार करोड़ रुपये सेना पर खर्च करता है और एक हजार करोड़ सेना का निक बिल्ड करने में खर्च करता है। इसी प्रकार आन्तरिक सुरक्षा के लिए काफी रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है। यह सब रुप इस लिए खर्च करना पड़ता है कि हमारी सरकार जानती है कि अन्दरूनी दुश्मन और बाहरी दुश्मन आज बहुत नेजी के साथ हमारा रास्ता रोक रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जाना चाहता हूँ और अपने मित्रों से अपील भी करना चाहता हूँ

कि देश की स्वाधीनता, देश की प्रगति और प्रजातन्त्र को देश की गरीबी और देश की महंगाई के साथ नहीं तीला जा सकता है। एक तरफ जब हम करोड़ों रुपए खर्च करने लगे महंगाई बढ़ेगी, उसको हम रोक नहीं सकते हैं दूसरी तरफ महंगाई रोकने का जो तरीका है उसमें ब्लैक मार्केटीयर्स के पास जो दस हजार करोड़ रुपया है उनके साथ भी हमदर्दी बरती जा रही है। आज अगर कोई व्यक्ति चार रुपए की चोरी कर ले तो उसको हथकड़ी पहना दी जाती है लेकिन बड़े बड़े लोग जिनको पदमन्त्री देते हैं, वह भी गुजराल मोदी हों या दूसरे, उनके अपराधों, आर्थिक अपराधों को हम रिसपेक्टफुल समझते हैं, उनके हम हथकड़ी नहीं लगाते हैं। जो लोग इस प्रकार से आर्थिक अपराध करते हैं उनके खिलाफ भी सख्ती करनी चाहिए। पिछले दिनों सी बी आई ने अच्छा काम किया है। इस तरह में जो आर्थिक अपराध है उनको भी वह अपने हाथ में ले लेना भी चाहते हैं और साथ साथ राज्यों को हम मदद देना चाहते हैं लेकिन सी बी आई के पास ताकत ही कितनी है और न उनके पास उतना धन है। उनके अच्छे अच्छे आफिसर यहा दिल्ली में आते हैं तो उनको रहने के लिए जगह नहीं है। सरकार की ओर से मकान का कंटा भी मुकर्रर नहीं है। सी बी आई में प्रफेसर्स और कर्मचारियों के लिए मकानों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए और आज आर्थिक अपराध तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक अपराध इतने बढ़ गए हैं मैं समझता हूँ वह अधिक से अधिक सी बी आई के हाथ में देने चाहिए। बिडला जी के अमेरीका में जनरल

मोटर्स में बनानी चाहते हैं, उसी में से कभी तो उधार लेते हैं और कभी कहते हैं कि कोलाबोरेट लेने दो। यहाँ के बड़े बड़े व्यापारी जो हैं वह अमरीका में यहूदियों के साथ मिलकर बेनामी घन से बैंक चलाते हैं। इसके लिए आप सी बी आई और फारेन इन्वेस्टमेंट्स के लोगों को अधिक साधन दीजिए। यह गहरे सवाल हैं। इसके लिए यदि उनको अधिक साधन दिये जायेंगे तो मेरा विश्वास है कि ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ कर हम रिपोर्ट किताब में दर्ज कर सकते हैं।

श्री रामाच राव जोशी जी आ गए हैं, जब आर० एस० एस० के बैंक की बात हम करते हैं तो उनको बड़ी तकलीफ़ होती है लेकिन यह बात सही है कि गांधी जी के मरने के बाद कुछ लोगों ने मिटार्ट जल्द बाटी थी। किसने बाटी थी, मैं आपसे पूछना नहीं चाहता हूँ। कुछ घर जना दिये गए, कुछ पकड़े गए, एक बड़े नेता जेल से माफी मांग कर आ गए। तो जो एक दाग लग गया है उसको आप माफ़ नहीं कर सकते हैं। अच्छे कार्यों से ही उसको माफ़ कर सकते हैं। पैरा मिलिट्री आर्गनाइजेशन की क्या जरूरत है? क्या हमारी मेना और पुलिस काफी नहीं है? एक प्राइवेट आर्मी बौद्ध बना ले, एक क्रिश्चियन बना ले, एक हरिजन बना लें, उसकी क्या जरूरत है? जो हमारी सेना है उसके लिए ग्राम करोड़ों रुपए का बजट पास करते हैं फिर उसके बाद प्राइवेट सेना की क्या जरूरत है? प्राइवेट मेना कई बार ऐसे काम करती है जैसे अभी पिछले दिनों उसने बिहार में किया और कभी दूसरी जगहों पर किया। यह आनन्दमार्गी और सभी मिलकर धराजकता पैदा करते हैं। जैसे तो बड़े धर्म और धर्म की बात करेंगे, दान पुण्य की बात करेंगे लेकिन अमल हम देखते हैं कि किसी एक नेता की सामने खड़ा कर लेते हैं और उसके पीछे सारा कुछ कुकर्म करते हैं जिन लोगों की यह नीति रही है, जो कूटनीति को अपना

सबसे बड़ा धर्म मानते हैं उनका यह धर्मचक्र है और उसको इस देश की जनता अच्छी तरह जानती है। जहाँ तक प्रजातन्त्र का सवाल है, इस देश की जनता हमेशा उमको हराती है। जहाँ तक दूसरा सवाल है उसके लिए सरकार को सक्षम कदम उठाने चाहिए लेकिन यह सरकार राइट रिएक्शन के प्रति हमदर्दी रखती है। अगर सरकार थोड़ी सी भी सख्ती बरने तो देश में अमन चैन हो सकती है।

जहाँ तक ब्लैक मार्केटिंग और एडवेंचर का सवाल है, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अमेम्बलीज में बड़ी मुश्किल में जो प्रोग्रेसिव एक्ट पास होते हैं वह केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास आते हैं तो केन्द्रीय सरकार उनको कुर्सी के नीचे दबा कर बैठ जाती है। बंगाल सरकार ने एक बिल पास किया था कि एडवेंचर करने वालों को आजन्म कारावास होना चाहिए, वह बिल जहाँ पर राष्ट्रपति के दमनधन के लिए आया, वह यहाँ पर मौजूद है लेकिन यहाँ में निकल नहीं रहा है।

आप लैंड ग्रैंड की बात करते हैं लेकिन देश में करोड़ों अरबों रुपए की सम्पत्ति लैंड नैम नेबरिंग की लैण्ड ग्रैंड होती है उनका लैंड रोज़ ग्रैंड है तब तो है लेकिन कोई शोर नहीं होता। वहाँ पर दिल्ली में थोड़ा सा ज़रा मा कुछ हुआ तो सारी दुनिया में शोर हो रहा है। इनको ज़रूर सजा होनी चाहिए जिन्होंने लैंड ग्रैंड की है लेकिन ग्रैंड को अपराध मानकर सारे देश में कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए। बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास में और गांधी ने रोज़ लैण्ड ग्रैंड होती है। पंजाब में और दूसरी जगह का आपको पता है। इसलिए वह लैंड ग्रैंड का जो सवाल आया है इस पर भी सरकार एक बिल लाएँ। मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने सोलिंग के सम्बन्ध में एक बिल भेजा है उसको तीन साल के बाद वापिस भेज दिया। जो हमारा वित्त मन्त्रालय सोता रहता है और यह मन्त्रालय की थोड़ी

[श्री शशि भूषण]

श्री मज्जीं हांती है उसक बाद वह बिल बापिस जाता है तो अगर उससे सहमत न हों या अगर सहमत हो तो उसको पास करके भोजे और मैं चाहूंगा उसके लिए समय की कोई सीमा होनी चाहिए कि कोई बिल आयेगा तो तीन महीने में भोज दिया जायेगा। राष्ट्रपति जी इस बात का आश्वासन दें। लैंड ग्रब का जहा तक सवाल है, दिल्ली में न्यू फ्रेंड्स कालोनी का भी प्रश्न आया है सामने उममें श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त की जमीन, श्री महावीर त्यागी की जमीन है जबकि दिल्ली का रहने वाला होना चाहिए, 1200 प्लॉट्स में 4 सौ प्लॉट्स ऐसे हैं जो लुगाना जाम्बिया, कलकत्ता, मद्रास सारे देश के लोगों के हैं और कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जिनके 15 15 प्लॉट उसी जगह पर हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ पूरी सोसायटी को खत्म करना चाहिए और दोबारा उमका बटवारा होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ उनके खिलाफ जाच हांणी चाहिये और अगर निर्दोष है तो माना चाहिए। इसके पीछे वह व्यक्ति हैं जिनमें अपने लडके के लिए जो कि बैंक डकैती केम में गिरफ्तार हुआ है, उसके लिए चार जजों को फोन किया है और उनमें कहा कि अगर आप यह केस लोणे तो तुम्हे जान से मार देगे। एक जज ने केस ट्रांसफर किया, दूसरे जज ने ट्रांसफर किया, तीसरे ने भी ट्रांसफर किया और चौथे को अदालत में जाकर धमकी दी, वकीलों ने मिलकर धमकी दी और वह रिटायर होकर बैठ गए। फिर उन्होंने एग्जिक््यूटिव से दरखास्त की और जेल के अन्दर गवाह को पहुंचा दिया गया गवाही के लिये ऐसे लोग जो डकैत हैं जो लैंड ग्रब तो क्या जो अदालत को धमकिया देते हैं (स्वबयान) मैं चाहूंगा जरूर सी (बी 0) आई (बी 0) इंकवायरी हांणी चाहिए ताकि कंवरलाल गुप्त हो, महावीर त्यागी हां और चाहे कोई भी हो (स्वबयान) मैंने तो फैमला किया है कोई मकान बनाऊंगा नहीं क्योंकि मैं समाजवाद पर विश्वास करता हूँ, जब सबके पास मकान होगा तो मेरे पास भी होगा। (स्वबयान)

माननीय कछवाय जी अगर अपनी शकल आइने में देखें कैसी लगती है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि एक शीशा लाकर इन्हे दें वीविए ताकि अपनी शकल देख लिया करें कि जब वे डिस्टेंस करने हैं तो कैसे लगते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I may tell him that he has a very beautiful moustache.

श्री शशि भूषण फीडम फाइटर्स के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत अच्छा कदम उठाया है, बहुत से लोगों को मदद दी गई है। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि कुछ एम० पीज० हैं जो कभी जेल नहीं गए, एक सुल्तानी गवाह रहा है, उन्होंने अपने भाई, रिस्तेदार और दोस्तों को मर्टिफिकेट दिए हैं तथा उनको भी पेंशन मिली है। इसको भी मन्त्री जी देखें जाच करें।

आखिरी बात यह है कि देश में राइट रिक्वेक्शन ने जो फिजा बनाई, श्री जयप्रकाश नागयण जी के हाथ में सड़ा धमा दिया उसमें बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा श्री जयप्रकाश जी से कि उनका आखिरी समय में वे आनन्द मार्गी और एम० एस० एम० का साथ छोड़ें और सही काम में लगे। उन्होंने देश के निर्माण का व्रत लिया है उमगे लगकर वे तमाम देश का भला कर सकेंगे करना देश के इतिहास में उनको क्या समझा जायेगा इस बात को नहीं समझते हैं। हमारी पार्टी और हमारे नेता उनमें लड़ाई नहीं करना चाहते लेकिन उन्होंने बन-साईड्ड मिनिन बार शुरू करदी। जैसे इसका घेराव, उसका घेराव, यहा और वहां आन्दोलन, 35 दिन में बिहार साफ, इसी प्रकार अभी माननीय अटल जी गये मध्य प्रदेश असम्बली सभापति बनने गये। चुनाव में हारते हैं और बाद में इस

हम की बातें करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रजातन्त्र कि रक्षा के लिए और बहुत से तरीके हैं जिन के द्वारा आप अपनी भावनाओं को रॉय को प्रदर्शित कर सकते हैं।

आखिर में यही कहता हूँ कि राइटर्स एक्शन जो पैरा मिलिटरी ऑर्गेनाइजेशन है उन पर बैन लगाया जाय। माननीय दीक्षित जी, आप की ताकत स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल से ज्यादा है, आप के पास रिसॉसंड ज्यादा है और आप चाहें तो आर० एस० एस बैन कर सकते हैं। इसमें क्या समझने की है, सारे प्रमाण आपके पास मौजूद हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस अनुदाग का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have given notice of a cut motion to draw attention to the erosion of minority rights and the rule of law.

First of all, I want to deal with the increasingly desperate position, especially of the smaller minorities. I am aware of the nauseatingly repetitive professions of solicitude for the minorities. We get them day in and day out. But if they are analysed, you will see—good luck to them—that they are directed to the Muslims and to the Scheduled Castes. Good luck to them for these professions of solicitude. The reason is obvious, because today the sole consideration in politics is just politicking, vote-catching. The Muslims and the Scheduled Castes being numerically fairly sizeable, can be decisive with regard to certain of the seats. So these professions are reeled off day in and day out.

So far as the smaller minorities are concerned, may I say this with great respect and without qualification that the Government could not care a

tinker's damn, except perhaps for the Sikhs, because although they are comparatively small, fortunately for them they have got the capacity and they have the inclination, to go out into the streets, which is what Government responds to.

I only want to refer to two or three measures taken by Government—contemplated by Government—and calculated to strangle the minorities. That is the shame of it.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): At the cost of the minorities, you are pleading your case.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: On 20th of May 1973, I had written to my friend Y. B. Chavan, the Finance Minister, and had drawn his attention to cl. 6 of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill 1973. It is an utterly criminal, iniquitous provision. In 1962, Government brought in a provision. I think it was Morarji Desai who did it. I took him to Jawaharlal Nehru and Jawaharlal tried to make him see a little sense. He did see a little sense. In 1962 when the amendment was brought, it was prospective, effective from 1st April, 1962. It was to the effect that minority trusts and charitable institutions would after that date not get the protection of sec. 11, that is exemption from income tax of the monies they could find. It meant that after 1962 no religious minorities—no Muslims, no Sikhs, no Christians, no Anglo-Indians—could found charitable institutions unless they were to be taxed out of existence. But I got Jawaharlal to persuade Morarji not to make it retrospective, so that at least the trusts formed before 1962 were not affected. They would still be treated as public charitable institutions and we got exemption from income tax.

But what do you do now? You bring in this evil provision; it is not only prospective, but it is retrospective. So

[Shri Frank Anthony]

all our trusts, whether founded 100 years or 200 years ago, come within the net and the monies that we are giving to our people, poor destitute ladies and young people—you are going to expropriate, it into the coffers the bottomless coffers of the Government. Don't you realise and feel the shame of it? Can single only the minorities out.

I was a member of the Constituent Assembly. I had the privilege of being there. One of the fundamental rights the framers of the Constitution gave was art. 28. What is article 28? It gave religious minorities the right to found charitable and religious trusts. That is what the framers gave. But today with all your mouthing of secular, democratic professions, you want to destroy only the religious minorities.

In 1962, when the amendment was on the anvil, Minoo Masani and I attacked Government. We said why are you doing it? Even to make it prospective is iniquitous. Now you make it retrospective. All our trusts are going to be destroyed and you will do nothing about it, because you want money, as I said, for the bottomless pits of the Government coffers.

Then, another iniquitous provision is this. Government will deny it, but I am not that kind of small-time lawyer who does not understand the implications. What is the effect of this? Government singles out only the religious minorities for the destruction of their charitable trusts and institutions. That means only the Hindus—that is what it means—only the Hindus will be able to have charitable and religious trusts, public trusts, free from income-tax because the Hindus constitute 85 per cent of the population. The Scheduled Castes are already exempted. So, they can have Scheduled Castes trusts which

do not pay income-tax. The Hindus will have these trusts because they form 85 per cent and they will say that these are for the poor, and they will keep them for the Hindus. But how can a microscopic minority say it is a public trust for everybody? We have to say that it is for themselves. But as soon as they say this you garrotte them and you destroy them.

You talk about secular democracy and a pluralistic society; this is a country of religious minorities. But I do not know who has thought of this; some moron in the Finance Ministry. In the name of secular democracy you want to destroy us.

Then, look at the other iniquitous provision. It is already there. God knows, some of us do work outside. We build things worth crores of rupees for poor people. I had built up a few lakhs for my poor old ladies; a central relief fund, and you bring in this evil provision of income-tax on charities. I was getting contributions, from my people, small contributions, so that I could help my destitute old ladies. What do you do? You bring in the income-tax provision. If I manage to save Rs. 5,000, you grab the whole thing away. So, I had to scrap my central relief fund for my old ladies. Are you not ashamed of yourselves and of your professions of secular democracy? Instead of encouraging us, a small minority, in our self help, you seek to destroy us because Government do not care a tinker's damn. Government does not give one pice to my poor old ladies. Government does not give one pice to my poor, Anglo-Indian orphans. I do all that. I do not ask you.

AN HON MEMBER: It is not true.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: It is very true. We do not take one pice because if we take one pice you immediately garrotte our institutions. I had to close down our Central Relief Fund because as I said, you want

everything for the hungry maws of the Government, you want to tax everything; you want to destroy the minorities, and you will not even allow us to help our poor.

Let me say a word about the increasingly desperate unemployment position. It is hopeless so far as minorities are concerned. We have the Annual General Meetings of my Association. I have an MLA in each State. Everyone of them, without exception, tells me, "The employment exchanges are cess-pools of corruption." They are riddled with corruption from top to bottom. And what happens to a small minority? You do not care, and our numbers are too small for you to care. An Anglo-Indian cannot be registered without paying Rs. 500 to be registered, and to get an appropriate place he has to pay Rs. 1,000. So, they do not go to them: the employment exchanges are so riddled with corruption that they do not go to them.

Then, what have Government done? Government has compounded this scourge of unemployment by this criminal hostage of the sons of the soil movement. I accuse the Government not only of encouraging but of sanctifying the sons of the soil movement, the greatest scourge which could have been inflicted on this country. What have you done? In the public sector, you have said that 80 per cent of the jobs should go to the sons of the soil. The railways have sent out a circular. You had entered into collusion with the Shiv Sena to give it to the Maharashtrians, and who are the Maharashtrians? Not the people who were born and bred there but those whose mother-tongue is Marathi. You have entered into an alliance with these people and your greatest criminal hostage is this.

What about your six-point formula in regard to Andhra Pradesh? I know what has happened so far. People from Bangalore and other places come

to me. Apart from the fact that their children cannot get jobs, can you blame them for finding cattle-boats and getting out of this country? Brilliant boys and girls go there, and they are asked: "Has your father been resident in Bangalore, Mysore, for 15 years?" The boys says, "No, Sir. He is a Central Government servant; liable to transfer." Then the reply is, "I am very sorry." The father has got his property in the State, his father had property in the State. They say we are sorry; your father was not resident for 15 years; you cannot get admission in the College. Now you compound it with this criminal hostage of the Andhra Pradesh formula. I used to sit alongside Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookerjee in those days, and I alone opposed Governments giving this criminal hostage when Government was creating Andhra Pradesh. It was Pandora's box. Government are going to split the country into watertight compartments cultural and linguistic enclaves. Now with the Andhra formula, you are going to atomise the country districtwise. Then at the same time you talk in a mealy-mouthed way: common citizenship, national integration. It is bad enough when you had residential qualifications; now you are going to have residential qualifications districtwise.

15.00 hrs.

Finally, as a lawyer who everyday has to deal with these matters, I want to refer only to one particular aspect. There is this sinister, steady erosion of the rule of law by the Government. I am talking about the cynical continuance of this fictitious emergency. In 1971 the war was over. You still continue the emergency? Article 352 contemplates a grave emergency affecting the security of the country, threat of war, external aggression, etc. Is there a grave emergency now? You are facing a little trouble with the Nagas, a few of them there and some Mizos there. It is the confession of the inept and utterly impotent

[Shri Frank Anthony]

character if you say: because the Nagas give you a little trouble, the Mizos give you a little trouble, therefore, there is an emergency. Under article 353, during emergency, you have superseded the federal character of the Constitution. You can give executive directions to any State; you can legislate on any subject in List II. All our precious fundamental freedoms are contained in article 19, freedom of speech, freedom of expression and freedom of association, freedom of jobs. All are suspended. Tomorrow if somebody wants to indulge in some political gimmickry and today it is Government by gimmickry and you take a swipe at the press, what can the press do. They will come to me and say; Mr. Antony, you argue the cases very well, please take up this case. I will not be able to get it admitted. The Courts will say: what can we do: Article 19 is suspended. There is no freedom left in this country except the freedom of the Indian citizen to rot in jail without trial. I do these cases under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act and the D.I.R. almost every day. The D.I.R. is a draconian and unprincipled. It provides for the "subjective satisfaction" of whom? of pettyfogging district Magistrate. I use the word 'pettyfogging' advisedly because your district Magistrates are at back and call of Sub-Inspectors of Police, they are at the back and call of every M.L.A. and every Minister. It is the District Magistrate's subjective satisfaction. When we go to the Supreme Court, they use a catch-all phrase, security of the State public order. The Supreme Court says: we are helpless, we cannot just do anything, however malafide or however baseless it may be. Under the Defence of India Rules one does have to give any ground. The preventive detention is bad enough in all conscience, but you have to give the grounds. If one ground is bad or irrelevant the Court strikes it down. But under the Defence of India Act and Rules it is

the lot of the Indian citizen, without any ground being given, to rot in jail and to rot in jail without trial.

When the Government talks about rule of law and constitutional methods it is like Satan quoting scriptures. How can the Government talk about this? You have crucified the rule of law; you have crucified and suspended every fundamental right of this country. The violence that is happening is because you have lost all credibility, all democratic credibility, all credibility as maintainers of the rule of law. Because you have crucified the rule of law and you continue to do so, it is an invitation to the people at large to follow extra-constitutional methods, to go into the streets.

श्री दारबारा सिंह (होजियारपुर)

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब मैंने भी कुछ दोस्ती में मुना है डेपूटमी के नाम पर उन्होंने डेमोक्रेसी के खिलाफ बहुत सी बातें कही। मैं सबसे पीछे बोलने वाले बहुत इंटेलिजेंट और जो माहिर वकील भी है, मे कहना चाहता हूँ कि डेमोक्रेसी का यह कार्यक्रम है कि आप जो अग्रे वाक् बोल नहीं पाते थे आज इस हाउस में बोल पा रहे हैं।

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: Sir, on a point of clarification. This is deliberately false. My friend is speaking out of ignorance. I was not a GSO. I used to sit in the opposition.

SHRI DARBARA SINGH: You are privileged to say anything, any false thing you can say. We are not GSOs.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY: You read my speeches made before Independence.

15.07 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI in the Chair]

श्री हरबारा सिंह : आप जरा सुन लीं जए। सब से ज्यादा आप की इग्नोरेंस है। आप एक कमरे में बैठ कर तैयारी कर के आ गये। आप मैसेज में नहीं हैं, आप इस बात को समझ ले कि हम लोगों की नब्ज को जानते है, उन में रहते हैं, उन में काम करते हैं। आप एक सोसायटी बना कर यह कहते हैं कि ग्लिोजन पर बहुत भारी ठेस लगाई जा रही है। आप जरा तहम्मल से सुनिये। मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूँ कि ब्रिटिश पीरियड में जब कि डेमोक्रेसी कतई नहीं थी, एक बाहुल्य से मुल्क का राज्य था, उस वक्त यहां कोई डेवलपमेंट नहीं थी। सिर्फ मड़के भी अंग्रेजों के जाने के लिए ही थी और यहां के लोगों पर रिप्रेशन करने के लिए ही बनाई गई थीं, कम्युनिकेशन का कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध नहीं था, कोई इन्फ्रामेंट नहीं था। पब्लिक सिस्टम था और एजुकेशन भी कहीं नहीं थी, एथीकल्चर को बिल्कुल इग्नोर किया हुआ था हर निहाज से। उस वक्त पापूलेशन भी बहुत कम थी। यह सब कुछ होते हुए भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हम के उलट चीज है। अंग्रेजों के चले जाने के बाद आजादी के बाद डेमोक्रेसी आई है। इस से कौन इंकार कर सकता है कि हरेक की जवान पहले से बोलने के लिए बड़ी है और वह जो पहले बिल्कुल चुप रहते थे, जिनकी जवान पर ताता था, जो चल फिर नहीं सकते थे और जिन पर अंग्रेजों का रिप्रेशन होता था, उन की जवान आज बहुत लम्बी हुई है। आज वह तह सकने हैं और जो उनके मन में आता है, उस को वह कह सकते हैं। यह डेमोक्रेसी नहीं है, नो और क्या है जो इस हाउस में इतनी बाने कही गई हैं जाती तौर पर भी कही गई है और जमायत के तौर पर भी कही गई है। और वह डेमोक्रेसी यही है जिस में आप बोल सकते हैं, कुछ कह सकते हैं, सिद्ध सकते हैं, पढ़ सकते हैं, सारी चीज तो है। और किस

चीज का नाम है डेमोक्रेसी, जिस के लिए हम जोर से आप आवाज बुलन्द कर रहे हैं।

तो मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आज सोमाइटी एक्स्पेंड हुई और एक्सपेंड होने के साथ-साथ हमारी मुश्किलता भी बढ़ी और उन मुश्किलता के साथ-साथ रिफार्मस भी हुए और डाइमेंशन जो क्राइम का है, वह भी बढ़ा है। हम समझते हैं कि क्राइम के बारे में मैं यह कहूँ कि पिछले 10 साल में हिन्दुस्तान की जो पापूलेशन बढ़ी है, वह 27.4 परसेन्ट बढ़ा है और ज्यों-ज्यों पापूलेशन बढ़ती जाती है त्यों-त्यों यह प्रॉब्लम जो क्राइम की है यह भी बढ़ती जाती है। मैं आपको उस बात में नहीं ले जाना चाहता कि क्राइम की स्टैटिस्टिक्स क्या है। आज उस में मैं आपको नहीं ले जाना चाहता लेकिन इन्फ्रीज क्यों होती है, उस के बारे में मैं कुछ अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ।

एक बात तो यह है कि हमारे मुल्क में जो देहान के लोग हैं, वे कस्बों में आ रहे हैं और अर्बनाइजेशन हो रहा है। अर्बनाइजेशन होने के कारण नये-नये फैक्टर्स आ रहे हैं। इस तरह से एक तो अर्बनाइजेशन हुआ, दूसरा है इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन और तीसरा है पापूलेशन ग्रोथ जो कि बहुत तेज हो गया है। इनटरनल माइग्रेशन भी है। इस के साथ-साथ टेक्नोलॉजी में भी चेंज हुआ है। इस वजह से एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आफ जस्टिस में बहुत बड़ी मुश्किलता का सामना आज हमें करना पड़ रहा है। आज ये सब बाने जो है ये आज में 20, 25 साल पहले नहीं थी। माने वाले पैटर्न में हमें मोचना होगा और इस साइटीफिक एज में इस को हल करना है। अर्बनाइजेशन के बारे में, चेयरमैन साहब, मैं अर्थ करूँ, यह जो रेक्सोसिबिलिटी सरकार की कही जाती है। देहातों के लोग नौकरी की तलाश में शहरों में या कस्बों में जाते हैं, उनको बड़ा मुश्किलता पेश आती है। देख में बेरोजगारी है इस में कोई दो राय नहीं है। इसको दूर करना सरकार का काम है। इस काम में लोगों की उस-नी कोओप्रेशन भी मिलनी

[श्री दरबाग मिह]

चाहिए। इंडस्ट्री बढ़ी है। इसके साथ-साथ क्राइम भी बढ़ा है। आप इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन के पैटर्न को देखें। घोरतें भी काम के लिये घरों से बाहर जाने लग गई हैं। बच्चे पछे रह जाते हैं। उनका क्या हाल होता होगा। वे इग्नोर होते हैं। ये सब चीज क्राइम बढ़ाने में मददगार साबित हुई हैं।

पापुलेशन ग्रोथ हमारा तेजी से हुआ है। सरकार ने कुछ इंतजाम इसके लिए किए हैं। दवा दारु की सहाूलियत मुहैया की है। उम्र लोगों की पहले से ज्यादा हो गई है। मंडीकल एड की सहाूलियत बढ़ाने की बजह से ऐसा हुआ है। ज्यादा माउथ खाने के लिए आगे आए। इन सब कारणों से तरह-तरह खराबिया हमारे सामने आ रही हैं।

जो पेजेंट हैं, कार्मर हैं, जो छोटा काश्तकार है उसकी मुश्किलात बढ़ी है। वह कहीं न कहीं नौकरी की तलाश में जाने के लिए मजबूर हुआ है। वह शहर में जाता है तो उसको मुश्किलात का सामना करना पड़ता है। वह इग्नोरेंट होता है। टैक्नालाजी हमारी बढ़ी है। आटोमोबाइल्स, एयरोप्लेनज, कम्प्यूटर्ज, टेलीफोनइलेक्ट्रिसिटी तथा दूसरी ऐसी चीजें जो बेलपमेंट की भाई है उनके साथ साथ नए-नए काम भी बढ़े हैं लेकिन साथ-साथ क्राइम भी बढ़े है।

आप देखें कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बने हुए हैं। जब कभी उन से काम करने वाले लोग स्ट्राइक पर आते हैं तो किस तरह से संबोटाज करते हैं। वे जेन डालकर बिजली फेल कर देते हैं। नई टेक्नीकल, नए-नए ढंग के क्राइम के केसिस होने लग गए हैं। अब इसको नोट करने के लिए हमारे पास कोई फोर्स तो होनी चाहिए। हमारे बसु साहब कह रहे थे कि इतनी ज्यादा बी०एस०एफ० आपने क्यों खड़ी

कर दी है। स्ट्राइक, हड़ताल, संबोटेज तथा दूसरी ऐसी चीजें जो बढ़ी हैं उनके मुकाबले में कोई फोर्स तो होनी ही चाहिए। कुछ इसका इंतजाम तो करना ही होगा या तो कुछ इंतजाम कर सकते हैं। लेकिन खुद आप संबोटेज को प्रोवोक करने वाले हैं जाहिर है कि उसका इंतजाम तो सरकार को ही करना होगा, उसी पर इसकी जिम्मेदारी आती है।

एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में, जस्टिस में मोरर लोडिंग है। पहले का बैकलाग चला आ रहा है। उसको निपटाने के लिए हमको तेजी से काम करना होगा। लोग कई कई सालों तक जेलों में पड़े रहे इसको देखना होगा। जेलों का इंतजाम भी ठीक करना होगा। जेलों में रिफार्म करने होंगे। एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन रिफार्मज को कोई इन्क्वायरी इसके बारे में भाई है। आप मोच कि जो लोग जेलों में पड़े हैं उनको हम डीह्यूमनाइज न करें, बल्कि उनको ह्यूमनाइज करने की हम को कांशिश करनी चाहिए। पुलिस अफसरों के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। पे कमिशन ने उनके लिए सीनियर स्कैल रिफार्मिड किया था। उससे अधिक आपने उनको दिया है। 1100-1600 रिफार्मिड हुआ था और आपने 1200-1700 दिया है। उनकी मांग है कि उनको 1800 मिलना चाहिए। पे कमिशन ने लिखा है :

"Most of these officials are in States"

चीफाई हिस्सा ही इनका आपके जिम्मे आता है। साथ-साथ उसने यह भी कहा है :

"The career prospects of IPS officers should be better than those of other services."

इसके बारे में आप जल्द ध्यान दें। ये आपकी सर्विसिस को कंट्रोल करने हैं, डिस्पिजिन को कंट्रोल करने वाले यही लोग हैं, यही एक बाड़ी है और मिलिट्री के बाद, अगर इस काम में कोई मदद करता है तो यही करते हैं।

जहाँ तक बैंकवर्क क्लॉसिस और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा ट्राइब्स का सम्बन्ध है उनके लिए आपको किसी को जिम्मेदार ठहराना होगा। बहुत सी घटनाएँ होती हैं। वे आपके नॉटिस में भी आई हैं। आप लोगों ने यहाँ मैजिस्ट्रेट बाते नहीं की हैं। उन्होंने यही कहा है कि फला-फला जगह पर यह हुआ है। जहाँ-जहाँ ये घटनाएँ हुई हैं वहाँ तत्कालीन कार्य के आप को जो इनके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं उनको सजा देनी चाहिये और लोगों को वहाँ मैजिस्ट्रेट करना चाहिये। माग की गई है कि हम मिनिस्टर उम्मीद करें। लेकिन आप तो मागो मिनिस्ट्री का हैं। इस्तीफा मांगते हैं। आप तो चाहते हैं कि सब कुछ गडबड में पड़ जाए। अगर हम देश को हानि को दूर करना है तो समाजवाद के खिलाफ जो ताकतें खड़ी हो रही हैं, राइट रिप्लेन खड़ा हो रहा है और स्ट्राइक सैबोटेज वर्ग जो हो रहा है उन सब को हम सब को मिल कर मीट करना होगा। हमारे लिये जो ने चण्डीगढ़ में पिछले दिनों ब्यान दिया था कि सैबोटेज वर्ग जो है इनका हम सब लोगों को मिल कर सामना करना होगा। इसको रोकना होगा और भी बाने उन्होंने कही थी लेकिन यह भी एक बात कही थी। हमें चाहिए कि हम इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें।

पंचायतों को जो अधिकार दिए गए हैं वे अधिकार उनके बने रहने चाहिये। किसी के तावे उनको न दिया जाए। लोगों को भीका दिया जाना चाहिये कि वे उनको चलाने की कोशिश करें। तावे ने और आपका मिस्टम दुस्त होगा और लोगों को वहाँ तथा ऊपर से भी जस्टिस मिले तो लोग इसमें उत्साह लेंगे

और उत्साह से काम करेंगे। लोगों को सैटिसफैक्शन होगा कि आपने ताकत का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन किया है।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra). Mr. Chairman, Sir, having listened to the debate so far I have found that speakers from the Congress Benches, one after the other, have got up to defend the cause of democracy in this country. When I listened to the speeches, I began to wonder whether they are referring to India or to some other country that they see in their dreams.

Each one of them has said that democracy has survived and flourished in this country. I must admit that this is not my reading of the situation at all. If I may take you back somewhat, for the first 18 years of our Independence, democracy survived in this country purely as a result of the charity of Jawaharlal Nehru. Jawaharlal Nehru, for his many faults, had a certain kink about democracy and that kink was that he wanted the whole world to realise and know that he was a great democrat. This is what Jawaharlal Nehru's attitude towards himself India and the whole world was. And that is why democracy survived during the first 18 years of our Independence.

Unfortunately, for Jawaharlal Nehru and for India the democracy that was there for the first 18 years of his life was not democracy which was intrinsically strong—built around the institutions that make democracy a meaningful thing. But it was there for the great Mughal to dispense as and when he thought it was in jeopardy.

The Institutions of democracy, starting with the Presidency, the Parliament itself, the Cabinet system, Opposition parties, a fearless press, an independent judiciary, public opinion in the country, are the institutions on

[Shri Piloo Mody]

which democracy survives and thrives. These institutions are built in such a fashion that no temporary abhorration, no temporary popularity of an individual, such as, the "Indira wave", no hurricane, no tycoon, nothing can shake the foundations of such a democracy. That democracy continues irrespective of a massive mandate and is handed over when the mandate ceases to be a mandate such as the situation is today. Democracy survives and something else takes the place of the mandate that was originally given. This, to me is the survival of democracy.

When I heard Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad saying that you can still scream, you can shout and you can still say whatever you like and, therefore, he is satisfied that he has given sufficient proof of the fact that democracy exists in this country, to me it is a meaningless exercise. We have come to a state in our lives when, no matter what we say and how hoarse we cry, there is nobody who can report us; there is no way by which we can project our ideas because the independent means of mass communication has also been neatly bundled into the governmental sector.

These people for the last so many years, have been shouting in the name of socialism. But I cannot understand how they intend to bring about socialism in this country. They say that socialism implies a fair deal for every one which implies that there should be a distribution of wealth. But the distribution of wealth without the distribution of power is a meaningless exercise; it is an exercise in futility. This brand of socialists, in particular, depends on concentrating all power into their own hands. With the concentration of power that is going on by the Congress on the one side, how is the distribution of wealth ever to take place on the other? Therefore, I

think that this basic hypocrisy of saying that they want to distribute wealth can only be brought about if they are prepared to distribute power. And how should they distribute power? I am not asking any one of them to give up their power. All that I am saying is, give up doing things that you cannot do; give up this business of centralised planning. Let there be a plan for every district of this country; let the plans be implemented by the district administration. Let there be a total decentralisation. After all so much money is allotted year after year for development of the districts; whether it is done through a Five Year Plan or whether it is done through an Annual Plan or whether it is done through the budgetary provisions of the Central Government or whether it is done through the budgetary provision of the State Governments. It is that much money that filters down to the village. Unluckily, the money is going through the leakiest pipe or pipeline that has ever been devised, and by the time the water finally reaches the districts, there is nothing left at the other end of the pipe; it has all been taken away. Money is being spent, India is a fabulously rich country: there is no shortage of anything in this country; the only thing that we lack is good intentions and good men to run our affairs. Therefore, even development becomes meaningless in this country. And we hear the hoarse cries such as we heard at the Congress Working Committee meeting recently that they do not get the participation of the people in the process of planning. How is it possible? Somebody sitting in Delhi, some nunk kids prepare a position paper; that position paper becomes the philosophy of the ruling party and thereafter the man in the village is expected to have an appreciation of and rapport with, this position paper that has been prepared by half-educated, half-illiterate, half-baked individuals who masquerade in the name of leaders of the Congress Party.

Therefore, if there is to be any reversal of policies, it must start with the outflow of power. If only the money earmarked for each district is handed over to the district and it is said 'You do what you like; you do what, you think, is best for the district', then at least half of it will be properly utilised and you will see the results of their development, the tangible results, from day to day, from week to week, from month to month and from year to year. And you will associate the people with the process of development. Instead of that you have plans and a thousand people along the lines to interpret, to alter, to sanction, to re-sanction and thereafter the whole series of files that are created to be dealt with on any particular subject. The whole exercise of the Government has become meaningless. The reason why Indian democracy has become totally meaningless is because we have a sort of facade here where debates are supposed to take place, but I do not know how much of what I have said is ever absorbed by the Minister, I do not know how much of it is ever considered. Does anybody meet and say, "So and so has made a good suggestion; why don't we implement it?"

Is something ever discussed in the Cabinet except rubber-stamping what has already been decided somewhere else? As long as we continue with this process to hear these gentlemen talking in terms of how safe is democracy in this country is something that frightens me. I tell you quite truthfully. I do not think that this structure of democracy will outside this Parliament. I do not think that this structure of democracy may even survive the next six, eight or ten months because there is no strength left in this structure and there is no resilience left in this structure.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): Are you serious?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Yes, quite serious. Is your question a serious question?

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Yes. Quite a serious question.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Because there is no intrinsic strength left in them, the institutions of democracy have been eroded. People no longer have faith in the Congress. Read your papers, it is not worth the time you spend on it. Come to Parliament. As I said, an isolated activity goes on divorced from the needs, requirements or the aspirations of the people. Take the radio. People listen to it only for what Lata Mangeshkar sings, not for what Indira Gandhi has to say.

Then go to the other institution, the bureaucracy. We have to-day employed 20 lakhs of people. Sardar Saheb just now said that they were over-worked and, therefore, there is a backlog. We have employed 20 lakhs of people. Their only job from morning till night between 6 cups of tea is to say 'No'—'No' to the citizens whenever he comes to them. You want a bottle of milk—'No'. Want a ration card? No. Want to build a house? No. Want to build a factory? No. Want to go abroad? No. Besides saying 'No', they do not know what to say....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there is no time.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I think it is quite wrong that you should be setting a bad example, because, if any one wants to speak, you say, 'No'. You also are a victim of the same mania that has spread in this country, that is, to say 'No', whereas in the rest of the country it is easy to turn a 'No' into an 'Yes'; only it costs you a little money.

Therefore, the entire system....

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): The hon. Member may now say 'Yes' and sit down.

SHRI PILOO MODY: This is the concern of these people for democracy,

[Shri Piloo Mody]

Therefore, the entire system is built on obstructions, obstructing the citizen from doing what he wants to do, and as long as you do not remove these obstructions and you do not start making saner laws, we are doomed. Because the origin of these difficulties starts with the so-called policy planning of the Congress Party which somewhere in 1955-56 took the country along the wrong path to progress and has resulted in a plethora of laws, some contradictory to each other, laws which this Home Ministry was expected to administer, a plethora of laws which are contradictory to each other, with the result that nobody to-day knows whether he is within the law or outside the law or where he is. I think the time has come when the laws of the jungle would be preferable to the laws made by these *jungles*.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati): I start my speech with a small anecdote. One day a new and junior preacher who was to deliver his maiden sermon went to the senior preacher and asked him, 'Look here. I am going to deliver my maiden sermon. Will you kindly give me some hints and training?' The senior preacher asked, 'All right. Which passages of the Bible or the religious books are you going to preach?' He gave him that passage. The senior preacher made certain side notes and told the younger one, 'Go and follow my side notes. You will be having a very successful speech' He came and found in the side note comments like, 'Here, the arguments are very strong. Speak emotionally.', 'Here arguments are emotional, therefore, strive to bring home your point by raising your finger' Then, lastly, it was side-marked, 'Here, arguments are very weak. So yell like hell' and that is precisely what Shri Frank Anthony did this afternoon. I can tell Shri Frank Anthony that he cannot protect the interests of the minorities in this country by creating a cleavage between one section and one religious commu-

nity in this country and another religious community. I want to sound a note of warning to the Home Ministry. It seems that this type of speeches coming from people like Shri Frank Anthony, particularly, in the sensitive areas of this country, are creating not only difficulties in the sensitive regions but are to-day creating a grave danger to the security and integrity of this country and I hope that the hon. Home Minister will take note of it. Shri Anthony spoke on many things. I will come to them later on.

The country is faced with many problems. Whatever Mr. Piloo Mody may say, the fact remains that the structure which we have cherished, the democratic foundation of the country, has deep roots but it is facing attacks from many quarters, from the right extremists and the left adventurists. I will not go into the details of all the strategies of these parties as my time is short. But it is time that we, sitting on this side of the House and the Government, have to seriously ponder over this question, as to why it is that in this particular moment the right extremists and the left adventurists have become so alert and active. How is it that these forces (who have no popular backing) have been able to create a sort of situation in which the democratic foundation itself has been threatened. How is it that the youth, the students, the younger generation of the country, are not approaching the problems of our country with a constructive approach? My own reading is this. If you look to the entire situation of the country, you find that it is the vulnerable section of society, it is the down-trodden section of society,—the section which has benefited the least from independence for the last 25 years,—has stood by this system. The aspirations of the vulnerable sections are very limited. They have felt that because to a certain extent their conditions have improved, this system will one day be able to fulfil their limited aspirations which they possess. Because of the development of science and technology,

education, communication, etc. the world has become today a very smaller place to live in. The younger generation in their heart of hearts want to achieve what their compatriots of the other countries have achieved. They want to achieve the standard of living and a way of life obtaining in other western countries. But they have a feeling that the scope of fulfilment of their aspirations is very limited. Because of the dichotomy between aspirations and fulfilment in this country we see signs of instability. Today if you look to the younger generation you find two types of students and youths.

One section of the younger generation feels that the democratic system, the parliamentary system, is not going to deliver the goods. So they wanted to attack the system.

Another section of the youth feel indifferent about the whole thing. They are utterly indifferent to the whole system. They feel, whatever may be the system, that is not going to improve matters.

So, they accept facts as they are and remain indifferent to the whole thing.

I feel, Sir, both these are extremely dangerous to the democratic foundations which we cherish. Those who are indifferent are equally dangerous. One thing which we all know and the students also know is what we cannot fulfil all our aspirations at once. In spite of this why is it that they have become angry so much? My own approach is this. I do feel that they have a feeling in their heart of hearts that the system itself is so slow and defective that it is not able to deliver the goods.

There have been various attacks on bureaucracy saying that they do not want to do good to the country, etc. I will not make such a general sweeping statement at all. But it is a fact that the system of administration is

moving like a 'bullock-cart'. Our ideas and aspirations are growing at a faster rate but our achievements are growing at a slower rate.

My own appeal to the hon. Home Minister is this: If you want to create a right structure in this country, you must re-structure the entire administrative system, so that the administrative system may move at a faster rate. Files moving at a slow-pace from one desk to another, from one officer to another, decision being delayed at all levels, cannot be continued for long. We have to see that the whole system should be such that it can deliver the goods at a much faster rate.

I feel that the Home Ministry should do is this. Looking at the report of the Ministry, I find that it gives a sorry reading. The two measures needed for the country—one against the rise in price and the other against the students' unrest—have been summarily dismissed at one page in this Report.

My appeal to the Home Ministry firstly is this that they must tackle these two volatile issues. I have no comments to make about any individual officers. Unless you change the administrative structure how is it possible for you to move at a faster rate and create a sense of confidence in the minds of the younger generation and see that what they are aspiring for is achieved as early as possible? I think it is not that easy to move fast in this system. What is agitating the public mind to-day is this. There is a great divergence between what we really preach and what we practise.

About price rise and scarcity also, I feel that the people are not so much agitated because of the price rise or because of scarcity of commodities as these people of our country have lived for long long years in conditions of scarcity and rising prices. After all, at no point of time, probably, the common men had enough in their pocket to purchase the essentials. Why is it

[Shri Dinesh Chandra Goswami]

that suddenly to-day the people are agitating? My own feeling is that it is not because of scarcity or rise in prices but because they find that in spite of our talk about scarcity we can get everything in the market at the artificial price. This is something which is agitating the minds of the people.

The complaint is that we talk of scarcity. But, even though there is scarcity, everything is available in the market. While a section of the population who have enough money can get all the luxurious articles, the others do not get them. Therefore, I feel that if you want to do away with this feeling, then you must take steps to see that profiteers and hoarders and other persons are brought to book. I am not saying that nothing has been done. But, I have a feeling that the administrative structure has not sufficient inbuilt provisions to punish them. Why is it that in Kanpur when 22 people have died due to glucose injections, even now, we have not been able to bring before the House a legislation by which we can give the punishment equivalent to the punishment that we give to a murderer.

As you have rung the bell, I do not want to take much time. I shall pass on to some of the problems regarding the North-Eastern Region. You have seen a disturbing news in the papers. My colleague, Shri Sathe raised it. I shall quote it from one paper. It reads as follows:—

"Sensational revelations about clandestine activities of certain foreign powers with the help of some anti-national elements in the sensitive North Eastern region are expected following the smart detection of two 'Very high frequency' transmitter cum receiver sets here with foreign markings on them. Acting on reliable information collected by the State Intelligence Department, Meghalaya police arrested

a number of persons who are suspected to be linked up with these secret activities. The persons arrested under the Defence of India Rules were brought here for interrogation. Police expect that the interrogation will lead to more clues to secret activities of certain foreign powers in the N. E. region. Police believe that a number of local businessmen are also connected with such anti-national activities."

It has come for the first time in the paper. From the time that I have come to this House I have times without number, repeated to the Home Ministry that the North-Eastern region is a very sensitive region and it is the region in which you can create a sense of instability for all times to come because there are various castes, communities, linguistic differences, so on and so forth.

To-day we find that there are differences of various nature in the North-Eastern region. I have no hesitation in saying that these alleged disputes have been engineered by some interested parties. Already Assam was divided. It has been divided with clearly defined demarcated boundaries. And, under no circumstances should at this present juncture anything be done to see that Pandora's box is opened again in the name of so-called alleged boundary dispute. I feel that if you really want to create a sense of stability in that region, you should see that you activate the North-Eastern Council and see that it functions effectively to fulfil the purposes for which it was brought into existence to have comprehensive economic improvement on the whole hill region. I find on page 10 of this report that cursorily some reference has only been made—a very short reference. Nothing has been said as to how you are going to achieve the objective.

Since you have rung the bell, I do not want to encroach upon the time of other members. I however hope

that the Home Minister will take note of all the points raised by me while replying to the same.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Sir, since I got the opportunity to enter into this House of the People, I pledged myself to a sacred mission to commit this Government to unearth the mystery about Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. With the cooperation of Members of all the parties of both the Houses the Netaji Enquiry Commission was set-up. I have not an iota of doubt that Netaji did not die in plane crash. The whole story is a myth. But I wanted to establish it through a judicial enquiry.

The Netaji Enquiry Commission has completed its proceedings but rather 'incompletely'. The Chairman is going to write the report. I will enumerate the reasons as to why I have used the word 'incompletely'.

Sir, I had written a letter to the Prime Minister saying that the Government is reluctant to cooperate with the Commission. In reply to that the Prime Minister wrote to me:

"I have your letter of the 3rd January.....I received your letter of 21st December also. But since it mainly concerned the Ministry of Home Affairs, I passed it on to my colleague, the Home Minister, with a request to send you a reply."

But, unfortunately, the request that was made by the Prime Minister herself remains unheeded. I have not got any reply from the Home Minister as yet. I want to keep on record how reluctantly the Government cooperated with the Commission:

(1) The Government supplied a large number of documents to the Commission very late, only after it completed its inquiry work in South East Asia and Japan, except Formosa. These documents contained many vital informations, but the Commission could not undertake follow-up actions due to late delivery of such documents.

For example, the Commission could not examine Col. Tada who was entrusted by General Terauchi, Head of the Japanese South East Command, to draw out the secret plan for Netaji's escape, when the Commission visited Japan. The Commission also could not examine Mr. Kishij of Tokyo, who wrote to Shah Nawaz Committee that he definitely knew till 1948 that Netaji was alive. The Commission also could not examine a Japanese who claimed to know that Gen. Sidei, who was entrusted to escort Netaji, was alive after the alleged plane crash in which Gen. Sidei was reported to have died with Netaji.

(2) The Government did not make any worthwhile attempt to persuade the Government of Japan to hand over war-time documents about Netaji. The Government of Japan supplied only a book written by Gen. Kawabe of Burma Command on Netaji, which contained only his recollections about 'Chander Bose'.

(3) The Government did not inform the Commission whether efforts were made by them to find war-time documents about Netaji from the Governments of U.K., U.S.A., Russia and China. The Governments of U.K and U.S.A. did make inquiries soon after the reported plane crash to verify whether the news of Netaji's death was a camouflage to cover his escape. No effort was made to trace Mac Arthur's reported telegram to Mountbatten in which he informed the latter that "Bose has again escaped." Netaji had a lot of correspondence with the Government of Russia as his last plan was to go to Russia. But the Government did not make any request to so-friendly a Government, like that of Russia, to furnish all war-time documents and other informations about Netaji, although many reports were published that Netaji was kept as a war-prisoner inside a Siberian concentration camp.

(4) The personal file of late Pandit Nehru, which was reported to contain

[Shri Samar Guha]

many informations about Netaji, like Chiang Kai-shek's inquiry report about Netaji, report of Indian Mission from Nanking regarding Netaji, a reported letter written by Netaji himself to Pandit Nehru from Manchuria, the report of an American correspondent of 'Chicago Tribune', Mr. Alfred Wagg etc., has not been supplied to this Commission. Why?

(5) Government have supplied only copies of some original documents, without affidavit. Many pages of such documents are either missing, or destroyed or have been withheld from the Commission. There are many gaps in serialising the pages of these documents. I give you a few examples. First, about the secret file No. F. 23 (156)/51-PM in an attached note, it has been stated that these papers have been "destroyed".

These files are as follows:

S. Nos. 1-A, 2-A, 3-A, 4-A, 6-A, 8-A.

S. Nos.-16A.UO note No.D/S-8666 dated 24th August, 1953 from PM's Sectt. to Shri Mohd. Yunus, MEA.

S. No. 17A.—UO note No. D.3788-8EA/53 Shri Mohd. Yunus, MEA (SEA, BR) to PM's Sectt.

S. No. 27-A—Memo No. 2/53/19713/601 (151) dated 13th October, 1953, from Shri Mohd. Yunus, U.S. MEA to PM's Secretariat; and

Notes Nos 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26 and 29 (destroyed). As for the PM's Secretariat Files, the No. of the file is 12(226)/56-PM regarding "Investigation into circumstances leading to the death of Shri Subash Chandra Bose (since destroyed)".

More lists of files and notes missing or destroyed can be added, but these instances of destruction of vital documents are enough to show that the

Government did not want to disclose all the documents to the Commission.

(6) The Government did not make any serious effort either to send the Commission to Pakistan to examine Col. Habibur Rehman or bring him to India. The statement made by Col. Habibur Rehman to the Defence Intelligence at the time of the Red Fort Trial has either been destroyed or withheld from the Commission.

(7) The 75-page report of Shri B. C. Chakravarty, who was deputed by the War Secretary, Government of India. The statement made by Col. Combined Services Detailed Interrogation Centre (SSDIC) to interrogate at Red Fort in 1948 Col. Habibur Rehman and others top-ranking INA officers, and doctors and nurses who claimed to have treated Netaji in Taipei hospital and the high Japanese military personnel who planned Netaji's escape, and whose report of interrogations was scrutinised by the highest British Military Intelligence sent from England and counter-signed by Col. Stevenson, in charge of the Indian section of CSDIC, and which was submitted to the UK Government and the Government of India as well on 30th December, 1945 and which concluded that 'Col. Habibur Rehman told lies or the Japanese Government concealed facts'—the Government of India did not submit this vital document of the CSDIC to the Commission. If it is missing or destroyed, the Government did not make any effort to get it from the Government of the UK. This document would have revealed many vital facts about Netaji-mystery.

(8) Correspondence between Pandit Nehru and President Chiang Kai-shek about Netaji and the inquiry made by President Chiang Kai-shek at the request of Panditji, through the Mayor of Taipei regarding the alleged plane crash, the findings of which contradicted the death report of Netaji have not been submitted to the Commission. Copies of these correspondences are still available in the archives of the

Government of Formosa, which the latter is ready to send to the Government of India, provided an official request is made for the purpose. But the Government of India have declined to write to the Government of Formosa.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may pass it on the hon. Minister and he would look into it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Then, (9), the Government of India inhibited the Netaji Inquiry Commission from acting freely while it visited Taiwan. The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Swaran Singh in a letter dated August 14, 1973 wrote to me stating:

"As we do not have diplomatic relations with Taiwan, neither the Government of India nor Judicial bodies appointed by the Government of India can enter into direct or formal contacts with the Government of Taiwan and its departments... It was natural that we should suggest to the Commission not to make any formal approach to the Taiwan authorities and to make an independent enquiry without enlisting the formal co-operation of any official or non-official body there..".

"The Commission in its judgment accepted this suggestion".

But strangely our STC and MMTC are having trade and business with Taiwan worth crores of rupees, disregarding the qualms of diplomatic formalities.

If the Commission was permitted to seek the co-operation of the Taiwan Government, it could secure official meteorological reports from the Taipei Airport Authority which would have definitely proved the untenability of the plane crash theory involving Netaji. It could get photographs of the Taipei airport and its surrounding terrains which would have conclusively established that the three photographs of the alleged ruins of the

same crashed plane carrying Netaji, which were submitted to the Shah Nawaz Committee by Col. Rehman, were actually photographs of three separate crashed planes having dissimilar features of the surrounding terrains. The Commission could also get positive proof from the Government of Taiwan that a plane crash took place with Japanese military officials at the reported place, as allegedly involving Netaji, in 1944 and not in 1945.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have specially prepared this. This is of very great significance for the future.

The Commission could further secure official death certificate and crematorium certificate issued as that of Netaji, but would have found that these certificates were actually of a Japanese soldier and not of Netaji. Finally, the Commission would have got all the documents and reports of findings of a number of inquiries conducted by the Government of Taiwan about the alleged plane crash involving Netaji and the copies of the correspondence between Pandit Nehru and President Chiang Kai-shek as well, which would have finally convinced the Commission that the plane crash theory involving Netaji was a planted story to ensure safe escape of Netaji. The Commission would have found, on the basis of such documents, that any further inquiry was unnecessary and could have straightway concluded that Netaji's death story was a myth.

Will it be overdoing it if I say that by not permitting the Commission to seek the co-operation of the Government of Taiwan, the Government of India can be accused of sabotaging the main objective of the Commission?

(10) The complete copy of Mountbatten's Diary about Netaji and a document that was purposely left by the Government of Japan at Saigon at the end of the war, although they destroyed all other documents, intending to

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mislead the Allied Army about the alleged death of Netaji, were not submitted to the Commission.

(11) The report submitted by Mr Alfred Wagg, a correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* to Pandit Nehru in early 1946 after his investigations at Saigon and Taipei about the plane crash story, in which he challenged its veracity and provided Panditji with a photograph of Netaji reportedly taken after the date of alleged plane crash has also not been supplied to the Commission by the Government.

(12) A very important Japanese who was a high military officer during the war and who knows many things about the Netaji mystery, is living at Rajgarh in a Japanese Buddhist temple under an assumed name of 'Bikshu Sato'. But the Government made no effort to produce him before the Commission.

(13) The Government conducted many inquiries about Netaji for many years along the Himalayan frontier, particularly during 1962 Indo-Chinese war, the reports of which have also been withheld from the Commission. The Government have also conducted inquiries about many 'Sanyasis' in India, but only partial reports of those inquiries have been sent to the Commission.

(14) Whether Netaji's name was enlisted as a war criminal or not, about which the Government gave many misleading informations to Parliament. As revealed from the Files of the External Affairs Ministry supplied to the Commission according to four Confidential Notes (i) No. 136/ASW dated 20-12-67, (ii) No.-375-FS/67, (iii) No. HAG/151/2/67 and (iv) No. NY(PM) 352(14)/67, it is clear that the Government did not make serious efforts to conclusively know whether Netaji was declared as a war criminal. This issue is very pertinent to understand why Netaji did not reappear after the war.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have focused attention now.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In two minutes I will conclude.

(15) The secret documents pertaining to transfer of power to India related to Netaji and facts about the undisclosed chapter of Maulana Azad's book *India Wins Freedom*, which reportedly contain matters regarding Netaji still remain secret even for the Commission.

(16) Dubiously, the Government changed three Secretaries and many members of the staff of the Commission during the last three years and now, at the penultimate stage of finalising the report, the Government have strangely changed almost the entire staff of the Commission without giving any plausible reason for such steps.

The Government of Japan left many hints to disbelieve Netaji's death story. The unusually photo-minded Japanese could not produce any photo of the dead-body of Netaji to convince the Allied Powers about the report of Netaji's death, as the reported death of Netaji was just a mere fiction. The death certificate and crematorium certificate supplied by the Japanese Government, as purported to be that of Netaji, were found, after scrutiny, to be that of a Japanese soldier. The death certificate of General Sedel, the Manchurian expert of the Japanese Army, who was given the assignment to escort Netaji to a safe destination, after careful examination, was discovered to be a fraudulent certificate.

General Fuziyara, the highest liaison officer, working as the link between Netaji's Azad Hind Government and the Government of Japan significantly told a friend of mine in Calcutta that "the Government of Japan left enough hints about Netaji, and it was the responsibility of the Government of India to pursue the matter." It is known to the country what the Government

of Free India did for the greatest Revolutionary Pilgrim of the Indian Freedom.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is up.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I am finishing I have firm reasons to believe that the story of Netaji's death is a myth. In his historic journey in quest of Indian freedom, before Netaji got into the Frontier Mail at the midnight of the fateful day of 17th January, 1941, the Indian pilgrim paused for a moment to utter a few significant words, and told his nephew, "Sisir, either I will return during the war or it may take even more than 20 years after the war."

Sir, I shall conclude by saying what Sardar Patel said at a meeting in Calcutta, at Deshapriya Park, in February, 1946, "*Bhagwan, Hamare Netaji ko wapas do.*" "God give back our Netaji."

I may recall, before finally concluding what Rabindranath Tagore said. He said: "*Tomar asan shunya aji; He veer! Purna karo!*"—"Thy throne is lying empty. Oh the Hero! Thou adorn it today!"

As I said, I consider Netaji's death story in a myth and I shall believe that he is in the world of the living.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga): Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Home Affairs. This is the most important Ministry in the Government in the sense that is responsible for the actions and omission of the Ministries, and therefore, this Ministry has the onerous responsibility of guiding the destiny of the nation today.

Today, the entire country is in a state of turmoil. We are living in a society which is plagued by the scourge of materialism. There are cases of violence, loot and arson all over the country, as a matter of course, particularly the cases in Gujarat and Bihar.

If the development of nuclear weapons represented the beginning of one age or one era, an increased consciousness of the environment and its limitations may be the beginning of another. A vicious circle, a vicious environment in which popular wrath is manifested is infinitely a more powerful force for destruction than nuclear might. The greatest danger to the continuance of a good and stable government is a stage in which the politicians are looked down upon.

In the good old days, crimes of the type now coming to light were very rare and unusual. We had the Indian monarchy, the British monarchy and then the Indian Independence, but never before had we such an alarming situation of law and order. The law and order situation of this country has been growing from bad to worse, while it should have gone from good to better. It is indeed a very sad commentary on the performance of the Indian administrators in the democratic set-up.

16.00 hrs.

Sir, many problems are raising ugly heads and we must solve them dispassionately. For instance, there are the spiralling prices of all essential commodities; the students' unrest, public anguish, law and order, the non-availability of essential commodities, rampant corruption. Today we find that 45 per cent of our Indian population is living below the poverty line; 30 per cent of the poor people live in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, and 50 per cent of the poor people live in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. It is right of every citizen to discuss public affairs frankly and freely but such discussion must never be directed towards inciting the public to indulge in loot, arson and violence. If they do so, then deterrent punishment must be given. The question of party or caste or group should not arise. In the eyes of law everybody should be treated equally. It is rather a peculiar situation that is developing in

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our country. We call ourselves a strong democratic nation. We should hang our heads in shame because not only have we miserably failed in providing two square meals a day to every citizen in the country, but we have also failed to create confidence in the minds of the people free from fear. It is not the change in civil or criminal law or law of defection or Constitutional law but a law of convention based on strong national character, which is the need of the hour. The greatest breeder of national character is the sense of justice and a human belly well fed, which we failed to establish.

We are at the threshold of a crambled economy and it is about time for all political parties in this country to sink their differences and put their heads together to sort out the problems that face the country. It is not the problem of any political party. It is the problem of the country. At the time of the national struggle, most of the political leaders of various parties were all Congressmen. They were known as Indians and as Indians they fought for the liberation of this great country. I am reminded of what Sir Winston Churchill said. Please do not misunderstand what I say.

At that time every Indian was considered to be a Congressman. While opposing the Bill to grant Independence to India, introduced by Mr. Clement Attlee in the British House of Commons, Sir Winston Churchill had this to say :

"Liberty is man's birthright. However to give the reins of the Government to Congress at this juncture is to hand over the destiny of hungry millions to the hands of rogues, rascals and free booters. Not a bottle of water or loaf of bread shall escape the taxation. Only the air will be free and the blood of these hungry millions will be on the head of Mr. Attlee. India will be lost in politi-

cal squabbles. It will take a thousand year for them to enter the periphery of philosophy or politics. Today we hand over the reins of Government to men of straw of whom no trace will be found after a few years."

Don't we think that it is a challenge to Indians as a whole regardless of party affiliations. Let us see to what extent we can get over the present situation. Once again I request you not to misunderstand me but take it in the spirit in which I have said it.

The Home Ministry has a special responsibility for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I must congratulate the hon. Home Minister for having brought a sub-plan for the development of the tribal people under article 275 of the Constitution. Sub-plans have been asked for from various State Governments. I want to suggest only one thing. Most of the time the amount which is allotted to the states by the Centre for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is diverted to other purposes. My request is this; if you are going to provide any outlay under this sub-plan, please ensure that this outlay is non-divertible to things which do not form part of the sub-plan.

Then, in regard to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, we had the Scheduled Castes Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Bill. This was discussed in 1970. Then, it has gone into cold storage. Many scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been deprived of the facilities which they would have received by now. Four years have passed. I hope something will be done to bring this up so that a larger number of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes can take advantage of the privileges. So far as scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are concerned, sometimes I feel they are scheduled not for development but for exploitation. The way in which they are being treated makes me feel so.

We come to know that there are some cases where in spite of the best intentions of the Prime Minister and in spite of the best intentions of the Home Minister, the officers feel that it is not their duty. They do not share the responsibility with the Minister. This is what I feel.

I will give one instance where I am rather surprised to find how Government could try to refrain from helping Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes where they have got a way to help. For instance, there is the DANI (Delhi Andaman and Nicobar Islands) service Rule. According to Rule 31 of DANI Services, promotion to Grade I officers from Grade II officers is to be on the basis of merit with due regard to seniority. Now, by giving one grading higher the officers belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have an opportunity of being promoted. But, during the last 13 years, the Ministry of Home Affairs, have not been following this rule. They have been following something else. They have been following what is called 'seniority-cum-fitness method' so as to deprive these scheduled caste and scheduled tribe officers of their promotion. Then, Government of India issued another order. This was by the Cabinet Secretariat (Department of Personnel) dated 27th November 1972. Under this, Government issued instructions introducing reservation to matter of promotion to be made on the basis of 'seniority-cum-fitness'. This covered all classes, Class I, II, III and IV posts. Under these orders, the officers belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes were to get reservation in matters of promotion. They stood a very good chance and they had an edge over others. But, now, the Ministry of Home Affairs—I do not know whether it is a fact is contemplating to go back again to the rule 'merit with due regard to seniority'. This is the way of having circumventive designs to obstruct or prevent the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe officers from getting their due share. This has got to be looked into.

Then, I would like to make another point. In Bihar, there was one superintendent of police who was, without any Cabinet decision, made to uncere- moniously hand-over charge at the instance of some of the politicians, big motion and corrupt politicians of Bihar. Then, Sir, my friend Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad made a reference to the Godda Integrated Development Committee where he said that all the big shots are associated. That part falls in the Chota Nagpur Santhal parganas region. This region is the richest area in India. One-third of the mineral wealth of the country comes from this area. But, the people in the area are the poorest. They have all sorts of dissatisfaction. The Government of Bihar set up the Chotta Nagpur Santhal Parganas Autonomous Development Authority. But, this is just a show piece. They are not giving any funds. There is no authority, nothing of the kind. I would request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to see that if the State Government is not looking after them, then, the Central Government should step in and try to adopt the same formula i.e., six point Formula as they have adopted in the case of Telangana. There is no difference. The problems are of the same nature.

Then, I would like to refer to another matter. Sometime back, I mentioned about the trafficking of tribal girls from Orissa. From the industrial area, of Ranchi, there had been trafficking of tribal girls to Arrah and other places.

I would like to mention only one other point and I would not take much of your time. The point is, we have already completed two decades of planning and we have always said that we have been trying to improve the living conditions of our people. The First Five Year Plan spelt out the central objectives of planning with initiation of 'a process of development which will raise the living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and a more varied life. Obviously, we have not been able to reach our pre-determined tar-

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gets. Our Prime Minister said in April 1971:

"We do not have all the time in the world. We must make a dent in the next three years or four years at the very most."

Now three years have passed. I personally think we have visibly failed in cashing her popularity. Even though we have got very stable Governments, we have not been able to cash her popularity.

Since independence, during the last 27 years we have had many trials and errors. We have experimented and gained results. We have had failures also.

Indian polity, I believe, by now is mature enough to arrive at objective conclusions even on issues which generate controversies and conflicts. For instance, we in India today are still thinking a lot about our bureaucracy. There is a wrangle between the bureaucrats and technocrats. During the British regime we had the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Educational Service and the Indian Service of Engineers, Indian Medical Service and so on. Now that our country is development-oriented, it is all the more necessary that these services should be restored. But that has not been done.

During the British regime the ICS officers were the backbone of British imperialism. In the changed context the concept of administration should change. During the British regime they had to carry out the orders of the masters. Now they have to carry out the will of the people. This is the difference.

In any task of national importance, authority and responsibility must go together. Under the existing administrative set up, authority and responsibility do not go together, since the

authority vests with the generalist administrators whereas the responsibility to deliver the goods is with the field functionaries, that is, the technocrats or the specialists. If there are shortfalls or failures, it is either the engineer who gets the blame, or it is the Minister who gives an explanation in Parliament, and the generalist-administrator goes on merrily without any direct involvement of public accountability. To day the engineers have got the responsibility while the IAS officers have got the authority without any responsibility.

It has been rightly said that power with responsibility is democracy, power without responsibility is autocracy and responsibility without power is bankruptcy. The technocrats come under the last category and hence bankruptcy in our plan implementation.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and our worthy President have all the time laid so much stress on the dignity and status of the technocrats in the present context. But we have not been able to do anything for them. We are doing things light-heartedly. We are not realistic or pragmatic in our approach.

In *Specialists and Generalists*, edited by F. F. Ridley, it is stated:

"None of the countries has anything like our Administrator class, generalists in function and generalists in background. In India they are Specialists in function, Generalists in background. Recruitment to higher Civil Service on the basis of an entirely non-vocational education is rare.

In America, a man trained in sciences and the professionals based on the sciences finds it easy to move up into higher administrative posts. A large proportion of senior officials have qualifications in engineering, the sciences, business and public

administration, medicine and law. The Federal Services is one of the specialised offices doing either specialists jobs or general administrative work in offices in which their particular knowledge is considered essential.

In Sweden, where jurists occupy many of the policy posts, professionals in turn fill many of those in the top management of public services.

In France, the professionals hold a large share of the directional posts in those branches of the administration for which their training has prepared them.

The Australian system is one in which professionals are dominant, it is heavily weighed to give preference to the Officer who can demonstrate competence in his particular job. Specialists generally enjoy parity of esteem, in some cases their prestige is actually higher than that of generalists. As a rule career opportunities are as good, if not better and salary scales are often advantageous.

"Can one tell a man that he must remain a Scientist or 'rig' the system to this end, when he wants to become a manager, particularly if the manager enjoys a higher status, exercises more power and receives a higher salary?"

No service should be treated as inferior or superior. The goal of socialism can only be achieved if the different sections of the community work together in a spirit of cooperation and mutual assistance. The Government must come above petty prejudices and take a realistic decision in the matter of fixing the pay-scales. It has been rightly pointed out to some members of the Third Pay Commission:

Pay-scale is not merely provision for the needs of the employees but a impetus for efficiency and an instrument for social change.

Therefore these things have to be taken in the correct perspective.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI (Vellore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are today discussing the Demands for Grants under the Control of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I would like to bring certain important issues before this House.

Under the Chapter "Official language" in the Report for the year 1973-74, the Ministry of Home Affairs have taken many steps to introduce and impose Hindi in all fields of the Central Government Departments. According to the directives issued by the Home Ministry, even the international agreements should be translated into Hindi and the correspondence of the Central Government with all the Departments should be increased from 30 per cent to 50 per cent. Even for Hindi translation, there are targets fixed, that is, 60,000 standard pages should be translated into Hindi.

What about other 15 languages enshrined in the Constitution in Eighth Schedule? There is nowhere any mention made about the development of translation in other languages of international agreements or of Central Government correspondence to be translated into other national languages.

As regards the implementation of a two-year phased programme for the progressive use of Hindi for the year 1973-74 and 1974-75, the Home Ministry has issued a directive that in the Union Territory of Delhi, which is the capital of India and new schools to be opened after 1-1-74 should not have English as the medium of instruction but they should have either mother-tongue or Hindi as the medium of instruction. They should not have English as the medium of instruction in the Union Territory of Delhi which is the capital of India. This is an indirect imposition of Hindi on non-Hindi speaking people.

I have received many complaints from the employees of the Central

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Government and the employees of the Railways that the Home Ministry has issued many directives to impose Hindi as a condition for promotions. The promotions of some of the non-Hindi speaking employees were overlooked because of their not knowing Hindi or not attending the Hindi Classes conducted by the Department. Such is the state of affairs prevailing in the Home Ministry. It is against the assurance given by the hon. Prime Minister in this House

This Report is published in both the languages, English and Hindi. I have no objection to its being published in English as well as in Hindi. But the Hindi words should be in Hindi language. Here, it is published—Government of India (Bharat Sarkar). The words "Bharat Sarkar" are published in English letters. So also is Published-Ministry of Home Affairs (Griha Mantralaya). The words "Griha Mantralaya" are published in English letters. You can have "Griha Mantralaya" but not in English letters. When this thing was introduced in this House, we opposed it. Our Prime Minister promised in this House that they would replace it. We are not objecting to have it in both English and Hindi. But we are objecting the language in which the Hindi words are published. You can publish Hindi words in Hindi language, not in English letters. So, this is against the promise given by the Prime Minister in this House. If you go on imposing Hindi in this manner, directly or indirectly imposing Hindi on all Government Departments and even through Parliamentary papers, I tell you that what happened in 1965 may be repeated. You know what happened in 1965. Tamil Nadu was in turmoil. At that time I was a student leader and I was one of those many victims who were beaten by the police. I was imprisoned. There are lakhs of young people who are prepared to shed their blood against imposition of Hindi. The tigers are sleeping. Do not try to awaken the sleeping tigers. My request is that Hindi should not be

imposed in such an indirect manner. It is against the promise given by the Prime Minister in this House.

Whenever we demand State autonomy, the Congress people say that the DMK's demand is for Secession, for separation. The Tamil Nadu Assembly recently passed a Resolution urging the Centre to amend the Constitution for establishing a truly Federal set-up with full State autonomy; the Resolution wanted the State to have autonomy to secure the integrity of India, to promote the economic development and to enable the State Government to have close contact with the people and to function without restraint. That is the fundamental idea behind our demand for State autonomy. When we are demanding State autonomy, you are saying that it is a demand for secession, for separation. Mr. Sheikh Abdullah demands autonomy for Jammu and Kashmir. The Central Government is prepared to discuss it with him. What are you having is double standard? Mr. Sheikh Abdullah at one time was asking for more than State autonomy; now he has come down to this level, and the Central Government are prepared to have parleys with Mr. Sheikh Abdullah.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Kashmir has a special status.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Why? Even Mr. Vajpayee. . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am saying. Do not blame me.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: The Central Government have no compunction to discuss with Sheikh Abdullah who once demanded self-determination. But they have not got the guts to discuss the question of State autonomy with a duly elected State Government. They are discussing, negotiating and also wooing. . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Behind the purdah.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: I do not know what is going on behind the purdah. Mr. Vajpayee may be knowing because he met the Prime Minister recently. I look only from outside.

The DMK is second to none in patriotism. We have already proved it. In 1962 when India was aggressed by China, our late lamented leader, Aringyar Anna, set aside our demand for separation and we rose as one nation. gain in 1965 when there was an aggression from Pakistan and also in 1971, we made our stand very clear. We collected Rs. 6 crores and handed over to the Prime Minister....

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: That is why he became so popular.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: My demand is: Why do you doubt our sincerity, why do you doubt our bonafides?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: No; we do not.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Then why not enter into a discussion? Why not invite and open a discussion? The Government of Tamil Nadu had appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri Rajamannar and it submitted its report. The report has been circulated to all Members of Parliament....

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I have not received one.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: I am prepared to supply it to each and every Member of Parliament. It was sent to the hon. Minister. The Resolution passed by the Tamil Nadu Assembly has also been sent. The Tamil Nadu Government have written many times. But so far nothing has happened. Why not invite them and open a discussion and appoint a committee to deal with this?

We demand State autonomy because that would enable the States to devote more attention to the economic development of the people in the States. So, my appeal to you is that you should not have any suspicion about our demands. While you can enter into negotiations with Sheikh Abdulla cannot you talk with the

Tamil Nadu Government because there is no difference between our demand and Sheikh Abdulla's demand?... (Interruptions) In what manner the powers can be shared and what are the powers that should remain with the Centre and what should go to the States, and what powers they are prepared to offer to the States—all these may be subject for negotiations. Hon. Members from the ruling party talked of defending democracy and our friend, Shri Darbara Singh also talked that democracy is in danger and it should be defended. Here, the Home Ministry's report says:

"Several political parties organised agitations on issues like price rise, shortages of foodgrains and essential commodities, unemployment.....etc."

It is stated in the annual report, 'several political parties'. I do not know whether by that it includes the Congress Party or does it exclude the Congress Party?

Our hon Defence Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, stated a recently,—this is the press report:

"Shri Jagjivan Ram, Defence Minister yesterday warned that the slightest abridgement of the democratic rights in the Congress Party would pose a great danger to the democratic set up of the country."

He meant that the danger was not so much from the Opposition parties as from his own party. So, the danger to democracy is not from the Opposition parties. 'It is from our own party' he has stated. I do not know comments the hon Home Minister has on this. The danger to democracy is from the ruling party itself, which we have witnessed already through what happened in Andhra, what happened in Gujrat and what is now going on in Bihar and what happened in Orissa and U. P.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Tamil Nadu also.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Never. That will not happen because in Tamil Nadu the Congress Party is not the ruling party.

So, the danger to democracy is only from the ruling party and not from the opposition parties.

Then coming to the concept of Union Territories, several Union Territories have been given statehood, even small territories were given. I do not know why they are having Union Territories when the Home Ministry is unable to maintain law and order in the country in spite of Defence of India Rules being in force. I demand that the concept of Union Territories should be re-considered. I request that all the Union Territories should be conferred State-hood including Pondicherry.

Then, Sir, apart from the Army, under the Home Ministry's control are Assam Rifles, Border Security Force, the Central Reserve Police and the Central Industrial Security Force. The CISF is created to give protection to industrial units. If industries are located all over India, why should it be kept under the control of the Central Government? It should be manned by the State Government so that they can easily go to assist and help in the maintenance of the security of the industries wherever they are located.

With regard to the Border Security Force, instead of guarding our borders, they are raping the Harijan girls. You know the incident in Meghalaya where the Harijan girls were raped by the Border Security Force and physically assaulted....

SHRI M MUTHUSWAMY (Tiruchengode): Even in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: If such things happen in Tamil Nadu, we will take stern action.

The problems of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are increasing day by day. The Government of India appointed the Elayaperumal Committee on Untouchability to go into the economic and educational development of the Scheduled Castes and they submitted a report with many recommendations. The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is submitting every year reports with many recommendations. But the Government of India have not come forward to implement those recommendations. This Government either does not have the guts to do it or the heart to do it. This problem is a national problem and it is not the problem of any particular community. In pursuance of one of the recommendations of Elayaperumal Committee Report, the Government of Tamil Nadu passed an amending Bill to abolish the Hereditary priesthood. But it has been struck down by the Supreme Court. The Tamil Government has asked the Central Government to bring forward an amendment of the Constitution in this matter. So, I request the hon. Minister to consider all those problems as national problems and not as problems of any particular community.

SHRI D BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar): I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. This Ministry deals with not only with the maintenance of the law and order but this Ministry is in charge of internal security of the Indian Union and assists the State Governments in its security and also the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, which is a most important subject. Unfortunately the Department of the Welfare of SC and ST has been kicked like a ball from here and there. At one time it was with Education Ministry, then with Law Ministry, then with Social Welfare Ministry and now it has come to the Home Ministry. In those days this was with late lamented national

leaders like Mr. Gobind Vallabh Pant and Shastri ji. Now it has come under the charge of my esteemed leader Mr. Uma Shankar Dikshit who is being assisted by his two able colleagues, Mr. Mirdha and Mr. Moshin. Now many of my friends have spoken about the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and so I am not going into the details. But I would like to make a few points on this.

Before independence the percentage of literacy for the whole of India was five only. Now it is 29.45 per cent, for the general, and for the Scheduled Castes it is 14.71 per cent and for the Scheduled Tribes it is 11.29 per cent. My contention is this. Before independence the general section of people took advantage of the welfare activities. Before independence the percentage for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was nil when the general figure was five per cent for the whole of India.

Now the development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been incorporated in the Constitution and a Constitutional provision is for the development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes a special officer had been appointed. He is known as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The reports submitted by him are discussed here in this House. Every year the reports are stereotyped. You and the hon. Members of the House have chosen it fit to appoint a Parliamentary Committee to go into the developmental activities for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. I was the first Chairman of this Committee and I took my office on 18-12-1968. The First Committee submitted 19 reports. The Second Committee submitted 24 reports in all. I have again become the Chairman of this Committee for a second term. But I doubt whether the reports are being taken note of by the Minister and the Ministry for implementation.

Sir, the important question is how to develop these Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

I have visited as Chairman of the Committee many of the areas in India, especially, the areas predominantly inhabited by the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people. I find that education still requires to be developed among them. They are not developed compared to the tribals living in the hills of Assam where missionary schools are functioning and there the percentage of literacy is upto 66 per cent. In Meghalaya it is 66 per cent in Nagaland it is 65 per cent and in Lusai Hills it is about 62 per cent. My object in saying all this is this. Unless you educate them by starting Ashram in missionary type schools, how can you develop them.

We have repeatedly been requesting the Home Minister to increase amounts of scholarships for pre-matric as also to post-matric students. It is heartening to find the answers given by the Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, Shri Moshin. He replied in answer to one question on 19th December, 1973 that it has been decided to increase the post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by 50 per cent with effect from 1st April, 1964. At the same time, the same Deputy minister contradicted that when he said the following—I am so sorry to say that—He says:

“The question of enhancing the rate of scholarships for post-matric students is also receiving the attention of the Government.”

He said that they had already declared in public at a conference of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that they would increase the quantum of post-matric scholarship amounts by 50 per cent.

Shri Moshin in reply to a question said that the Government's attention has been drawn to it. It shows that they are not at all serious in thinking. I do not know, why.

[Shri D. Basumatari]

Coming to employment, Shri Frank Anthony's community was getting the highest number in the matter of employment in British times. Now two departments have been reserved for them—Railways and communications. There the percentage of people employed may not be less than 80 per cent of his community people. But in regard to scheduled tribes, it is not even 1 per cent—it is 0.29. In the case of scheduled castes, it is 2.39 per cent only. We have been thinking of developing the areas of these people so as to bring them on par with the advanced sections of the society. Sir, I was one of the members of the Constituent Assembly, and I know how we had blessings of the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi, who wanted that there must be special provision for reservation for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. We were given reservation for 10 years first. And then, when our Constitution was framed, Dr. Ambedkar felt that it was necessary to extend this period further. Similarly we now feel that it should be extended still further. Now, it has been extended upto 30 years. Development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes needs to be stepped up.

I have no ray of doubt regarding the sincerity of the Ministry or the sincerity of our leaders like Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit and Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha. But the question is about implementation. Who implements it? It is the bureaucrate who implement it. As chairman of the Committee on the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, I have been examining the various Ministries and the various public undertakings including the Reserve Bank of India. You will be surprised to know that the Reserve Bank of India have submitted a memorandum to us where in they have made 50 per cent of the post are to be reserved for the staff candidates, that is for the sons and relatives of the departmental officials not for the

sons of the soil even, and reluctantly lately in 1966 they had accepted the principle of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and that too after a good deal of correspondence between the Home Ministry and the Reserve Bank of India. I am mentioning the example of the Reserve Bank only, but this is the attitude generally in almost all departments I have examined. Then, take the case of Air India or the Indian Airlines. They are also very allergic even to the concept of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. When I mention all this in the Committee meetings, they thought that the government itself is injecting poison into the administration and creating a situation of bad blood-bath in the Indian body-politic and so on so forth. So, I would say that there is article 335 which has also to be taken into consideration. I would like to point out that article 335 does not stand in the way of making available opportunities for recruitment to the services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The framers of the Constitution did not mean that at all. Article 335 says:

"The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State."

Maintenance of efficiency is not meant only for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At present we find that whenever the question of employment of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes comes up, we are told that suitable candidates are not available under the plea of this Article who says that suitable candidates are not available? It is not the Deputy Minister or the Minister of State or the Home Minister, but it is the appointing authority which says so. That is why the percentage of Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes in the field of employment is slow I would therefore, request the hon Home Minister to see that this article which stands in the way of employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates is suitably amended

Then, there is the question of the tribal blocks. When I raised this point in the House in the form of a question, Shri Mirdha had said that what I was saying that only 25 per cent goes to the benefit of the tribals was not correct. In the tribal blocks, no doubt Government spend a lot of money for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I do admit this. But if you look at the actual development of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which has taken place you will find that only 25 per cent only has gone to their benefit. For instance, a road is constructed as a result the area which was not accessible becomes accessible. Ten years before in a tribal block of 504 tribals people living in that area had lands of their own. Today, after the construction of the road, I find that they have no lands of their own, because there is no law under which their land can be protected. And who are the tribals, who are now living in hills other than Assam? Except the tribals of Assam and the tribal people of the hills of other parts of Assam, tribals who were in the plains had been pushed up there by the sahukars and money lenders.

You must see the fate of these people. I ask Shri Mirdha whether he has got any machinery to look into what I have said that only 25 per cent benefit goes to the tribals. I assure him that if he comes with me over there, he will find that roads do not go to the tribal villages, roads go only to the land which have been possessed by the general category or other people.

श्री रामचन्द्र (बालगंज) बोलने में ज़िद
आर बोलने है तब तो घटी नहीं सुनने है।
कुर्सी पर बैठ गए आर भूल गए।

MR CHAIRMAN This will not be tolerated, not from the Chair

SHRI D BASUMATARI So I say with heavy heart that what all I said the other day which the Minister characterised as not correct is correct. I have stated what I have said from my experience and from my knowledge and I repeat that what I have said is true and correct.

MR CHAIRMAN Let me make a request. The Minister is to reply at 5.15 PM. Therefore, the question of time is there. Otherwise, I do not mind members speaking even longer. We have on the Congress side about 6 speakers still and on the opposition side about 5. I am in the hands of the House. If you want the Minister to speak later on it is for you.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAN) The guillotine comes at 6 pm. He cannot speak later.

श्री टी. सी. सोहन लाल (रजवाड़ा) गृह
मन्त्रालय बहुत बड़ा है, इसके लिए टाइम नहीं
बटाया जाएगा और किसी को अपनी बात
कहने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। तो सदस्यों के
लिए अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करना कठिन
हो जाएगा। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा
कि इसके लिए टाइम बढ़ाया जाय।

सभापति महोदय: 6 बजे गिलोटिन है
तो क्या करें। कैसे टाइम निकालें।

SHRI PILOO MODY The Minister must speak at 5.15. Cancel the Congress speakers and have the 5 opposition speeches—What have you decided?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will stick to the original time-table. Shri A. C. Das.

श्री अनादि चरण दास (जाजपुर) :
मभापति महोदय, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स तथा बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज का मुहकमा गृह मन्त्रालय में आ गया है। हम लोगों ने उस के लिए प्रार्थना की थी कि यह डिपार्टमेंट गृह मन्त्रालय के अन्दर कर दिया जाय ताकि आदिवासियों, हरिजनों और पिछड़ी जातियों का मंगल हो जाय। लेकिन मेरा यह आवाजबर्षण है और यह हमारा दावा है कि हरिजनों के साथ जिस परिमाण में अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उन को रोकने में शासन असमर्थ है। इन जातियों के विकास की जो स्पेशल स्कीमें चलाई गई हैं उनसे हम देखते हैं कि उन का कल्याण नहीं हो रहा है। ये स्पेशल स्कीमें ठीक तरह से चलती नहीं हैं। एक तरफ तो स्पेशल प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाते हैं उन के विकास के लिए दूसरी तरफ उन का शोषण करते हैं। यह शोषण कैसे होता है यह मैं आप को बताता हूँ। अभी हमारे कोरापुर जिले में एक ट्राइबल डेवलपमेंट स्कीम चल रही है। हम ने कलेक्टर से पूछा कि शराब से तुम्हें कितनी रेवेन्यू आती है तो कलेक्टर ने कहा कि 53 लाख रुपये हम को सिर्फ शराब से रेवेन्यू मिलती है। तो आप उस स्कीम पर पांच साल के अन्दर 2 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करेंगे और 2 करोड़ 65 लाख रुपये इस तरह से उन से ले चेंगे। दो करोड़ आप ने दिया और 2 करोड़ 65 लाख ले लिया। यह तो गवर्नमेंट इस तरह से शोषण करती है। उस के बाद बेडर्स ने जा कर हर एक गांव में दुकान खोली है। जहां पर दुकान का ठेका ले लिया उस को छोड़ कर हर गांव में अभी उन्होंने दुकान लगा ली है।

हमने इस बारे में सरकार से कहा कि इन आदिवासी और हरिजन इलाकों में प्राहीविशन लागू कीजिये, शराब-बन्दी लागू कीजिये, कोई सुनता नहीं है। एक तरफ से आप पैसा देते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ से उन से ले लेते हैं। सरकार इसको चलाती है, इससे हमको और ज्यादा कष्ट होता है। कृपा कर ऐसा सत्त कीजिये, इससे हमारा मंगल नहीं होता है, बल्कि नुकसान होता है।

आपने इन आदिवासी और हरिजनों की आर्थिक उन्नति के लिये ट्राइब डेवलपमेंट स्कीम चलाई है, इसके अन्तर्गत आप उनको मैन्योर देते हैं, बैल देते हैं, दूसरी सुविधायें देते हैं—लेकिन इनका लाभ उनको नहीं मिल पाता है। आदिवासियों के नाम पर दूसरे लोग इसका लाभ उठाते हैं। ये ऊँचे वर्ग के लोग उनके नाम पर मैन्योर ले जाते हैं, बैल ले जाते हैं लेकिन इन गरीब आदिवासी और हरिजनों को उसका लाभ नहीं मिलता है। आप जो भी पैसा खर्च करते हैं वह दूसरों के हाथों में चला जाता है—इस तरह का जो शोषण चल रहा है उसको बन्द कीजिये।

बहुत जो साहूकार लोग हैं, वे इनको ऋण देते हैं, लेकिन ब्याज कितना लेते हैं—200 परसेंट, 300 परसेंट। ये गंजे और गरीब लोग इन साहूकारों के बंगल में फंसे हुए हैं—इन के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ ऐसा मनी-लेंडिंग होता है, उसको बन्द करना चाहिये। आप अपने नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों को कहिये कि वे इन आदिवासी और हरिजनों को बैल दें, दूसरी सुविधायें दें, उनकी उन्नति के लिये पैसा खर्च करें, बर्ना आपने जो प्लानिंग बनाया है, इस से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है, नुकसान होता है।

आप कुछ आदिवासी हरिजनों को स्टायिड्स देते हैं—लेकिन कितना देते हैं—हाई स्कूल तक 32 रुपये और कालिज वालों

को 50 रुपये देते हैं। आप विचार कीजिए कि इस महंगाई के जमाने में क्या 50 रुपये में काम चल सकता है या 32 रुपये में काम चल सकता है। अगर कोई आदमी चावल ख़ायेगा तो वह भी पूरा नहीं हो सकता—2 रुपया और ढाई रुपये किलो चावल मिलता है। हम होस्टल चलाते हैं, हमें मालूम है कि कितनी मुश्किलें पड़ती हैं। मेरी यह श्रद्धा है कि इस स्टाफ़ को बढ़ाया जाय और ज़िम्मे ज़िम्मे स्कीम से मैटेरियल गेन हो सकता है उनको दिया जाय। अगर सरकार नहीं कर सकती है तो इसको बन्द कर दीजिये, लेकिन हमारे बच्चों की शिक्षा पर विशेष ध्यान दीजिये, आज केवल 14 प्रतिशत की लिट्रेसी है, वें बच्चे पढ़ाना चाहते हैं—उनकी तरफ़ ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दीजिये ताकि उनका कुछ मगल हो सके।

एम्प्लायमेंट में क्या होता है—आप लिख देते हैं कि इतनी नौकरी उनको मिलेगी लेकिन मिलती नहीं है। जितना आप बोलते हैं उतना कर नहीं पाते हैं। आप लिखते हैं कि हरिजन बस्तियों को इन्वेस्टिमेंट देगे, लेकिन जितना करते हैं उसमें ज्यादा बोलते हैं। दूसरों को सब कुछ मिलता है, नौकरिया भी मिलती हैं, सुविधायें भी मिलती हैं, लेकिन इनको नहीं मिलती। आप अपने कागज़ों में बड़ा बड़ा प्रोपेगण्डा करते हैं हम इतनी मदद करते हैं, एक तरफ़ तो उतनी मदद इन लोगों को नहीं मिलती, दूसरी तरफ़ जो दूसरे लोग हैं, उच्च वर्ग के लोग हैं उनको गुस्सा आता है कि सरकार इन के लिये इतना कर रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप जितना करते हैं उतना ही कहिए। एक गांव को इन्वेस्टिमेंट

देते हैं तो कहते हैं कि हर एक हरिजन बस्ती को इन्वेस्टिमेंट दी जायेगी—यह फालतू बात क्यों करते हैं—इसमें हरिजन और आदिवासियों के मन को चोट लगती है। दुनिया को दिखाते हैं कि आप उनकी भलाई कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उस भलाई में तुकमान होना है। कम में कम इस तरह के प्रचार को कम कीजिये।

हमने देखा है कि आपने जिनकी ज़मीन उनको दी है वह 2 डिमल में 10 डिमल तक है। हमने इसके बारे में क्वेश्चन भी किया था। हमने देखा कि कुछ आदिमियों को ही ज़मीन मिली है, उसके लिये भी उनको 50 रुपया खर्च करना पड़ा, घूस देकर उन्होंने वह ज़मीन ली है। इधर घूस लेते हैं, उधर सरकार कहती है कि हमने मुफ्त में दिया है। इसके लिये आप एन्वयरी कराइये। वास्तव में आप लोग देहात में रहने वाले नहीं हैं, शहरो में रहते हैं, वहाँ क्या होता है आप को मालूम नहीं है। हम देहात में रहते हैं, हम उनके बीच में रहने वाले हैं, इसलिये भुक्तभोगी हैं—हम सब जानते हैं कि वहाँ क्या क्या होगा है। इसी लिये मैं इस चीज़ की तरफ़ आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

आपने कोभापरेटिव के लिये कुछ पैसा रखा है—लेकिन इसमें कोई जायदा नहीं होता है। हमने भी एक कोभापरेटिव चलाया था—फ़ारेस्ट मार्केटिंग कोभापरेटिव सोसाइटी, जिसको श्री अन्नासाहब सहस्रबुद्ध ने उड़ीसा के कोरापुट ज़िले में शुरू किया था, हमने आदिवासियों को काम में लगाया, लेकिन दूसरे लोगों ने, साहूकारों ने हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगाया। उच्च वर्ग के अफ़सरों का भी एक सर्कल ऐसा होता है जो इन साहूकारों की मदद करता है और हमारे कामों में रुकावट डालता है। इस तरह के कोभापरेटिव में जो पैसा लगता है उसका फायदा इन हरिजन लोगों को नहीं होता है, इस तरह से तो इसको बन्द ही कर देना चाहिये।

[श्री भगवानि चरण दास]

आपने डबेलपमेंट के बारे में कुछ कदम उठाये हैं—इसके लिये मुझे बहुत खुशी है। अगर आप लैंड के साथ उनको इरिगेशन की सुविधा भी दे दे तो इससे उनको फायदा हो सकता है, वे खेती कर सकेंगे।

पोल्ट्री के लिये पिंगस, शीप्स आप उनको देते हैं—ऐसा आपकी रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है, लेकिन वास्तव में आप उनको नहीं दे पाते हैं। सिर्फ आपकी किताब में ही लिखा है। मैं 17 सालों से आदिवासी इलाकों में काम कर रहा हूँ—मैंने कभी नहीं देखा है कि उनको पिंगस मिले है या शीप्स मिले है। बस आदिवासियों के नाम पर दस्तखत हो जाते हैं लेकिन दूसरे लोग उस को लेजा कर फायदा उठाते हैं। जमीनों में क्या होता है—आपके सामने रायगढ़ शूगर फैक्टरी का उदाहरण देता हूँ—दूसरे लोग उनकी जमीनों को ले लेते हैं, शूगर केन पैदा होता है सब मिल वाले जाते हैं, उसका फायदा उठाते हैं और इन लोगों को साल में 50 रुपये एकड़ के हिसाब से दे देते हैं। इन के साथ जो इस तरह का अत्याचार हो रहा है, इस पर खास ध्यान रखना चाहिये।

हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिये हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा होस्टल खोलने चाहिये। होस्टल खोलने में इन को फायदा होता है। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे लोग भी हैं जो प्राइवेट स्कूल चलाते हैं, जब इनके यहाँ 10 हरिजन या आदिवासी लड़के हो जाते हैं तो उन लड़कों के नाम अपने 'रोल' पर दिखा कर सरकार से होस्टल के लिये पैसा ले लेते हैं और होस्टल न बना कर अपने घर को स्कूल बना देते हैं, जिसमें लड़के रह नहीं पाते। इस तरह के होस्टल से कोई फायदा उनको नहीं होता इसलिए सरकार को पूरी तरह से जांच करने के बाद ज्यादा से ज्यादा होस्टल बनाने चाहिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Karnesh Marak and then Shri Birender Singh Rao—each five minutes.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: (Mahendragarh): I should have my allotted time. I did not speak on any demand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your allotted time is 9 minutes for Independents—untouched; that has all been exhausted already.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: I have not spoken on other demands. There is something wrong with the office in calculating the time for members; it is bad.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI K MARAK (Tura): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity to bring certain deplorable conditions prevalent in the hill-tribal areas of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and other backward States to the notice of the Central Government.

17.00 hrs.

The Commissioner for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes made various observations, suggestions and recommendations for improvement of the conditions of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in his reports for 1970-71 and 1971-72. The reports made a reference to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in certain areas of the country and suggested specific plans such as Tribal Research Institute, Cultural Research Institute, survey and study by the research staff of the Commissioner for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But, there is little or no mention of such plans and institutions for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes inhabiting the north-eastern regions of small states and territories mentioned above. The people of these areas are very much aggrieved for not getting

the due share of his benign attention. Practically, they have not felt the very existence of such a Commissioner so far.

There are more than a lakhs of scheduled tribe people living in the plain districts of Assam, the kith and kin of those living in the hill districts, who are not recognised as scheduled tribes, and as such, they are not entitled to the privileges offered by the Central Government. For instance, there are more than a lakh of Garos living in Goalpara, Kamrup and other plain districts who are still deprived of whatever privileges being enjoyed by their brothers and sisters in Garo Hills district of Meghalaya.

The fruition of Independence and democracy has not taken place to an appreciable extent in those hill areas and social suppression and economic stagnation are still unbridled and rampant in these remote parts of the country. The closed and separatist policy of the British Government is still holding the fort in these hill areas. If the democratic Government of independent India does not give a special and sincere care, the stagnation, suppression and injustice will not move out of these areas and the gap will remain as wide or even wider between the scheduled and the non-scheduled. The no-progress or little progress state is due mainly to improper and partial implementation of measures so far undertaken by the Government, lack of sense of importance and urgency, inadequate provision of funds and want of zeal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you going to read the whole thing? You make the points. Otherwise, your time will be up.

SHRI K. MARAK: The demand of the Garos living in the contiguous border areas of Goalpara and Kamrup districts of Assam for inclusion of 360 Garo villages in Garo Hills district of Meghalaya should be treated as a national problem and should be approached from the humanitarian

point of view. It is the genuine desire of the democratic people to be grouped together with their Kith and kin, separated by imaginary boundary line, drawn by the British Government for their own convenience of administration, but practising the same social life and culture and having the same tradition and custom. It is a natural desire to be associated with an administration run in their own language and an aspiration for educational, social and economic development according to their own genius. Their desire to live together, to grow together and work together is a corollary of the accepted principle of creating a linguistic State. The demand had been voiced even before independence, after independence, and during struggles for Hill State by interviews, by memoranda etc. The reticence of the Central Government and the Assam Government has created a considerable frustration and despair amongst the said border people, and is also responsible for creation of complication and unpleasant repercussion.

When the people started holding meetings and resorting to peaceful demonstration for voice, their demand and to register their protests against the backdoor attempts of the Assam Government to impose Assamese language upon them, the Goalpara sub-divisional authorities...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate. How long will you take for reading all that?

SHRI K. MARAK: Two or three minutes only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many more pages have you?

SHRI K. MARAK: One more page only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You make the points and conclude. You can lay the page on the Table, Now, Mr. Jamilurrahman.

SHRI K. MARAK:took a wrong decision of suppressing the movement under false accusation and uncalled for provocation and started a wanton show of force, which was not justified at all under the circumstances.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Another Member is to speak. Please conclude. Thank you very much.

श्री मुहम्मद जमालुद्दौल्लाह (किसानगज) :
 मोहतरम चेंबरमैन साहब, मैंने बहुत ही गौर से होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमण्ड्स की रिपोर्ट्स को पढ़ा है। इसको देखने के बाद मैं महसूस करने लगा हूँ और महसूस करता हूँ कि जितनी मांग होनी चाहिये थी उतनी नहीं हुई है। इस मांग में कंजूसी की गई है। चूँकि इस डिपार्टमेंट की जिम्मेदारियां बहुत हैं और इसको किसी तौर पर नज़रअन्दाज़ नहीं किया जा सकता है। जब इसको नज़रअन्दाज़ नहीं किया जा सकता है तो इसकी मांग में बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिये थी। बहरहाल, जो भी मांग की गई है उसकी पुरजोर ताईद करते हुए मैं अपनी चन्द बात कहना चाहता हूँ। होम मिनिस्ट्री की बहुत ज्यादा जिम्मेदारियां हैं इससे इकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। यह महकमा सिर्फ़ जान माल की हिफाज़त का जिम्मेदार नहीं है बल्कि इसे एक ऐसा माहौल भी कायम करना है जिससे मुल्क में अमन चैन कायम रह सके और गरीबी हटाओ का जो एक फलसफा हमारे लीडर और हमारी पार्टी ने दिया है वह पूरा हो सके, उसमें किसी तरह की कोई रुकावट पैदा न हो। खाम कर हालिया माहौल में अभी जो हमारी जमहूरियत पुख्ता नहीं हुई है इस जमहूरियत को एक्शनरी सियासतदा मिटाने पर तुले हुए हैं।

मुल्क में माशी बढ़हाली है, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। इस माशी बढ़हाली की बहुत सारी वजूहात हैं जैसे गल्ले की कमी, सुखाड़, होडिंग, बाढ़ और पाकिस्तान से लड़ाई। इन बातों का असर तो होना ही था। हमारी बख़िर आख़म ने बहुत पहले ही चेतावनी दे दी थी और मुल्क को आगाह कर दिया था कि लड़ाई के बाद इसका असर मुल्क पर होने वाला है लेकिन उम वक़्त तो दूसरी तरफ़ के हमारे कुछ दोस्त, खास तौर से बाज़पेयी जी जो इस वक़्त यहाँ पर नहीं हैं, वे बहुत चुप और खामोश थे। वे खामोशी से सारी बातें सुन रहे थे। शायद वक़्त का इन्तज़ार कर रहे थे कि मोके से फायदा उठा लें। (ब्यवधान) मैं यह अर्थ कर रहा था कि अभी जो हगामी दौर चल रहा है इस मोके का वे बेजा फायदा उठा रहे हैं और गरीब अवाग की ज़िन्दगी को दूधर करने पर तुले हुए हैं। आप देखे उसके लिए यह सब क्या कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं? रिप्लेशनरी सियासतदा ताकतें जिनको बारूदा मुह की खानी पड़ी है, सन् 1971 में, 1972 में और फिर 1974 में यू० पी० के एलेक्शन में भी उन्हें मुह की खानी पड़ी है लेकिन उससे भी उन्हें सबक नहीं मिला। वे हर जगह पर फसादात बरपा करने के लिये तुले हुए हैं। वक़्त ऐसा था कि सभी लोग सिर जोड़ कर बैठने और मुल्क की आवाग की भलाई के लिए क्या कदम, उठाये जा सकते हैं उस पर गौर करते, मुल्क को आगे बढ़ाने में मदद करते लेकिन उनके बरअक्स वे क्या कर रहे हैं? यह लोगों को गुमराह कर रहे हैं, आवाग में फिरकेबाराणा फसादात फैला रहे हैं।

चेयरमैन साहब, एक जोड़ी ऐसी बनी है जिसकी मिसाल मैं आपको पेश करता हूँ। सी० पी० एम०, सोशलिस्ट और जनसंघ—कौसी जोड़ी बनी है? जमहूरियत में ऐसी जोड़ी दुनिया में नहीं मिलेगी लेकिन भारत में जरूर देखेंगे।

आपने देखा कि गलन की कमी, कीमतों में इजाफा और रिश्वत के नाम पर फिरके-बाराना फसाद होने लगे हैं और खामतौर से मुसलमानों का जीना दूभर हो गया है। उन दोस्तों में से कुछ लोग तो अभी एक आध मौजूद हैं जिन्होंने मुसलमानों का जीना हराम कर दिया है, और खाम कर गरीब हरिजन और मुसलमान मौत की साया में चल रहे हैं इन लोगों के खौफ की वजह से। कोई भी बात अगर देश में हो तो उसको फौरन फिरकेवागना शकल दे देते हैं। आप देखें गुजरात में आन्दोलन के नाम पर फिरकेबाराना फसादात हुये और मुसलमानों का काफी जानी और माली नुकसान हुआ। यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। बिहार में राबरी से जहाँ मैं भी गया था, श्री नवल किशोर सिंह और श्री कार्तिक उराव और घोष साहब भी गये थे हमने देखा बंसा दर्दनाक मजर था जहाँ देखने से ताल्लुक रखता था। पुलिस ने एक तरफा बात की है, लोकल दरोगा ने एक तरफा बात की है और जितने मकानात जलाये गये हैं वह मुसलमानों के ही जलाये गये।

इसी तरह से गुजरात के अन्दर कुछ जगहों को लोजिये जैसे ब्रह्मदाबाद, मुदासा, राजकोट, हरसील बोरमद में जबरदस्त फिरके-बारानाफसादात हुये हैं और मुसलमानों का काफी नुकसान हुआ है। आप बिहार को लोजिये बहा कुल मिनिस्टर्स का पुतला गधे पर निकाला गया और चीफ मिनिस्टर के पुतले को सूझर पर चढ़ा कर के जलाया गया। चूँकि मुसलमान सूझर को हराम मानते हैं और चूँकि बिहार का चीफ मिनिस्टर मुसलमान हैं इसलिए उसके पुतले को सूझर पर चढ़ा कर जलाया गया। यह किस बात की निशान-

देही करता है। यह लोग कहते हैं कि हम कौम के हमदर्द हैं, इसने बढ कर और क्या मिसवीफ हो सकती है कि मुसलमानों के जजवानों को हर तरह से भड़काया जा रहा है, और दूसरी तरफ कहते हैं कि हम आजादी को बरखरार रखना चाहते हैं। ऐसा मुझे गुमान होता है इन सब हरकतों को देखकर कि कुछ दोस्त जो दूसरी तरफ बैठे हुए हैं एक सेक्युलर स्टेट में मुसलमान चीफ मिनिस्टर को बिहार में नहीं देखना चाहते हैं। एक कामग्रेसी रची गयी है कि इनको किसी तरह से गिराया जाय। नाम स्टूडेंट्स आन्दोलन का है लेकिन सही माना में कुछ रिएक्शनरी फोर्स एक साथ मिल कर ऐसी हरकत कर रही है, आबाम को गुमराह कर रहे हैं। यह ऐसी ही फोर्स की हरकत है। अगर फिरके-वागना फसादात को फौरन न रोका गया तो सियासी जमाते और यह सारे लोग सियासी जिन्दगी को आन्दोलन के नाम पर मुल्क को तबाह और बरबाद कर देंगे। बक्त आगया है कि हुकूमत इस बात पर गौर करे।

माननीय वीकित जी जैसे बुलन्द हिम्मत और साबित कदम मिनिस्टर और मिर्घा जी जैसे जबान और एक्टिव स्टेट मिनिस्टर और मोहसिन साहब जैसे मतीन और मुनकिसरुल मिजाज डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बहुत कम मिलते हैं। और इस मिनिस्ट्री में गोया एक मिक्स्ड मिनिस्ट्री है और मैं चाहूँगा कि इसी तरह की एक मिक्स्ड पुलिस होनी चाहिये ताकि एक दूसरे तबके पर धरोसा हो और वह सब मिल कर उस मिक्स्ड पुलिस फोर्स में रहेंगे तो एक दूसरे पर किसी को शुबहा नहीं होगी और ज्यादाती नहीं होगी।

1973 में मुदासा में बी फसाद हुये, ट्रको में भर कर लडको को, बिछाचीं परिषद् के लोगों को लाया गया और लूटपाट में आर० एस० एस० और बिछाचीं परिषद्

[श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्हमान]

के लोग शामिल थे और उनकी मददगार पुलिस थी। कोई भी आज तक कानन की जड़ में नहीं लाया जा सका। पुलिस ने मिलकर अकलियत के लोगों को मारा है और उनको लूटा है। और जो कुछ गुजरात में हुआ वह आपको मालूम है।

इसी तरह से यू० पी० में पी० ए० सी० ने फिरोजाबाद और वाराणसी में जुलम डाये और उन्होंने बाद में रिवोल्ट कर दिया। इसलिये इस मिनिस्ट्रो में इन सब बातों को रोकने के लिये ठोस कदम उठाया जाय और सारी चीजों में तबदीली लायी जाय जिसमें कि सही मानों में मेक्युलर स्टेट बन सके।

सभापति महोदय अब आप अपना भाषण खत्म कीजिये।

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्हमान मोहम्मद चेरमैन साहब, मैं घड़ी देख रहा हूँ। मुझे अभी थोड़ा सा मौका और दिया जाय क्योंकि कामो कुछ कहना है।

सभापति महोदय : होम मिनिस्टर साहब को अगर 5.30 पर नहीं बुलाऊंगा तो कैसे काम चलेगा। वैसे मुझे कुछ एतराज नहीं है, आप मिनिस्टर का वक्त काट रहे हैं।

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्हमान हम मिनिस्टर साहब ने अगर ० एम० एम० का हाथ इन फसादात में देखा है और गुजरात और बिहार के अन्दर। फिर उनको क्यों नहीं कानन की जड़ में जाता जाता, यह मैं जानना

चाहता हूँ। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप जितनी देर करेंगे जम्हूरियत को उतना ही खतरा बढ़ता जायगा। मुल्क को खतरे से बचाने के लिये जरूरी है कि अगर ० एस०एस० हो या आनन्द मार्ग हो, ऐसे जो भी डबारे भारत में हो उनपर बैन लगाया जाय और सिर्फ आई० पी० सी० की दफा 153 में तबदीली लाने से काम नहीं चलेगा, उस पर आपको सख्ती से अमल करना होगा।

श्री पद्मा लाल बाबूपाल (गंवागंग) : सभापति महोदय बाग़सी ममद मदम्यो में बहुत रोष है समय कम होने की वजह से। मैं चाहता हूँ कि समय और देखा जाये।

श्री मुहम्मद जमीलुर्हमान अडवोकेट्स, होर्डम और ब्लैक मार्केट्स को सख्त से सख्त बना दी जाय, और अगर कानन में तबदीली लाने से मौन का सत्ता हा मक्ती है तो वह भी किया जाय।

जहाँ तक उदू का सवाल है उस बारे में कबल सर्कलर जारी करने में काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि ज. उसका कानूनी हैमियत है उस पर अमल किया जाय। साथ ही जो मुसलमानों की नुमाइन्दगी है चाहे पुलिस हो, बी० एस० एफ० हो, सी० आर०पी० हो, पब्लिक अन्डर टेकिंग हो, इन्टेलीजेस डिपार्टमेंट हो उनकी नुमाइन्दगी दीजिये बहानी के तौर पर ताकि सात, आठ करोड़ मुसलमानों को इत्मीनान हो। हमेशा से मुसलमानों का नुकसान हो रहा है, इसलिये मुसलमानों की भी बहानी मुनासिब तौर पर इन सब फॉर्सेज से होनी चाहिये।

شری مسعود جمہول البھٹانی -
 مستحکم چیر مہن صاحب - میں نے
 ہمت ہی عذر سے شو منسٹری کی
 قیمانڈر کی رپورٹ کو پڑھا ہے - اس کو
 دیکھنے کے بعد میں مستحسوس کرنے
 لگا ہوں اور مستحسوس کرتا ہوں -
 کہ جتنی مانگ ہونی چاہئے
 تھی انہی نہیں عوٹی ہے - اس
 مانگ میں کلچوسی کی پٹی ہے -
 چونکہ اس تھارٹمنٹ کی دھولیاں
 بہت ہیں اور اس کو کسی طور پر
 نظر انداز نہیں کیا جا سکتا ہے -
 جب اسکو نظر انداز نہیں کیا جا
 سکتا ہے اس کی مانگ میں
 بڑھتی ہوئی چاندنیہ - تھی - بہر حال
 جو بھی مانگیں کی گئیں ہیں میں
 ان کو پورے ذور ٹائیڈ کرتا ہوں -
 ہوم منسٹری کی بہت زیادہ ذمہ
 داریاں ہیں - اس سے انکار نہیں کیا
 جا سکتا ہے - یہ محکمہ صرف جان
 و مال کی حفاظت کا ذمہ دار نہیں
 ہے - بلکہ اسے ایک ایسا ماحول بھی
 قائم کرنا ہے جس سے ملک میں
 امن چین قائم رہ سکے اور عربی
 ہٹار کا جو ایک فلسفہ ہمارے لیڈر
 اور ہماری پارٹی نے دیا ہے - وہ پورا
 ہو سکے - اس میں کسی طرح کی
 کوئی رکاوٹ پیدا نہ ہو خاص کر
 حالیہ ماحول میں ابھی جو ہٹاری
 جمہوریت پختہ نہیں ہوتی ہے -
 اس جمہوریت کو ری ایکشنری
 سیاست دان ہٹانے پر تلے ہوئے
 ہیں -

ملک میں معاشی بد حالی ہے -
 اس میں کوئی دو رائے نہیں ہیں -
 اس معاشی بد حالی کی بہت
 ساری وجوہات ہیں - جس سے غلے کی
 کمی - سوکھا ، کسٹان سے لڑائی -
 ان باتوں کا اثر تو ہوتا ہی رہا ہے
 ہماری وزیراعظم نے بہت پہلے ہی چٹناری
 دے دی تھی - اور ملک کو آگاہ کر
 دیا تھا کہ لڑائی کے بعد اس کا
 اثر ملک پر ہونے والا ہے - لہذا اس
 وقت تو دوسری طرف کے ہمارے چچہ
 دوسری خاص طور سے ہاچھائی چچی
 جو اس وقت یہاں پر نہیں ہیں -
 وہ بہت چپ اور خاموش تھے -
 وہ خاموشی سے ساری باتیں سن رہے
 تھے - تاہم وقت کا انتظار کر رہے تھے
 کہ سرگت سے فائدہ اٹھا لیں - میں
 یہ عرض کر رہا تھا کہ ابھی جو
 ہٹکاری دور چل رہا ہے - اس موقع
 کا وہ بے جا فائدہ اٹھا رہے ہیں -
 اور ان غریب عوام کی بددی کو
 دیرپہ کرنے پر تلے ہوئے ہیں - آپ
 دیکھیں اس کے لئے یہ سب کیا کچھ
 نہیں کر رہے ہیں - ری ایکشنری
 سیاست دان جن کو بارہا مہینہ کی
 کھائی پڑی ہے - سنہ ۱۹۷۱ میں -
 سنہ ۱۹۷۲ میں - اور ۱۹۷۳
 ہو پی کے الیکشن میں - انہیں
 مذہبی کھائی پڑی ہے : لیکن اس
 سے بھی انہیں سبق نہیں ملا - وہ
 ہر جگہ فسادات برپا کرنے پر تے

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمن]

ہوئے ہیں یہ وقت ایسا تھا کہ سبھی لوگ سر چور کر بھاگتے اور ملک کے عوام کی بھائی کے لئے کہا قدم اٹھائے جا سکتے ہیں ان پر غور کرتے - ملک کو آگے بڑھانے میں مدد کرتے - لیکن اسکے برعکس وہ کہا کر رہے ہیں -

چیرمین صاحب - ایک چوری ایسی بلی ہے - جس کی مثال میں آپ کو پھس گرتا ہوں - سی - پی - ایم - سوشلسٹ اور جن سنگھ کیسی چوری بلی ہے - جمہوریت میں ایسی چوری دنیا میں نہیں ملیگی - لیکن بھارت میں ضرور دیکھیں گے -

آپ نے دیکھا کہ غلے کی کسی قیمتوں میں اضافہ اور رشوت کے نام پر فرقہ دارانہ فسادات ہونے لگے ہیں - اور خاص طور سے مسلمانوں کا جینا دوبھر ہو گیا ہے - ان دوستوں میں سے کچھ لوگ تو ابھی ایک آدھ موجود ہیں - جنہوں نے مسلمانوں کا جینا حرام کر دیا ہے - اور خاص کر قریب ہری جن اور مسلمان موت کے سائے میں چل رہے ہیں - ان لوگوں کے خوف کی وجہ سے - کوئی بھی بات اگر دیں میں ہو تو فوراً فرقہ دارانہ شکل دے دیتے ہیں - آپ دیکھیں گجرات میں آندولن کے نام پر فرقہ دارانہ فسادات ہوئے - ان

مسلمانوں کا کافی جان و مال کا نقصان ہوا - یہ کسی سے چھپا ہوا نہیں ہے - بہار رانچی میں جہاں میں بھی گیا تھا - شد، نول کشور سنگھ - شری کارنگہ اورین اور نھوہ صاحب بھی گئے تھے - ہم نے دیکھا کہ - ا درن ناگ مندر تھا - جو دیکھنے سے تعلق رکھتا تھا - پولس نے ایک طرف بات کی ہے - لوکل دروہ نے ایک طرف بات کی ہے اور جتنے مکانات چلائے گئے ہیں - وہ مسلمانوں کے ہی چلائے گئے -

اس طرح گجرات کے اندر کچھ جگہوں کو لہجئے - جیسے احمد آباد مرداسا - راجکوت - ہر سول - بورس میں زہدست فرقہ دارانہ فسادات ہوئے ہیں - اور مسلمانوں کا کافی نقصان ہوا ہے - آپ بہار کو لہجئے - وہاں کل منسٹرز کا پتلا گدھ پر نکالا گیا - اور چیف منسٹر کے پتلے کو سور پر چڑھا کرے جلایا گیا - چونکہ مسلمان سور کو حرام مانتے ہیں - اور چونکہ بہار کا چیف منسٹر مسلمان ہے - اس لئے اس کے پتلے کو سور پر چڑھا کر جلایا گیا - یہ کس بات کی نشان دہی کرتا ہے - یہ لوگ کہتے ہیں کہ ہم قوم کے ہمدرد ہیں - اس سے بڑھ کر اور کہا مسخف ہو سکتی ہے - کہ مسلمانوں کے جذبات کو ہر طرح سے بھونکا جا رہا ہے - اور دوسری طرف کہتے ہیں کہ ہم آزادی کو برقرار رکھنا چاہتے ہیں - ایسا محض گمان ہوتا ہے

کہ ان سب حرکتوں کو دیکھ کر کہ کچھ دوست جو دوسری طرف بھاگے ہوئے ہیں۔ ایک۔ سیکولر سیاست میں مسلمان چھوٹے مسلمانوں کو بہاؤ میں نہیں دیکھنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ایک کانسرپریس رچی گئی ہے۔ کہ ان کو کسی طرح سے گرایا جائے۔ نام سٹوڈینٹس انڈولن کا ہے۔ لیکن صحیح معنوں میں کچھ دی ایکشنل فورسز ایک ساتھ ملکر حرکت کر رہی ہیں۔ عوام کو گمراہ کر رہی ہیں۔ یہ ایسی ہی فورسز کی حرکت ہے۔ اگر فرقہ دارانہ فسادات کو فوراً نہ روکا گیا تو سماجی جماعتوں اور یہ سارے لوگ سماجی زندگی کو آندولن کے نام پر ملک کو تباہ اور برباد کر دیں گے۔ وقت آگیا ہے کہ حکومت اس بات پر غور کرے۔

مانیہ ذکشت جی جیسے بلند ہمت اور ڈیٹ قدم مسٹر اور مرد جا جیسے جوان اور لیکچرر سڈمٹ مسٹر اور موسسن جیسے تھقی مسٹر بہت کم ملتے ہیں۔ اور اس مسٹری میں گویا کہ ایک مکسڈ مسٹری ہو۔ اور میں چاہوں گا کہ ان کی ایک مکسڈ پولیس فورس ہونی چاہئے تاکہ ایک دوسرے۔ طبقے پر بھروسہ ہو سکے۔ اور وہ سب ملکر اس مکسڈ پولیس فورس میں رہیں گے۔ تو ایک دوسرے پر کسی کو شبہ نہیں ہوگا اور زیادتی نہیں ہوگی۔

سنہ ۱۹۷۳ میں مذاہم میں جو فسادات ہوئے۔ ترکوں میں بہر کر لوگوں کو۔ ودھیارتی پریشد کے لوگوں کو لایا گیا اور لوگ مارے گئے۔ اس اور ودھیارتی پریشد کے لوگ شامل تھے۔ اور ان کی مددگار پولیس تھی۔ کوئی بھی آج تک قانون کی ضد میں نہیں لیا جا سکا۔ پولیس نے مل کر اقلیت کے لوگوں کو مارا ہے اور ان کو لوٹا ہے۔ اور جو کچھ گھبرات میں ہوا ہے وہ آپ کو معلوم ہے۔

اس طرح تو۔ پی۔ میں پی۔ اے۔ سی۔ نے فہرور آزاد اور دادا ناسی میں انہوں نے ظلم بھائی اور دیولت کر دیا۔ اس لئے اس مسٹری میں ان سب باتوں کو روکنے کے لئے تھوس قدم اٹھانے چاہئے۔ اور ساری چیزوں میں تبدیلی لانی چاہئے۔ جس سے صحیح معنوں میں سیکولر سیاست بن سکے۔

بھاپ۔ مہرہ۔ تب آپ اپنا بوشن ختم کر دیجئے۔

شری محمد جمہل الرحمان

مسترم چہر مین صاحب۔ میں کھڑی دیکھ رہا ہوں۔ مجھے ابھی توہرا سا موقعہ اور دیا جائے۔ تاکہ کافی کچھ کہتا ہے۔

[شری مسعود جمیل (الرحمان)]

سہاپتی - ہودیہ - ہوم منسٹر
صاحب کو اگر ۳۵ پر نہیں ہالونکا تو
کھسے کام چاہتا - ویسے مجھے کوئی
اعتراض نہیں ہے - آپ منسٹر کا
وقت گات رہے ہوں -

شری مسعود جمیل (الرحمان)

ہوم منسٹر صاحب نے آر ایس ایس
کا ہانہ ان فسادات میں دیکھا ہے -
گجرات اور بہار کے 'نڈر - پھر ان کو
کہیں نہیں قانون کی ضد میں لایا -
جانا - میں جانتا چاہتا ہوں - میں
کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ جتنی دیر
کرینگے - جمہوریت کو اتنا ہی خطرہ
بڑھتا جاؤگا - ملک دو خطوے سے بچائے
نے لئے ضروری ہے کہ آر - ایس - ایس -
ہم - آنڈ مارک ہو ایسے جو بھی
ادارے بھارت میں ہوں - ان دہن
لگایا جائے - اور صرف آر - بی - سی - کی
دفعہ ۱۵۳ میں تبدیلی لاتے سے کام
نہیں لیتا -

شری پٹال بارو پٹال - کانگریس

مسند ہوں میں بہت دوش ہے
میں کم ہونے کی وجہ سے - میں چاہتا
ہوں کہ سب سے اور بڑھایا جائے -

شری مسعود جمیل (الرحمان)

ایڈیٹوریٹر - رورٹرز اور ٹیک مارکٹرز کو
سخت سے سخت سزا دی جائے - اور اگر
قانون میں تبدیلی لانے سے موت دی
سزا ہو سکتی ہے تو وہ بھی کیا جائے -

جہاں تک اردو کا تعلق ہے اس
بارے میں کوئل سرکلر جاری کرنے
سے کام نہیں چلے گا - بلکہ جو اس کی
قانونی اہمیت ہے اس پر عمل کیا
جائے - ساتھ ہی جر - مسلمانوں کی
نمائندگی ہے چاہے پولس ہو ہی - ایس -
ایف - ہو - سی - آر - پی - ہوائی ملنگ
دیپارٹمنٹ ہو - ان کی نمائندگی
دیجئے بھالی کے طور پر - تاکہ
سات آٹھ کروڑ مسلمانوں کو اطمینان
ہو - ہمیشہ سے مسلمانوں کا نقصان ہو
رہا ہے - اس لئے مسلمانوں کی بھی
بھالی مناسب طور پر ان سب فور -
میں ہونی چاہئے]

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO
(Mahendragarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir,
the Home Minister carries a very
important charge, and some of the
more important responsibilities which
he has to discharge are maintenance
of internal security, law and order,
eradication of corruption, national
integration, election- and reorganisa-
tion of States. In some of these
matters, I believe, the achievements
of the Home Ministry are not very
creditable. I will mention only a few
of them

In the matter of national integra-
tion, it is necessary that there should
be a uniform civil code as provided
for in the Constitution. But, unfortu-
nately, article 44 of the Constitution
has been completely ignored by Gov-
ernment. It is also necessary for
purposes of national integration that
there should be a link language for
the country and that the official
language which is Hindi should be
progressively introduced and should
be treated as the national language.
Articles 343 and 344 provide for the
appointment of a Commission and a

Committee of Parliament, but I do not think that anything tangible has been done.

Very strange things are happening in the country and yet, the Home Ministry has not been able to put its foot strongly down to stop this. In Tamil Nadu we have recently seen that a resolution was passed by the Assembly, unanimously, that States should have autonomy. It is not a question of autonomy, it is a step towards demanding of secession, and what is worse, in Tamil Nadu there is so much allergy to Hindi... (Interruptions) What are you laughing? They are giving pensions to people who took part in the Anti-Hindi agitations. Is this the way of running a government in the Union of India?

And yet, the Home Ministry which is responsible for making Hindi as the official language is keeping silence... (Interruptions) It will soon be, if the Government takes proper steps... ..

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: You please ask my friend to go through the Constitution. Hindi is not at all a national language. It is only an official language.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: It is the official language of the country.

SHRI R. P. ULAGANAMBI: Please go through the Constitution before speaking.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Other languages are only the regional languages. Hindi is the official language and the national language of the country. The official language only is the national language of the country...

AN HON. MEMBER: All languages are national languages.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Call it official language or any language you like.

655 LS-15.

I would suggest that Hindi should be made compulsory to be learnt in all States of the South as a secondary language and one language from the South must be learnt in all the schools in the northern States as a secondary language so that the nation may soon integrate (Interruptions) The Eastern States also should do the same...

MR CHAIRMAN: Your time is over.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: No, Sir I have not even started.

The other point that I want to make was about the question of the Prime Minister's award on Chandigarh. You kindly bear with me for 2 or 3 minutes...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think this is the last point you have to make.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Then, one or two more.

Four years have elapsed since the Prime Minister's award was announced. Chandigarh, under that award, is to go to Punjab next year. Haryana has no capital yet and the transfer of Fazilka and Abohar which are Hindi-speaking areas is linked up with the Commission which is to be set up to go into other boundary disputes. More than four years have passed but no Commission has been established. We have seen the fate of Mahajan Commission. There has been no implementation of its recommendation so far. We also know what was the fate of the Shah Commission Report. So my request...

AN HON. MEMBER: Also on Narmada project.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: So, my request is: the question of Fazilka and Abohar should not be linked with the setting up of the Commission for other boundary disputes, and for transfer at the time of implementation of the recommendations of that Commission. We do

[Shri Virender Singh Rao]

not know when the Commission will be set up and when its recommendations will be implemented. Therefore, I suggest that if Chandigarh should go to Punjab, then Fazilka and Abohar simultaneously should go to Haryana. At least they should both be turned into a Union Territory so that Fazilka-Abohar can be transferred to Haryana at the same time as Chandigarh goes to Punjab.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kushok Bakula.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Let me at least give my suggestions. I will take only two minutes

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kushok Bakula.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): The hon. Member may send his suggestions to me, and let us proceed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can send them in writing. He will reply.

श्री कुशोक बाकुला (लद्दाख): सभापति महोदय, गृह मंत्रालय की भांगों का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन इस के साथ साथ बेद प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैं ने 1973-74 की रिपोर्ट का अध्ययन किया, तो उस में लद्दाख के बारे में विशेष उल्लेख नहीं किया गया था मैं बार बार सदन में, जब से मैं आया हूँ, 1967 से, यह कहता रहा हूँ कि लद्दाख में कोई तरक्की नहीं हो रही है आर्थिक, सामाजिक और शिक्षा में और वह इन क्षेत्रों में पिछड़ा हुआ है। राज्य सरकार भी हम को बिल्कुल भलग समझती है और मुझे ऐसा मानूँ होता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार भी लद्दाख को कुछ नहीं समझती। मैं दीक्षित जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि लद्दाख को संवैधानिक दायित्व और संवैधानिक एरिया घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

मैं ने प्रश्न के जरिये और चिट्ठियों के जरिये आप का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाया है और काश्मीर के मुख्य मंत्री से भी बात की है। उन्होंने कहा है कि हम ने आप की इस बात को मान लिया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेज दिया है लेकिन मैं ने जब यह रिपोर्ट पढ़ी तो कहीं पर भी इस का उल्लेख नहीं पाया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर का विकास करने के लिए आप ने एक मंत्री समिति बनाई है लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे कभी लद्दाख की तरफ गये हैं? आज केन्द्रीय सरकार में हमारे चार मंत्री हैं, दो जम्मू के और दो काश्मीर के। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इन में से कोई मिनिस्टर कभी लद्दाख गया है? क्या आप लद्दाख को जम्मू काश्मीर से भलग समझते हैं? हम ने आज तक नहीं कहा कि लद्दाख जम्मू काश्मीर से भलग हो जाए। 1949 में ज़रूर हम ने नेहरूजी से कहा था कि लद्दाख को भलग कर दिया जाए। हमारी काश्मीर की जनता के साथ कोई आपत्ति नहीं है लेकिन काश्मीर के शासन ने ऐसा रुख अपनाया है कि वहाँ कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई है। उस वक्त जवाहर लाल जी ने कहा था कि अभी वक्त नहीं आया है। फिर 1962 में हम ने कहा था कि अब तो वक्त आ गया है। आप ने आइनीज से दोस्ती कर के तिब्बत को तो आइनीज के हाथ में भंज दिया। सन् 1954 में तिब्बत के बारे में मैं ने कहा था कि आप इस के बारे में सोचें लेकिन उस वक्त आप ने नहीं सोचा और आज तिब्बत चीन का इलाका बन गया है और उस के चारों तरफ से हिन्दुस्तान को नुकसान पहुँचता है और करोड़ों को नुकसान हुआ है। क्या लद्दाख को भी आप आइनीज के पास जाने देना चाहते हैं? उस वक्त जब हमने कहा था तो स्व० प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा कि अभी वक्त नहीं है और हम चुप बैठे रहे। अगर यही हालत रही, तो लद्दाख में भी दंगे-फसाद हो सकते हैं और आज चारों तरफ अस्थिरता फैली हुई है। क्या आप

समझते हैं कि काश्मीर में शान्ति है? वहाँ पर अशान्ति है और लॉग डरे हुए हैं। क्या आप लद्दाख में भी अशान्ति चाहते हैं? मैं ने लद्दाख के बारे में बार बार कहा है कि वहाँ के लिए आप कुछ करिए और इन्दिरा जी से भी कहा था। उस वक्त चव्वाण साहब गृह मंत्री थे। हम ने कहा था कि नेफ्ता पेटन आप वहाँ पर लाइए। हम जम्मू काश्मीर से भ्रमण करने की बात नहीं करते हैं क्योंकि इस में कन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने कुछ मुश्किलात, कुछ कठिनाइयाँ आएंगी। उस वक्त उन्होंने कहा था कि अभी यह मुश्किल है। इस के बाद आप ने गजेन्द्रगढ़कर कमीशन नियुक्त किया और उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी। उस में कुछ सजेन्स उस ने दिये हैं, लेकिन जम्मू काश्मीर की गर्भमेंट ने उन पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया था। मेरे पास गजेन्द्रगढ़कर कमीशन के सजेन्स पढ़ने का समय नहीं है, लेकिन मैं उस को सभा पटल पर रखना* चाहता हूँ। उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि लद्दाख में कोई शासक तत्त्व नहीं हुई है। और इस के साथ में यह बुकलैट "ईको आफ लद्दाख" भी सभा पटल पर रखना चाहता हूँ जो कि हम ने गजेन्द्रगढ़कर कमीशन को दे दी थी।

आप बिजली को ले। एक ही बह। स्तकना प्राजेक्ट चल रहा है लेकिन उसके बारे में भी कहते हैं कि यह 1978 तक पूरा होगा लेकिन कारगिल में कोई भी पन बिजली प्राजेक्ट नहीं चल रहा है। यह बिजली की हालत है।

आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि आप सारनाथ में पड़ रहे लद्दाखियों को स्कालरशिप दें। इसका मतलब यह है कि वहाँ इस वक्त दो तीन लड़के जो पड़ रहे हैं। उनको ही यह मिलेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपको पंद्रह बीस लड़कों को स्कालरशिप देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

दीक्षित जी तथा मिर्वा जी पर हम लोगों को पूरा भरोसा है। उन्होंने भी अगर हमारी समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया तो यह अच्छा नहीं होगा।

लद्दाख में मांग चल रही है कि वहाँ सेटर का शासन होना चाहिए, सेंटर इंटरवशन की मांग चल रही है? मैं इसको नहीं कर रहा हूँ लेकिन कुछ लोग कर रहे हैं। मैं इस मांग का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ। इसके बिना कभी लद्दाख की तरक्की नहीं होगी। आज मैंने कुछ कहा तो शायद कल को जम्मू काश्मीर में कोई ब्यान दे देगा जिसके जबाब में मुझे जो कहना हुआ मैं कह दूंगा। मैं इस पर और अधिक नहीं कहना चाहता किन्तु यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि एक मसदर प्रतिनिधि मंडल लद्दाख भेजा जाय ताकि सार्वस्थिति स्पष्ट हो जाय। सेटर का शासन होने में देर लगे तो तब आपका लद्दाख के जो तरक्कीयाती काम है उसको अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए।

आप बताए कि क्या लद्दाख में सिविल इंजीनियरिंग ने या वहाँ की गर्भमेंट ने एक भी सड़क बनाई है? हमारा 59 हजार मुरब्बा मील का रकबा है। क्या जजरक में एक भी बड़ा पुल बना है? क्या नुब 1 में एक भी सड़क पक्की बनी है? क्या कारगिल में एक भी पक्की सड़क बनाई गई है? नहीं बनाई गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इन सारी बातों की तरफ ध्यान दें और वहाँ के जो तरक्कीयाती काम हैं उनको आप हाथ में ले लें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सभापति महोदय, एक संसदीय मंडल लद्दाख समस्या के अध्ययन के लिए भेजे जिससे वहाँ की हालत मालूम हो सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Satyanarayana Rao, you may ask questions at the end. I shall allow you to do that.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO (Karimnagar): Sir, you are doing a greatest injustice to me.

*The speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the documents were not treated as laid on the table.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Where is the time?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: I must be given time. Otherwise I won't allow the Minister to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You go ahead.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO: I want only two minutes and I shall finish my speech in two minutes' time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, when there is agitation then only the Government wakes up. You know what has happened to Telengana-Andhra.

I am very happy that the Home Minister was successful in formulating the Six-Point formula. We were also to some extent satisfied. So far as I am concerned, I am not satisfied. But, at the same time, I may tell you that we will not create a problem for you.

We wanted a Central University for this region. You know the problems of these people. Telengana is the most backward region. This Government promised to give us at least Rs. 400 to 500 crores. Only recently when the Prime Minister came to our region, the people were anxiously expecting from her that she would make an announcement about this. Unfortunately she has not made any mention about it. When she was asked by a responsible member of the Congress, she said that she will do the needful if the situation demands. I want to tell the hon. Minister that if this is the kind of attitude that he takes, he will again see the agitation.

You may be under the impression that people are satisfied now and no agitation will come about. But, I would like to warn you that although the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh is making his own efforts to see that there is a stable Government in Andhra Pradesh and that developmental activity takes place there, that is not the case there. I request the Government that the agitation that was witnessed by us should not be repeated again.

That is all what I want to say.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Last year, at this time, when I came to this House and requested for the passing of the grants under the control of my Ministry, the problem uppermost in our minds and before the country was that of Andhra Pradesh, and the six-point formula had been formulated. Thereafter, the constitutional amendment Act was passed. It was necessary that the majority of the States should pass resolutions ratifying it. The House will be glad to know that recently, the majority of the States have ratified it by resolutions. In the meantime, the Ministry of Education has gone into the subject of planning the Central University at Hyderabad and all the necessary formalities have since been completed. The fact of the ratification has been conveyed to the President of India and I am glad to announce that within a short time, the decision to setup the Central university at Hyderabad will be taken up.

I would also like to take this opportunity to assure the hon. Member who spoke last and the House that we stand by the six-point formula and there is no question of our going back on it. As for the figures, I need not go into the kind of figures that he has mentioned. I had spoken in this House, Mr. Pant also had spoken here and in the other House, and we have committed ourselves. I do not want to go into the details of all the commitments that we had made. But I would only say that all the commitments that we had made would be carried out subject to any legal formalities or other procedural difficulties that might cause delay, but the delay also will not be allowed so far as it lies in our power to prevent it.

Today, the central fact or the historical fact of the situation is the law and order situation. It is true

that it arose out of, and it has still much to do with, the condition of shortages of commodities and high prices and prices which are still rising. The Government of India and the Governments of the States have been endeavouring to their utmost capacity to tackle these problems. Along with this problem, so far as my Ministry is concerned, it is also essential that law and order must be maintained in the country.

One unfortunate development that has taken place recently is that deliberate attempts have been made to divert the attention of the Government of India from solving these problems and to aggravate the law and order situation. You would have seen, Sir, that in State after State, instead of....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Aggravated by whom?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: By Opposition parties, and particularly parties like the one headed by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. Every time there is a discussion in this House, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu revels in a kind of phrasology and in a kind of condemnatory personal and other attacks, assassination of character and other kinds of methods designed to demoralise the forces which have to keep law and order in the country.

Today also he has mentioned certain high officers and other officers who have very high reputation and whose integrity has never been doubted. He had written a letter to me and in that letter which he sent to the Speaker and through the Speaker to me...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Four days ago.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: In that he mentions the name of the Director-General, and he says that he

is trying to appropriate to himself the powers of a dictator and so on. What kind of allegation is this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Where have I said it?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Does he expect the head of an armed police organisation not to make himself responsible for....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That is not correct.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: That is the first sentence. About other persons he has said other things.

Now he has to ensure and enforce discipline among the Force, to command respect from them....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. I have got a copy of the letter....

SEVERAL 'HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No lying on the floor of the House. I have got a copy of the letter here. The hon. Minister has chosen to mislead the House. I have written in the letter:

"Under rule 353, I hereby give notice that during the Home Ministry's grant debate I shall be mentioning the following names: Shri Rustumji, Director General ... Against these persons there are charges of misuse of funds, corruption and malpractice on various counts."

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: No, Sir He is misleading the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Here is a copy of the letter. Let the Secretariat provide the original. It is dated 24-4-74

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: He is misleading the House. The first portion which applies to Rustamji does not refer to that. So far as the other officers are concerned...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not mislead the House.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: You read it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the hon. Chairman read it for the benefit of the House. The great House Minister is in the habit of doing this.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Author important fact...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I ask you to read that letter.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Who is the liar?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: What are you?

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the Minister is speaking, I do not want anyone to disturb him in between...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly read the letter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If there is any issue you want to raise, I will allow it after the speech is over. Otherwise, we will be eating into the time. Therefore, you must co-operate. Whatever points you have to raise, I will fully listen to you after the speech is over. Will you kindly co-operate? In the meantime, I will read your letter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please read it... On a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the meantime, I will read it first. Then I will read it to the House. First I must read it myself before I read it to the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You should have seen it long ago. This was given to the Secretariat four days ago.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I read the copy where in the first portion this was so. If that is not so, I stand corrected.

MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Ah.....
17.42 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The important fact is...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is not clear. Who told the lie before the House? That is the point before the House. I had written to the hon. Speaker a letter which says... (Interruptions). What is happening in this House? The hon. Home Minister tells certain things which are absolutely... (Interruptions). Sharam...

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Let him not use unparliamentary language. He is vitiating the entire atmosphere (Interruptions). The important point about this complaint is that two letters were received, one in March and the other in April. Both were anonymous. Normally in the Home Ministry, we do not take notice of such complaints.. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No interruptions please.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Both were anonymous.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have allowed many points of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: You are quoting from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's letter.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
No, I am not quoting from his letter.

We have received two letters about the BSF, one in March and the other in April. Both are anonymous.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: To come out with untruth every day—it is a trial of our patience (*Interruptions*).

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
There are two communications.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order

MR SPEAKER: You have raised some points. You expect them to reply. At the same time, you have no patience to listen.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He abused me.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
No.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order

MR SPEAKER: No please. These points of order are just meant for interrupting.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The hon Minister has said that I have described the Director General, BSF, as a big dictator and all that. I have not written any such thing in my letter which I have addressed to you on 24th April. I had said: Under rule 353, I hereby give notice

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing this. I am really very sorry that he is interrupting him.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
Efforts are being made to give the law and order aspects a dimension

and a direction which will destroy all that constitute the norms and traditions of parliamentary democracy. One would not have been surprised if such efforts were instigated only by those who do not really have any faith in democracy. A matter of far more serious implication is that even those who profess faith in parliamentary democracy have also taken a prominent part in these efforts to undermine the democratic life in the country. In these circumstances, it becomes the unpleasant and unavoidable duty of Government to deal firmly according to the law with the law and order situation whose logical outcome can only be to overwhelm democracy and destroy our Constitution.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Whom is he referring to (*Interruptions*)? The first was an anonymous letter, then, it is an anonymous charge.

MR SPEAKER: No interruptions please.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
Even while the country is faced with difficult economic problems, attempts are often made and threats are being given to aggravate these problems. The tasks of the different State Governments are not going to be easy during the coming months. I would request the House to extend its moral support to the States in dealing firmly with these problems so that democracy and our Constitution are not imperilled (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Moral support to immoral politicians.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:
Reference was made to our relations with the Government of Nagaland and the overall situation in the north-eastern region. More than one hon. Member referred to this subject. The House will recall that I had stated in no uncertain terms that certain elements in the country had cast doubts even before the elections were held on

[Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit]

the character of the elections in Nagaland, whether they will be free and fair. This country has an enviable reputation for strict adherence to the best traditions of democratic life. If any example was needed—let Mr. Piloo Mody note this—the elections in Nagaland would be one such. I do not have the time to go into this aspect in greater detail, but after the elections, the UDF formed a government in Nagaland. It was an Opposition party and it had got two more votes; there were 12 Independents of which seven joined them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why did you not broadcast them over the All India Radio?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT:

Well, broadcasting is something that will cause unnecessary envy and jealousy on your part, and I want to avoid all that sort of thing. Now, after the elections, the UDF has formed the Government in Nagaland. The Manipur People's Party also formed a coalition government in Manipur. We wish them well, and like any other government in a State, they can be assured of our full support and co-operation.

It is a matter of gratification that the UDF Government in Nagaland has reaffirmed its allegiance to the Constitution. On another occasion, I had informed the House of the discussions I have had with the Chief Minister of Nagaland. We and the country as a whole would be only too happy in extending our support to all well-conceived measures the Government of Nagaland may take for maintaining peace and order in that State, and for rapid development. Our efforts and our policy all along have only been in this direction, and there is no reason why any doubts should be entertained about our attitude to the Government of Nagaland.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What about the rape? (Interruptions)

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Wherever there is any wrong committed by any officer, all such cases are being examined. In the particular case referred to by the hon. Member, the persons concerned are under arrest. Enquiries are being made, and the law will take its own course. There will be no variation allowed in the situation.

The whole question is this. Something happens in a large organisation which is spread in various parts of the country. You cannot prevent everything in advance. But the important thing is that the Government does respond to situations quickly and takes strong and suitable action.

Reference was made by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to the notice of Railway strike. We are still engaged in a sincere and earnest effort to avert the strike. Negotiations are going on and I do hope that wiser councils would prevail and the strike may not take place. But all the same if our efforts do not bear fruit it must be understood that this House and the country would expect the Government to maintain a minimum level of essential traffic. (Interruptions). The non-movement of foodgrains and other essential commodities will seriously jeopardise the economic life in different parts of the country. So the Government are determined to ensure that the minimum level of traffic is not disturbed. Any attempt to interfere with the maintenance of such essential minimum traffic will have to be firmly dealt with under the law. It is precisely for such a situation that the Parliament enacted the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. The use of MISA in order to ensure services essential for the community cannot be objected to. (Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me. Nothing is lost by hearing me.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him finish his speech, only a few minutes are left. I am not going to listen to any point of order now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Are you going to guillotine at 6 P.M.? Will you stick to that schedule?

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to. Why not?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Law Minister is to make a statement at 6 P.M. I have seen it in the Notice Board.

MR. SPEAKER: It is after that...
(Interruptions).

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If they are serious in negotiations, why they have issued this letter on 7th April. They are arresting the Railway employees and the leaders of the unions under the Defence of India Rules and MISA. Do they want to settle the matter?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want to know whether a letter was issued or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I will not take notice of any interruptions in the proceedings. May I appeal to the Opposition not to use such tactics. Everytime, you do it.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I will reply to all these questions, if the gentlemen on the other side, do not disturb me.

MR. SPEAKER: Only one man is holding us to ransom. All of us are so helpless. Either we go to the extreme or he accepts our advice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have raised certain basic issues.

MR. SPEAKER: Every minute, you raise some issue and you interrupt the proceedings. This is pure interruption.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

Sir, on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order. Not at all. You are deliberately interrupting the proceedings. The point of order is meant only to interrupt the proceedings. I will not allow the point of order which is purely meant to interrupt the proceedings. Everytime, you get up and interrupt the proceedings. I am not going to allow it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: Sir, from West Bengal one of the hon. Members said that a Bill had been sent to the Centre by the West Bengal Government dealing with prevention of adulteration in food and drugs and he complained that no action has been taken. I may inform the House that President's assent to the Bill was given and it was communicated to the West Bengal Government some time ago. Probably, this gentlemen did not know it. I hope he will be satisfied that this was done.

Sir, several Members referred to the welfare measures taken to help the backward classes and there was also mention about the pre-metric and post-metric scholarships.

MR. SPEAKER: You have only half a minute left.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: With these words, I am glad to commend the Demands to the unanimous acceptance of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up the Cut Motions Nos. 7 to 15, 27, 28, 30 to 41 and 45 to 47 moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want my cut motion No 7 to be put separately.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Bugging of the offices and residences of the leaders of Congress-opposed political parties (7)]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want division

MR. SPEAKER: All right. Let the lobbies be cleared. Now the lobbies are cleared. The question is

"That the Demand under the Head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1"

[Bugging of the offices and residences of the leaders of Congress-opposed political parties (7)]

The motion was negatived

MR. SPEAKER: I will now put cut motion Nos. 8 to 15, 27, 28, 30 to 41 and 45 to 47 moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu to the vote of the House.

The above cut motions were put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER: I now put Cut Motion No. 26 moved by Shri Frank Anthony to the vote of the House.

Cut motion No. 26 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: I put cut motions Nos. 48 to 55 in the name of Shri Dasaratha Deb to vote.

Cut motions Nos. 48 to 55 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, I put Cut Motions Nos. 69 to 73 moved by Shri R. V. Badga to the vote of the House.

Cut motions Nos. 69 to 73 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I put the Demands relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 45 to 56 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs"

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I put all the other outstanding Demands

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

My apprehension was correct.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order at the time of Guillotine. It is all guillotined!

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against—

(1) Demands Nos. 13 to 17 relating to the Ministry of Communications;

- (2) Demand No. 27 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs;
- (3) Demands Nos. 28 to 39 relating to the Ministry of Finance;
- (4) Demands Nos. 40 to 42 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning;
- (5) Demands Nos. 43 and 44 relating to the Ministry of Heavy Industry;
- (6) Demands Nos. 63 to 65 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power;
- (7) Demands Nos. 66 and 67 relating to the Ministry of Labour;
- (8) Demands Nos. 71 to 73 relating to the Ministry of Planning;
- (9) Demands Nos. 74 to 77 relating to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport;
- (10) Demands Nos. 81 to 83 relating to the Ministry of Supply and Rehabilitation;
- (11) Demands Nos. 84 to 87 relating to the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation;
- (12) Demands Nos. 88 to 92 relating to the Ministry of Works and Housing;
- (13) Demands Nos. 93 to 95 relating to the Department of Atomic Energy;
- (14) Demand No. 98 relating to the Department of Electronics;
- (15) Demand No. 102 relating to the Department of Space;
- (16) Demand No. 103 relating to Lok Sabha;
- (17) Demand No. 104 relating to Rajya Sabha;
- (18) Demand No. 105 relating to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs; and

(19) Demand No. 106 relating to the Secretariat of the Vice-President."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed]

DEMAND No. 13—Ministry of Communications

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 66,77,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,29,17,000 on Capital Account to be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'."

DEMAND No. 14—Overseas Communications Service

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,70,75,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,16,67,000 on Capital Account to be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st March, 1975, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND No. 15—Costs and Telegraphs—Working Expenses

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 312,21,67,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs—Working Expenses'."

DEMAND No. 16—Posts and Telegraphs—Dividend to General Revenues Appropriations to Reserve Funds and Repayment of Loans from General Revenues

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,45,52,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to

[Mr. Speaker]

complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs- Dividend to General Revenues Funds and Repayment of Loans, from General Revenues'."

DEMAND No.17—Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,23,69,17,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs'."

DEMAND No. 27—Ministry of External Affairs

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 62,63,06,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 26,00,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of External Affairs'."

DEMAND No. 28—Ministry of Finance

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 20,52,82,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 29—Customs

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 14,71,16,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of 'Customs'."

DEMAND No. 30—Union Excise Duties

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,61,57,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Union Excise Duties'."

DEMAND No. 31—Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,19,44,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax'."

DEMAND No. 32—Stamps

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,18 74,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 59,80,000 on Capital Account to be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'stamps'."

DEMAND No. 33—Audit

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 43,54,17,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975, in respect of 'Audit'."

DEMAND No 34—Currency, Coinage and Mint

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 25,79,48,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 14,11,08,000 on

Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Currency, Coinage and Mint'."

DEMAND No. 35—PENSIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,02,71,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Pensions'."

DEMAND No. 36—OPIMUM AND ALKALOID FACTORIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,86,11,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 53,74,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Opium and Alkaloid Factories'."

DEMAND No. 37—TRANSFERS TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 208,69,85,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments'."

DEMAND No. 38—OTHER EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 158,73,64,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 204,72,75,000 on Capital Account to be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of pay-

ment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance'."

DEMAND No. 39—LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS, ETC

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,43,22,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Loans to Government Servants'."

DEMAND No. 40—MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,95,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Health and Family planning'."

DEMAND No. 41—MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46,33,37,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 19,59,28,000 on Capital Account to be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Medical and Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 42—FAMILY PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,39,40,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 16,67,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Family Planning'."

[Mr Speaker]

DEMAND No 43—MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 24,02,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Heavy Industry'"

DEMAND No 44—HEAVY INDUSTRIES

That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,30,81,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 26,79,02,000 on Capital Account to be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Heavy Industry'"

DEMAND No 63—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 3,78,05,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs, 5,96,67,000 on Capital Account to be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'"

DEMAND No 64—WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT

That a sum not exceeding Rs 9,68,45,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 1,53,77,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Water and Power Development'"

DEMAND No 65—POWER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 9,29,97,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs, 58,51,46,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Power Schemes'"

DEMAND No 66—MINISTRY OF LABOUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 45,97,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Labour'"

DEMAND No 67—LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 24,52,09,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 1,68,78,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'"

DEMAND No 71—MINISTRY OF PLANNING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 9,60,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of 'Ministry of Planning'"

DEMAND No 72—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 7,24,27,000 on Revenue Account be

granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND No. 73—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,62,90,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND No. 74—MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,09,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Shipping and Transport'."

DEMAND No. 75—ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,46,75,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 56,18,57,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Roads'."

DEMAND No. 76—PORTS, LIGHT HOUSES AND SHIPPING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,36,49,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 150,50,09,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ports, Light Houses and Shipping'."

DEMAND No. 77—ROAD AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 86,14,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 12,70,08,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Road and Inland Water Transport'."

DEMAND No. 81—DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,28,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Supply'."

DEMAND No. 82—SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,25,58,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Supplies and Disposals'."

DEMAND No. 83—DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,77,26,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,43,33,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Rehabilitation'."

**DEMAND No. 84—MINISTRY OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,29,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 85—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,07,26,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,25,50,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND No. 86—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,15,17,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 19,79,89,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 87—TOURISM

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,49,62,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 5,26,67,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Tourism'."

**DEMAND No. 88—MINISTRY OF WORKS
AND HOUSING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,46,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to

complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Ministry of Works and Housing'."

DEMAND No. 89—PUBLIC WORKS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,39,37,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 9,93,03,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Public Works'."

**DEMAND No. 90—WATER SUPPLY AND
SEWERAGE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,42,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Water Supply and Sewerage'."

**DEMAND No. 91—HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,77,46,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 8,18,71,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Housing and Urban Development'."

**DEMAND No. 92—STATIONERY AND
PRINTING**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,89,08,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during

the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'".

**DEMAND No. 93—DEPARTMENT OF
ATOMIC ENERGY**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 30,46,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Atomic Energy'".

**DEMAND No. 94—ATOMIC ENERGY
RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND INDUS-
TRIAL PROJECTS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 30,46,97,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 49,47,07,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975, in respect of 'Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects'".

**DEMAND No. 95—NUCLEAR POWER
SCHEMES**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 25,49,98,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 29,78,52,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Nuclear Power Schemes'".

**DEMAND No. 98—DEPARTMENT OF
ELECTRONICS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,80,69,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,33,98,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Electronics'".

**DEMAND No 102—DEPARTMENT OF
SPACE**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 17,48,91,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs 5,92,36,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1975, in respect of 'Department of Space'".

DEMAND No 103—LOK SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2,58,37,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Lok Sabha'".

DEMAND No 104—RAJYA SABHA

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,14,52,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Rajya Sabha'".

**DEMAND No. 105—DEPARTMENT OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 13,94,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Department of Parliamentary Affairs'".

DEMAND NO. 106—SECRETARIAT OF THE
VICE-PRESIDENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,70,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Secretariat of the Vice-President'".

18.10 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

MR. SPEAKER: Now the statement by the Law Minister.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): On a point of order. Has the Minister the right to make a statement in the House like this without its being put on the order paper?

MR. SPEAKER: The other day we had arranged that, at least two hours before, the Minister would intimate his intention to make a statement. Sometimes the circumstances are such that he must make a statement even without that much notice.

श्री मधलिमये (वांका): इसके बारे में उस दिन सांग की थी कि आर्डर पेपर पर आना चाहिए, यह कोई इमर्जेन्सी का मामला नहीं है। उसी दिन मैंने कहा था कि इसको आर्डर पेपर पर रखा जाये। आप इस को कल लें तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): ऐसा मामला क्वेश्चन आवर के बाद आना चाहिए, 6 बजे के बाद नहीं।

श्री मधु लिमये: मैंने तो एस्पेसिफिकली कहा था कि 6 बजे इस तरह हमला नहीं होना चाहिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Proper notice was given. Two hours, notice was given. A Minister can make a statement at any time. In spite of that, we agreed that he would give notice.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): It is a matter which goes to the root of the parliamentary procedure. (Interruptions) should we not have the courtesy of being intimated early enough?

MR. SPEAKER: It was intimated early enough.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): We have got practical difficulties in making ministerial statements. Suppose a decision is taken by the Government during the course of the day and if we do not make a statement and something appears in the press the next day, then the members would point out that we did not take the House into confidence.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. If the Minister does not make the statement today and something appears tomorrow in the press, then you will all come out saying that he did not take the House into confidence. What the members wanted was his statement, and when he has come to make it, what is the difficulty about it?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I wish to make a very serious submission. The point is that the Lok Sabha is being converted into a non-existent institution. We have stultified ourselves by guillotining everything.. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Guillotining is done as a matter of procedure.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:....We have the exhibition of the Lok Sabha being treated in this cavalier fashion by the Government. If the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs cannot arrange the programme better, he should not be where he is.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Guha.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, we have come prepared.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have not called you, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. I have called Mr. Samar Guha. This gentleman is holding the House to ransom. Some remedy should be found. How long can we tolerate this? I have used the word 'Gentleman' for you in spite of my wishes otherwise.....(Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will call you, 'Hon. Gentleman'.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not know with what a heavy heart I have used it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Had you preferred to call him as an 'Hon. Member', then you would not have had to go through all this pain, because an 'Hon. Member' does not have to be a gentleman;

MR. SPEAKER: I stand guided by you, Mr. Piloo Mody. You will use this word 'honourable' for the Speaker also; in this sense!

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I wanted to draw your attention that just now in your wisdom you said that for some special reason you have allowed the hon. Minister to make the statement. Now, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs also said something very significant. He made a significant point and said that if something appears in the Press tomorrow, the House should not take it otherwise. It immediately creates an impression in us that already the Law Minister has made some kind of a statement to the Press..

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA:....Only just to forestall our criticism about that, he is going to make this statement and that is what is occurring to me.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): This House is aware that the term of office of the present President of India expires on the 24th August, 1974.

Under Article 62(1) of the Constitution an election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of the President is required to be completed before the expiry of the term. This House is also aware that the Gujarat State Legislative Assembly was dissolved on the 15th day of March 1974.

A question has been raised as to whether election to the office of the President can be held notwithstanding the dissolution of the Gujarat State Assembly.

The Government is *prima facie* of the view that on a true and correct interpretation of articles 54, 55, 56, 62 and 71 of the Constitution, the electoral college consists only of the elected members of such of the Legislative Assemblies of the States as are in existence at or before the expiry of the term of office of the President. However, a contrary view has been expressed both inside and outside this House.

Questions of far-reaching importance have arisen as to the composition of the electoral college where Legislative Assemblies of one or more States stand dissolved and in view of the fact that a question of great public importance has arisen, the Government has decided to recommend to the President to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court under article 143 of the Constitution....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Very good.

SHRI H. R. GOKHALE:.....as regards the true and correct interpretation of articles 54, 62, 71 and the other relevant provisions of the Constitution so far as they concern the election of the President to fill up the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of the President.

SHRI PILOO MODY:**

MR. SPEAKER: It will not go on record.

18.19 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL* 1974

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75."

The motion was adopted

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move† that the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75, be taken into consideration"

Now, Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मने जो मुझे पहले ही लिखकर भेजे हैं उन्हीं के बारे में संक्षेप में कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

सबसे पहले मैं पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में एक गम्भीर मामला उठाना चाहता हूँ। 16 दिसम्बर, 1971 को हमारे नेबल हेडक्वार्टर्स ने पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा उनको जो निरूपष्ट किस्म का तेल दिया जा रहा था उसके बारे में अपना एतराज इस पत्र के द्वारा प्रकट किया है। उस का कुछ हिस्सा मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ।

"Your suggestion to give effect to supply of FFO of higher viscosity limit immediately on issue of the amendment to ISI specification is not acceptable. The very intention of asking for a 2 months period before effecting the change in the viscosity is that during this period, the necessary trials can be carried out before finally accepting the higher viscosity."

In fact one of the I.N. Ships has reported that on 6-8-71 and 11-10-71, FFO of viscosities higher than 80 and less than 100 was supplied at Madras and that the burning of this oil had presented considerable difficulties. The above wrong supply has resulted in continuous emission of greyish smoke from the funnel and various other consequential operational difficulties. Continuous emission of smoke from the ship's funnel apart from giving the positions of the ship to the enemy, can completely hamper the flying operations on an aircraft carrier."

अकेला विकरान्त एक मात्र जहाज है इस तरह का धोप के पास।

"The above experience has made it, all the more essential that extensive trials should be carried out before a decision can be taken."

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 29-4-74.

†Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President.

The ill effects of burning FFO of higher viscosity in Naval Ships described in para 2 above had already been reported to the Indian Standard Institution by NHQ. The Indian Standard Institution has also been requested to hold in abeyance the promulgation of the amendment to IS-1593-60 for the period of the present emergency and inform all the oil companies accordingly. In view of the above, it is imperative that the viscosity of FFO supplied to Naval Ships should not be raised at this stage."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले ही विनती कर चुका हूँ कि इन दस्तावेजों को सदन के सभा पटल पर रखने की मुझे अनुमति दी जाए, यह मेरा अधिकार है। सदन का भी अधिकार है इन दस्तावेजों को देखने का, इसलिए मुझे अनुमति दी जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में और कुछ बातें मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। कुछ साल हमारे एयर फोर्स ने भी पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री के सामन अपना विरोध पत्र रखा था कि एयर फोर्स का जो ऐवियेशन फ्यूल दिया जाता है वह भी दोषपूर्ण है निरुद्ध है और उस में सुधार किया जाए। उस के बारे में पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री ने क्या कार्यवाही की, कोई पता नहीं है। और इस सदन की जानकारी के लिए यह भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इछापुर तथा अन्य आइनेम फैक्ट्रीज में जो आयल दिया जाता है वह भी इसी तरह निरुद्ध पाया गया है और उस के बारे में भी इन लोगों ने अपना प्रोटेस्ट दर्ज किया है। जो अध्यक्ष महोदय, सुरक्षा दल का कौना सा

विभाग बचता है, आईनेस, एयर फोर्स, नेवी, सब लोग इस व बारे में एतराज प्रकट कर रहे हैं। बहुत गम्भीर मामला है। मैं मे सुरक्षा मंत्री, श्री जगजीवन राम से विनती की थी, लेकिन अब पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बी तीन साल से मामला पड़ा हुआ है उस में जो बोरी अधिकारी है जिन्होंने भारत को सुरक्षा को खतरे में डाला है उन व खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, यह सदन जानना चाहेगा और उस की जानकारी आज हम को मिलनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वे सम्बन्ध में तीसरी बात और कहना चाहता हूँ हम लोगों व कहने पर गैरा वाटर पोल्यूशन इनक्वायरी कमेटी नियुक्त की गई थी 1968 में उस दिन माननीय अटल जी व और उन्होंने भी यह मामला हमारे साथ उठाया था कि बरौनी में जो तेल छोड़ा गया था जिस के चलने मुगेर में आग लगी थी, वाटर वर्कमें जल गए थे। इस इनक्वायरी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट 1969 में आयी। उसके बाद कैबिनेट ने फैसला किया कि बाबी अफसरों को सजा दी जाए। लेकिन इस निर्णय पर अमल करने की जिम्मेदारी जिस शक्ति पर थी उस न इस पर अमल नहीं किया। क्या नहीं जा हुआ बरौनी रिफाइनरी का जो जनरल मैनेजर था उस का सेवा निवृत्त होने का मीका मिला। उस का सजा नहीं मिली। और दूसरे जा आधिकारी है उन के खिलाफ भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई, उन का ऐक्जोनरेट किया गया और इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय

[श्री मधु लिमबे]

समझाई हैं। श्रीर कैबिनेट के निर्णय को कार्यान्वित करने की जिस अफसर पर जि मेबारी थी उस को आप ने पदोन्नति दे कर आई० ओ० सी० का चेयरमैन बना दिया। जब कि हक्सर कमेटी इस निर्णय पर आयी आई० ओ० सी० के तीन अफसरों का इंटरव्यू लेने के बाद, कि तीनों में कोई भी उभयुक्त नहीं है इस सर्वोच्च पद के लिए, यानी चेयरमैन, इंडियन आयन कोरपोरेशन के पद के लिए। तो इस का खुलाशा में पैट्रोवियम मंत्रालय में चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय ने, कुछ महाना पहले मैंने हेवी इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री का ध्यान टाटा ट्रक में, सभी मंत्रियों ने एक के बाद एक ने जबाब दिया था, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आपने अपने विभाग के मंत्री जबाब दें, तो हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री को मैं ने पत्र लिखा था और उन का ध्यान सँभवा था कि टाटा ट्रक पर 15,000 रु० का प्रीमियम चल रहा है इन दिना। पाच, छ, महीने के अन्दर यह प्रीमियम अब 25,000 रु० हो गया है और इस बीच मैंने यह भी मंत्री महोदय को कहा था, मुझे खबर मिली है कि टेलको वालों को कहा गया है कि 500 ट्रक कांग्रेस पार्टी के चुनाव के लिए दिए जायें और डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर उस में से कुछ हिस्सा रखे और 10,000 रु० प्रति ट्रक कांग्रेस के चन्दे में जमा कर दिया जाए। इस तरह की जो व्यवस्था है वह सुविधापूर्ण ढंग से हुई इसलिए बिहार सरकार ने गजट नोटिफिकेशन निकालकर जमशेदपुर के जो डिस्ट्रिक्ट ट्रापोर्ट आफिसर हैं जिनको टेम्पोरेरी रजिस्ट्रेशन नम्बर देने का अधिकार था, अध्यक्ष महोदय, ताजुब की बात है कि बिहार सरकार ने गजट में नोटिफिकेशन कर के वह अधिकार टेलको तक को दिया है।

नतीजा यह हुआ कि यह टेम्पोरेरी रजिस्ट्रेशन इन के नाम से है और दो साल के अन्दर ट्रक ट्रांसफर करने के बारे में काम जो हुआ है वह मोटर कंट्रोल आईर के तहत गैरकानूनी काम है। इस के बारे में अब जानकारी नहीं मिल सकती। फिर भी विश्वस्त सूत्रों से चार कंसेज मैंने पकड़े हैं। जिस दिन चेमिस को टेम्पोरेरी रजिस्ट्रेशन नम्बर मिला है 24 घंटे के अन्दर यह ट्रक गैर कानूनी ढंग से ट्रांसफर किए गए हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ कार्रवाही नहीं की है। पहले उन को सूचना देने के बाद मैं उस मामले का पता उठा रहा हूँ। यह नम्बर इस प्रकार है,

BHA/6872

BHA/6951

BHA/7351

BHA/7134

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि 500 ट्रक चूँकि टेलको ने चुनाव के लिए दिए थे क्या उसीलिए इस का जांच नहीं की जा रही है। कम से कम जा चार नम्बर मैंने दिए हैं क्या था। का न तथ्य नहीं है कि आप इस की जांच कर के मुझे को जबाब दिया जाए अगर इस तरह के पायों को प्रोत्साहन देंगे तो उस के बहुत खतरनाक नतीजे निकलेगें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब व्यापार मंत्रालय का जहा तक सम्बन्ध है व्यापार मंत्री ने कई बार इस गदन का आग्रहानन दिया था बि बिड़ला परिवार के मेवरी ऐनका और उसी तरह ब्राड परिवार के श्री गिबेटिक्स का बोलैन्टी प्राइम कंट्रोल स्कैम में लाया जाएगा। यह अगस्त में आश्वासन दिया था विगत साल मेरे द्वारा मंत्रालय उठाये जाने पर और आज है अगस्त का आखिर और अभी तक श्री

मिर्बोटकम बागड परिवार और सबुगी एनेका, बिडला परिवार को आप ने बोलेंद्री प्राइम कट्टील के तहत नहीं लाया। क्यों कि वह लोग चुनाव का चढ़ा देते हैं इसलिए आप उन के साथ रियायत कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हजारों छोटे बूँकरों को बड़ी घरेलानी हो रही है।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय हमेशा रेवेन्यू की खोज में रहते हैं। कम से कम 55 60 करोड़ रु० कैसे रेवेन्यू बढ़ाया जाएगा वह मैं उन को बताना चाहता हूँ। अध्यक्ष महोदय गुन्गा में पब्लिक सेक्टर में दो हमारी कम्पनियाँ हैं—एक इंडियन पैट्रॉल कौमकम और दूसरी गुजरात स्टेट फर्टिलाइजर और कौपोरेशन। इन के द्वारा क्रमशः 20 000 टन कैप्रोलेक्टम और 20 000 टन डी० एम० टी० अब पैदा किया जाएगा एक साल में डी० एम० टी० में पोलि-मैस्टर फाइबर 2 टा है और कैप्रोलेक्टम में नाटलान फिलेमेंट्स मार्ने पैदा होता है। अब रुम में जा हम कैप्रोलेक्टम और कच्चा माल आयात करते हैं उस पर ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी लगा कर का दाम हा जाता है 38 000 रु० पर टन बिक्री दाम। और अब आप ने इस सरकारी कम्पनियों के दामों के बारे में ऐसा धपला दिया अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके ऊपर ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं लगने वाली है, जब कि रुम में जो माल आता है उस पर ड्यूटी लगेगी। नतीजा यह होगा कि रुम से आयात किया हुआ कैप्रोलेक्टम या डी० एम० टी०, इस के दामों में और जो हमारी कम्पनियों में कच्चा माल बनेगा उसमें प्रति टन 18,000 रु० का जर्क होने वाला है। और प्रति टन 18,000 रु० की छुट आप लोग सेबुरी एनेका,

बिडला, आदि जे० के० पूँजीपतियों को दे रहे हैं। और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों का अगर बिक्री मूल्य समान किया जाएगा और उस के लिए अगर ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी लगायी जाएगी तो जो 5, 6 कम्पनियाँ हैं, जिन में मोदी जी भी हैं।, पीलू मोदी जी नहीं, बल्कि गूजर मल मोदी जिन को श्रीमती इन्दिरा जी ने पद्मभूषण की पदवी दे रखी है, तो यदि हम तरह की ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी लगायी जाएगी और दोनों का बिक्री दाम समान किया जाएगा तो कम से कम 55 करोड़ रु० इन को मिल जाएगा और एस० टी० सी० का कमीशन, जो रुस से आयातित कच्चा माल है, एस० टी० सी० को मिलता है वह भी यदि आप इस के ऊपर लगायेंगे तो और 5, 6 करोड़ रु० और आप को मिल जाएगा। तो हम तरह लगभग 60 करोड़ रुपया जो आप को मिल सकता है, वह आप क्यों खो रहे हैं। इस के पीछे रहस्य क्या इसमें भी चुनाव की राजनीति है।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): I would like to ask one question. What is the annual production of these companies?

श्री सयू लिणवे। इन की बात का क्या जबाब देना है। मैं तो मंत्री महोदय को जबाब दगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय कई महीने पहले मैं ने बैंको के कार्यों के बारे में यहा एक चर्चा उठाई थी और कुछ दस्तावेज के आधार पर मैंने यह साबित किया था किकानपुर में नया बज में जो शाखा है पंजाब नेशनल बैंक की, कोई गलती से न छपे मैं पंजाब नेशनल बैंक की

[श्री मधु लिमये]

बर्चा कर रहा हूँ, उस में जे० के० ग्रुप कम्पनी के 70 चैब वाऊस हो गए और मैं ने यह सवाल उठाया था कि इस तरह से चैब वाऊस हो जाएंगे तो क्या इस को क्रिमिनल आफेंड माना जाएगा तो इस का यह जबाब दिया गया है कि हम विचार करेंगे। 70 चैब वाऊस हो गये हैं लेकिन उस के बारे में सही जानकारी सदन के सामने नहीं आई है। साथ साथ मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बैंक का मैनेजर जे० के० ग्रुप के हथियार के रूप में काम कर रहा है और पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के हैड-क्वार्टर से उन्हें प्रोत्साहन मिला रहा है। तो इन अधिकाधिको को तन्वाल सस्पेन्ड करने का काम कीजिए ताकि रिजर्व बैंक का जो डिपोजिट है, वह इस तरह से खत्म न हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आखरी मुद्दा यह है कि डी० जी० एम० एण्ड डी, डाइरेक्टर जनरल आफ सप्लाईज एण्ड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन, यह स्प्लाइ डिस्ट्री के तहत में आता है और इस के द्वारा डिफेन्स मंत्रालय की जा करणों रुपये की मांग होती है, उन को पूरा किया जाता है? सब से बड़ी मांग डिफेन्स की होती है 250 करोड़ रुपये की और अध्यक्ष महोदय, सुरक्षा मंत्रालय की कन्स्टेबल कमेटी में यह भी मामला उठा कि क्या कुछ स्प्लायर्स के द्वारा डिफेन्स की सप्लाईज के ऊपर 60 प्रतिशत का मुनाफा कमाया जाता है, तो यह सामला सेक्रेटरीज से जुड़ा रहता है। जब सुरक्षा मंत्री और सुरक्षा राज्य मंत्री ने उन को डाटा, तब जा कर यह बात निकली कि यह बात सही है कि कुछ स्प्लायर्स 60 प्रतिशत मुनाफा कमने

हैं। आज जान बूझ कर इन्फार्मल कन्स्टेबल कमेटी की बात मैं यहां रख रहा हूँ क्योंकि रघुमैया जी का आदेश चलता है और हम रघुमैया जी की डिस्टेटरशिप को यहां मानने वाले नहीं हैं। यह कोई पालियामेंटरी कमेटी नहीं है। अगर वह बन्द करना चाहते हैं, तो कर सकते हैं। हमारे पास विशेष जानकारी है। इसलिए मैं सिबिल सप्लाईज की बात कहना चाहता हूँ लेकिन खामेलकर साहब का पता नहीं है। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में कौन सी कार्यवाही के कर रहे हैं क्या कोई कमेटी नियुक्त की जायेगी कि सप्लाईज में कितना मुनाफा कमाया जाएगा और उचित मुनाफा कितना होगा?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, डिपार्टमेंटल कमेटीज में जो बाने इतने हैं, अगर उन का आप रेफरेंस करेंगे, ना कि वे बात इन्फार्मल की रहेंगी?

श्री मधु लिमये . क्या वे गुप्त है। वे चीजों को दबाना चाहते हैं और जब पूछते हैं तो कहते हैं कि आप के पास क्या जानकारी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय वे मीटिंग तो इन्फार्मल होती है और उन में जो चीजें पता चलती है, वे अगर बाहर जाने लगी, तो वे वहां नहीं आया करेंगी।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I would like to mention three or four points. Three or four days back, we had a meeting, members of the Standing Council of JCM. They met the Finance Secretary and his other colleagues and some decisions were taken to remove the anomalies found in the Third Pay Commission Report. Some good decisions have been taken. One of the decisions is that the Pay Commission's recommendations regarding grant of children's allowance which adversely affected the Central Government employees should be withdrawn and should not be implemented in the case of the existing employees. That was really a good decision. The Finance Ministry was waiting patiently for the Finance Minister to reach India back from Malaysia and issue a statement. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to make a statement in this House so that the necessary orders might be issued for the benefit of the Central Government employees. Certain other decisions were also taken. I hope the hon. Minister will take this opportunity to make an announcement regarding them also in this House. But no decision could be taken regarding house rent allowance and city compensatory allowance. Our demand is that the Pay Commission's recommendations regarding house rent allowance should be implemented in all fairness from 1st January, 1973. The railwaymen are going on strike. I hope that they will definitely welcome any decision if it is implemented from 1st January, 1973. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will kindly make the statement as early as possible.

During the time when Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit was replying to the debate on the Home Ministry's Demands, I wanted to invite your kind attention to the letter issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit wanted to convince the House that Government were very

sincere in arriving at a negotiated settlement with the railway employees. I welcome that. I take his statement as correct and honest. But if that was so, why was the letter issued from the Home Ministry on the 7th April, 1974 on the threatened all-India strike by the railway employees wherein it has been stated how the leaders should be arrested and put in jail under MISA? The relevant portion of the letter reads:

"The provisions of the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) could be profitably invoked while undertaking preventive action."

It is really a sad commentary on their assurances. When negotiations are going on in the country, and all the leaders of the workers are trying, whether it be the convener of the Coordination Committee, Shri George Fernandes or the President of the All India Railway Workers Union, Shri S. A. Dange or the representative of the other federations and associations, when they are honestly trying to have a negotiated settlement, this letter dated 7th April, 1974 was issued. At that time, there were no negotiations, and only statements were being issued that it was a politically motivated strike. Further, orders have been issued in the letter to arrest the following categories of persons:

"Activists and militants amongst the railway employees who are known to be taking prominent part in planning and organising the strike and who are likely to indulge in intimidatory activities against other railway employees who may not be willing to participate in the strike."

Persons other than the railway employees who are influential among railway employees or actively instigating them to participate in the strike."

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

So, not only employees but others also who are trying their utmost to bring about a settlement are also sought to be arrested.

In all fairness, I would request that this better should have been withdrawn by Government. The hon. Minister should have explained to this House the necessity of having issued that letter. The MISA is already in their armoury, the DIR are in their armoury, and there are other nefarious pieces of legislation also in their armoury, under which people can be arrested, workers can be arrested without assigning any reason whatsoever. When their armoury was full of these arms, where was the necessity to issue this letter of 7th April 1974?

Let me make it very clear that the railway employees and their leaders are genuinely for a settlement. But unless something is done and there is a step by Government, it will be difficult for anyone to suggest to them not to go on strike. The Railway Minister is trying his best. I have no doubt about it; I compliment him for that. But what about the other Ministers?

MR. SPEAKER: You gave only one point, about the Pay Commission recommendations.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: No I was not allowed to speak on this. I was told not to interrupt. So I did not interrupt him.

MR. SPEAKER: I wonder if that could be connected with this. Here is a definite point which you wanted to raise.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I wrote about bonus also.

MR. SPEAKER: This is what is given here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I will conclude in two minutes.

So is the Cabinet prepared to consider this. If the unanimous recommendation of the bonus Review Committee is that those who are in the Departmental undertakings should also be given Bonus, how can Bonus be denied to the railway employees—when there are so many working in the public undertakings who are given bonus? Unless this matter is decided and a solemn assurance given, it will be difficult for anyone to suggest to the railway employees that they should not go on strike. I am one of those who sincerely want a settlement. But I would urge upon the hon. Minister to rise above the suspicion that it is politically motivated. The railway employees are not indulging in politics. The leaders might be connected with politics. It is the demands of the railway employees which are troubling them for going on strike. The railway employees helped in 1962, in 1965 and in 1971. They stood like one man, whether it was the defence employees, railway employees, P & T employees or other employees. They will again unite for any eventuality. So let not the strike be castigated as politically motivated. That is what I would request him.

Today is the 29th. The strike will take place on the 8th. Negotiations are going on. I urge upon Government to realise the gravity of the situation and not damn the strike as politically motivated.

Another point. I have already written to the Home Minister. I took a letter and representation from the UP Census Employees Association, Lucknow. The services of 200 census employees are going to be terminated on 1st May 1974. I took up the matter with the Cabinet Secretariat six months back. Their services were extended and they were given 3 months extension. But on 1st May, 1974, the day on which Parliament

will not transact any business, May Day, a day of international solidarity of the working people of the world and of the country, these 200 employees are going to lose their jobs. They have been working in their own departments. Only to accommodate the deputationists, these 200 people are going to be thrown out. I make a fervent appeal on their behalf. I have already written to him. I wanted to interrupt him and get some sort of assurance. But I did not do it. Now in all humility with all earnestness and honesty at my command, I appeal on behalf of these employees who have worked for more than 2½ or 3 years. Due to their labours, the Census report came out. They are working so efficiently. They come from ordinary middle class families. I would request you to convey these feelings to the hon. Home Minister and see that their period of service is extended.

With these words, I thank you very much.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN
Both the hon members have raised issues, most of which were raised previously also. I do not think even they would expect me by way of answer to go into details.

As for the points raised by Shri Madhu Limaye, one or two are directly concerned with my Ministry. I would like to inform him that as far as the question of the cheques which bounced is concerned, it was discussed during a call attention motion given notice of by him sometime in 1973. It is a fact that a number of cheques were refused to be accepted. The Punjab National Bank has certainly gone into it. As for some person or officer that he referred to, I do not know what defect I can find in him, because he rightly refused to accept the cheques.

As far as the accommodation, etc., are concerned, I tried to get information from the bank, and their point is that cases relating to the enhance-

ment of limits or the problems of readjustment of accounts or fresh limits in respect of any large account are invariably placed before the Board of Directors and it is not a Branch Manager who takes up these matters for the sake of a decision at his level. I would like to say that the Punjab National Bank is certainly aware of it and I think they have sent some instruction team which has also gone into some of the irregularities which are being rectified.

As far as the general question whether we can make the bouncing of cheques per se a criminal offence, is concerned this was one of the questions which he had raised before and I had told him of the difficulty that if at all we have to make it a criminal offence, it is necessary to have some sort of criminal intention in giving that cheque with a view to defraud somebody. That is what called the presence of *mens rea*.

SHRI S M BANERJEE: I can produce a cheque tomorrow, for Rs. 25,000 issued by Alok Udyog to a poor contractor which has bounced. I can bring it if you want.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN.
It is quite possible. I am not saying yes or no. This is a matter which requires very careful consideration. Automatically when you make a law that when a cheque is bounced, it will be treated as a criminal offence, then it would be unjust to a large number of new people coming into the field of banking.

श्री मधु लिमये : किमिन्न उद्देशन हाना
चाहिए यह जान दीक है ।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
That is the major difficulty. This question, I think, has been looked into by the Committee headed by Dr. Rajamannar: it is being examined and I think I will have to wait for the recommendations of that Committee.

[Shri Yeshwantrao Chavan]

Then, there were three or four points, mentioned by the hon. Member.

श्री मधु लिमये : 55 करोड़ एकसाइज इयूटी के रूप में आपको देना चाहता हूँ। सरकार की आमदनी बढ़ाने का मैं जरूरता बता रहा हूँ। एकसाइज इयूटी और कस्टम इयूटी को आप इक्विवेलेंट बना दें, इंडी-जिनस प्रोडक्शन और इम्पोर्ट की हुई चीजों पर। आप तो पचास परसेंट वॉमम काय मिले जायगा।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN. When he is making a profitable suggestion I must take advantage of discussing this matter a little in depth with him. Certainly I would welcome this suggestion because I am in search of such resources.

श्री मधु लिमये : वरिष्ठ सम्मेलन बनाए दें लेकिन उनको इम्प्लीमेंट भी किया है आपने?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As far as the other suggestions are concerned, I cannot undertake to give a detailed answer. I know these are some of the cases where the facts have to be verified, and I do not want to make a statement which would unnecessarily commit the Government one way or the other.

श्री मधु लिमये : 1967 में एक मंत्री ने जवाब दिया था। इनकी दो दिन का नोटिस दिया था मैंने शनिवार को दिया था। इनको नकार होकर आना चाहिए था। यह भीस डेरेंजिकेशन आफ इयूटी है। आप हमें प्रोटेक्शन दें।

जयशंकर लहोदिया : इनको आप जान्ति हैं मुझे। कभी इंटरप्ट करते हैं ऐसे जैसे कमेटी मीटिंग चल रही हो।

श्री मधु लिमये : व्यापार मंत्री जवाब दें पेट्रोलियम मंत्री गायब है। क्या करें हम लोग?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As far as the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry is concerned, I think this question was raised by the hon. Member with the Defence Ministry also, and they have told him that they will go into the case and find out the facts.

As far as the truck business is concerned, he mentioned certain specific cases; four specific cases.

interruption

MR. SPEAKER. Let him answer.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Naturally I got notice this morning and I tried to get as much information as possible. With the things that I have, I cannot give a detailed and satisfactory answer, but I can give him some information on the points he mentioned. He referred to 'some specific cases about the trucks. My information is that these cases have been referred to the State Governments for investigation and I hope we will get a report as soon as possible. As far as the resale of trucks at a premium is concerned, I may say that this matter has been considered by the concerned Ministry and they have issued orders restricting the resale.

'It is therefore felt that it would be advisable to impose comprehensive control on the sale and redistribution of commercial vehicles. However, it was considered with a view to securing equitable distribution and availability at a fair price of commercial vehicles, a ban should be imposed on resale within the period of two years from the date of the original purchase. Accordingly the Government issued an order called the Commercial Vehicles Restriction and Resale Order of 1974 under the Industrial Development and Regulations Act of 1961 on 11th January 1974.'

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: It is daily being violated. I gave you four instances.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Now you have raised a new point. I have explained the Government policy. I quite agree that it would have been good if the Minister could be present here, but I would certainly convey the points that he has raised.

Mr. Banerjee has been tirelessly raising the important points about the implementation of the Pay Commission Report.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are waiting for you to make the announcement.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I need not repeat all those things. As far as Class II, Class III and Class IV are concerned, detailed instructions and notifications have been issued.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: That was not my point. In the meeting of the Anomaly Committee, some decisions have been taken and I want you to make an announcement about them.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Some of the points were discussed at that meeting with the representatives of both sides. I shall find out what is the conclusion of the meeting. I can tell the hon. Member that before we take a decision in this matter, I am going to discuss it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It was decided at the meeting that you would make an announcement in Parliament about certain decisions which were already reached. We are waiting for you to announce that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There is no difficulty about announcing the decisions. I thought that if the Government were to make a statement, it should make a statement on all the issues, whatever points were accepted and whatever points were

not accepted. Before saying that we are not accepting any point, I wanted to have some discussions with them on the different problems. If you want an announcement about the agreed points we can consider that also.

MR. SPEAKER: I think that in future when a notice is given in advance, the Minister concerned should be present in this House. It is embarrassing for the Finance Minister, because he can answer on behalf of his own departments and not others.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): There was no notice.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: There was. How do you know?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: During the debate, he mentioned all the names. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I made the observation. That is over.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, in this case, I understand notice was given only to the Finance Minister. I, myself, have no notice. May I request you that in such cases you may direct the office to give notices to all the Ministers concerned?

MR. SPEAKER: I really do not know where the fault lies. I will examine this and we will set some procedure for future.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO (Bobbili): Sir my humble submission is this. If notice has been given relating to a particular item concerning a particular Ministry, this should be confined only to the Ministry concerned and he should not bring in all points covering the entire grant of the working of the Government. That cannot be.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: We are passing demands relating to all the Ministries

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, you should give specific...

MR. SPEAKER: Don't assume my powers also. I am in a better position. I must say that there are many points which do not concern the Finance Ministry; they also concern the other Ministries. We will see and set some procedure for future. There is nothing of a sort of a dispute. Why should you be worried about it?

Now, the questions is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

We shall now take up the Bill clause by clause.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

19 0½ hrs.

RE HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

MR. SPEAKER: What about Half-an-hour Discussion? Mr. Shenoy do you want that this should be taken up now?

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): No objection if it is taken up tomorrow

MR. SPEAKER: This will be taken up to tomorrow if we find time. Otherwise, this will be taken up on a subsequent date.

19.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, April 30, 1974/Vaisakha 10, 1896 (Saka)