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Tuesday, April 3, 1979  
Chaitra 13, 1901 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



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LOK SABHA

Thursday April 3, 1979, Chaitra 18,  
1901 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of a Power House at Baggi  
in Himachal Pradesh

\*595. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first tunnel of the Beas Project opens at Baggi in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a power house at Baggi; and

(c) whether Himachal Government has sent any scheme to Central Government for the purpose, if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY  
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal to set up a power house at Baggi, prepared by the Beas Project authorities, is being technically examined in the Central Electricity Authority. The project envisages installation of a capacity of 40 MW utilizing supplies available through the tunnel.

SHRI DURGA CHAND: According to the reply of the hon. Minister the proposal to set up a power house at Baggi is being examined by the Beas Project authorities. But that report was prepared in 1974. Five years have passed, but the Report has not been technically examined. What are the reasons for such an inordinate delay?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: It has been examined and sent for the comments of the participating States, viz., Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. After we receive comments we will go into the whole question of taking up the project.

SHRI DURGA CHAND: I want to know whether Himachal Pradesh Government has sent any representation or Centre had any correspondence with the Himachal Pradesh Government--that Himachal Pradesh Government will take construction work of Baggi Power House?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: It was some time in June, the Chief Parliamentary Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Government forwarded only a representation given to him by the Bharitia Mazdoor Sangh that thousands of employees are retrenched ones and if this project is taken up, they will be absorbed. That is all. Beyond that nothing has been received from the Himachal Pradesh Government.

श्री दुर्गा चंद: या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे कि क्या पंजाब सरकार से भी इस किसी का कोई प्रिजेन्टेशन थाया है कि वह हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार के साथ मिलकर वहाँ के बरियार्ड पानी से किसी पैदा करने के लिये बहा धब्बा प्रोजेक्ट तयार की जायेगा ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उसमें उत्तरी मध्य करेंगी ताकि पंजाब सरकार वहाँ धब्बा तयार करेंगी कि प्रोजेक्ट तयार, ताहें हिमाचल में को हिमाचल की जानी है, उसको पूरा कर तक ?

**SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:**  
The hon. Member has not given any location in his question.

**CHOWDHARY BALBIR SINGH:**  
In Himachal Pradesh.

**SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:**  
In Himachal Pradesh, there are projects which have been identified and recently, in a meeting that was held, all the Chief Ministers were present and the discussions took place about various schemes in Himachal Pradesh. One of the schemes is Naptha Jhakri. Before taking up the scheme, modalities and principles have to be evolved for the future on which these projects can be taken up. These are under considerations.

**SHRI GANGA SINGH:** The construction of Beas-Sutlej link project has been completed. This project is an off shoot of the Beas-Sutlej link project. It requires a small sum of money i.e. the construction of this 40 mgw unit will cost only Rs. 8.20 crores and the cost of generation from this project will be 7.7. paise per kilowatt. So, it will be a cheaper project. The report has been submitted in 1974. The Government has not been able to examine it technically for five years. What is the reason? Moreover, I understand that it has been decided by the Government of Himachal Pradesh that if the Himachal Pradesh Government is given this project for construction, they will complete it and whole of the electricity will be enjoyed by them. I would like to know two things from the hon. Minister. Why is this inordinate delay? When will it be started? The hon. Minister has also stated that about 39,000 workers of Beas-Sutlej link project have been retrenched. In order to absorb them in the project, it should be started immediately. If the Government of India is not going to start it, will it be given to the Government of Himachal Pradesh?

**SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:** It is a project arising out of the Beas-Sutlej link project which is being constructed with the help of the three partner States, viz. Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab. That is why when the report came to our notice, it was circulated for their comments. In addition to that I would like to inform the hon. Member that this is a small project. It will not be able to absorb all the retrenched workers from the Beas-Sutlej link project. On the other hand, already as a result of the efforts made by the Beas-Sutlej Link Project, nearly 13,000 to 14,000 workers have been absorbed in various projects. There is a placement cell which is looking into it. Also the names of the retrenched workers are circulated to various public sector undertakings. Government are also taking steps to absorb them.

#### Inflated Figures of Coal production

\*596. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal companies have in the Past supplied bogus and inflated figures of Production;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what steps have Government taken to obtain accurate figures of production of coal in the country?

उत्तर पंजाब में राज्य भवी ( भी अमेस्टर विधि) : (क) धोर (ख) कोल ईंडिया रिमो के घटीने एक कम्पनी के बारे में पता काला या कि किंवद्दन 1977-78 के दौरान उसने 3.57 लाख टन उत्पादन के घोषणे बड़ाकर घूसित किये थे। कुछ प्रम्य भागों में जातों में वज्र स्टोक वात्सलिक दोल के बाबाकर पर विर्भासित मात्रा के बाकड़े में बांटर रहा।

(न) उत्पादन की मात्रा बढ़ाकर बढ़ाने के बारे में वायिक निविदत फरमे के लिये जांच की गई है और जानवृकर उत्पादन बढ़ाकर बढ़ाने काले व्यवसायी के लियाक का 'बाई' की जाएगी। इससे अविरत्ति

स्टाक की अधिक सही भारी नि २ त त १० लं ह नि-  
रचित करने के लिये भी अनुरूप जारी किए गए हैं।  
इह अकादमी और इसके साथ कामों के वातावरण में वर्तमान  
के आवाहनों को लेकर उत्पादन का सही अनुरूप वस्तुता  
प्राप्त हो रही है।

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:**  
Sir, let him answer in Hindi. But the thing is that it is not a question of answering in Hindi. I am constrained to say, in view of the reply, that there is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Government to mislead this House, to evade questions on this very serious issue. I am sorry to say this, and I must accuse the hon. Cabinet Minister. I am constrained to do this in view of the earlier replies.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, let us come to the question.

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:**  
Sir, on 6th December 1978, while replying to a question here, the hon. Cabinet Minister, Mr. Ramachandran, had said that in only one case in only one company they have found some discrepancies. Sir, in reply to Half-an-Hour discussion a few days ago, in the month of March, the hon. Cabinet Minister said that there were some discrepancies only in respect of one or two companies. Now Sir, he says in this reply that over-reporting of production in one company was detected. In certain other cases, that is, more than one and therefore in several cases, there have been discrepancies between figures of book stocks and quantities determined on the basis of physical measurement. Every time I am seeing a different reply. Now the question I am asking is this: Whether the Cabinet Minister Mr. Ramchandran, before giving all these replies to this House was not in possession of the Report of the Task Force Committee which had been created by Gen. Crewd, who was then the Chairman of Coal India Ltd. to investigate into this over-reporting and inflated figures. And this Report was submitted to the Minister in the month

of September 1978, where it was mentioned that over-reporting was there in the case of CCL and in the case of ECL--these are big companies not only coal fields, but in the entire business--stocks in BCCL to the extent of 25 per cent, 50 per cent and this much. When this Report was in the hands of the Minister in September 1978, why he gave evasive and incorrect replies in December, March and Now? Secondly, till now he clarified what he means by 'in certain other cases.' It is a vague reply. Will he clarify and make it precise? 'There have been discrepancies'. What discrepancies? Let him make it precise. And will he lay on the Table of this House the Report of the Task Force Committee which was submitted to him in September 1978? At least now I expect a full reply (Interruptions) I am sorry he just wants to evade this. He is just putting the blame on this poor gentleman, the State Minister.

जी अवेदन किया : मध्यम महोदय, मैं नानीय सदस्य के गुरुसे में बोलने के दृंग पर बोला हैंसना बाहुत हैं क्योंकि जब मैं इधर बैठता था तो इसी तरह गुस्सा करता था और वे या उनके लोग इधर बैठते थे तो गुस्सारते रहते थे । इटने काल फैसले में वह यह जो बढ़ा-बढ़ाकर उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाता है यह जाग जो नहीं है बल्कि 1974-75, 1975-76, और 1976-77 से है... (अवधारणा) मैं हंसना इसलिए बाहुत हूँ, उनके गुरुसे के बारे में, कि वहाँ मरवा 1978 में वह इटेक्स किया गया कि प्रोडक्शन के बारे में बढ़ा-बढ़ा कर रिपोर्ट दी जाती है। इस स्कारेकर ने इसको बढ़ावा कर दिया है। जब तक वे या उनके गुस्सा करते थे तो ये लोग केवल गुस्सारते थे और अब किर बढ़ा अप्रियतार कर रहे हैं।

मैं इस बात को साक करना चाहता हूँ कि किंवद्दन  
के हालात होते हैं—एक तो यह होता है कि कोई अधिकारी आमनूसकर ओवर-प्रोवेसर विकाए और  
दूसरी सामाजिक हालत यह होती है कि जैसे ही आप  
के भीतर से कोलकाता निकलता है उसमें कई फैक्टरी  
होते हैं जैसे उसमें नायबरह होता है, उसमें पटवर  
होता है जिसकी बजाए खानपान का उसका बजान  
बदा हुआ रहता है। तो मनमानी संसद्य  
आदान पंजान तो मास्टरकर के कारण उनका जीवन  
जायेगा लेकिन तीन घंटे के बाद वह बजान बट जायेगा।  
इसलिए ५-७ सैकड़ा की बड़ीतरी तो हम अमूमन  
माक कर देते हैं। माननीय संसद्य इस बात पर नाराज़

हैं और उन्होंने पूछा कि टास्क फोर्स की रिपोर्ट मंत्री भी के पास नहीं था पहुँच तो बरकार की तरफ से उसको विटाया नहीं थया था, कोल-इंडिया, उसके बोर्ड की तरफ से उसको विटाया थया था और यह उनके अन्तर्गती इन्टरव्यू का सबाल है, बरकार के पास उसके आगे का सबाल ही नहीं उठता है।

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Before I proceed to my second supplementary, I seek your protection and I request you to kindly look at the question and the answer. I had asked:

"(a) Whether any coal companies have in the past supplied bogus and inflated figures of production;

(b) if so, the details thereof."

I had asked for details specifically. The reply given is:

"In certain other cases, there have been discrepancies."

I have asked him, which are the other cases, what is the nature of the discrepancies and whether he will lay the Report of the Task Force on the table of the House. Nothing has been said about these things in the Minister's reply. Which are the other cases, what is the nature of the discrepancies? Will you lay the report of the Task Force on the Table of the House? This was my first supplementary. Kindly answer these questions.

**श्री बनेश्वर निलम :** टास्क-फोर्स की रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास नहीं आई है। मैंने अभी बतलाया था कि यह कोल-इंडिया का घपना मामला है, इसलिये सरकार की तरफ से उस को टेबल पर रखने का सबाल नहीं उठता है। कोल-इंडिया ने उनकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर बतलाया है कि कोल-इंस्टर्न-कोल-कील्ड में गिरजे कई सालों से उत्पादन घ्यादा बड़ा कर बतलाया आया रहा है। इसी लिये हम ने कहा है कि हम सोनों के समय में पहली बार यह डिटेक्ट-मा है, उसे डिटेक्ट नहीं हुआ था। जहाँ कोयला निकलता है, वहाँ कोयले के साथ साथ परबर भी निकल जाता है, इसलिये तोल की जगह पर उस को छांटा नहीं जा सकता है। जब कोयला निकलता है तो कहीं कहीं कोयला बाएंस्टर के कारण भारी बन जाता है और बाहर आने के कुछ दिनों के बाव उस को बड़ा बढ़ जाता है। इसलिये ये ऐसी विवरण हैं—जिन को माननीय उपर्युक्त को नज़र आया तबही करना पड़ेगा।

**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** I am sorry. I know you will not permit me to pursue it. But I leave it to you to consider. My second supplementary is, I had asked "(c) What steps have Government taken to obtain accurate figures of production of coal in the country?" and the reply is "In cases of over reporting of production, inquiries to fix responsibility have been carried out and action will be taken against those found to have deliberately over-reported production". This is what he says now. On 6th December 1978, the reply given was "we have already taken action against that company and also against the people who were responsible for them." I want to know, why he is misleading the House. What did he mean on 6th December 1978, and what does he mean now? What action has been taken actually and what enquiry has been conducted and against which persons? What is the nature of the enquiry? In the Eastern Coal Fields Limited, on the basis of the inflated figures and bogus figures, incentives of about Rs. 6 crores were disbursed to the workers. What steps have been taken to recover the money so disbursed? I would also like to know whether the Government will agree to constitute a Parliamentary Committee to go into the bungling.

**श्री बनेश्वर निलम :** यद्यपि महोबय, मैं माननीय संसद्य को फिर कहूँ देना चाहता हूँ कि जितना नाराज़ है हो कर बोल रहे हैं, उनमा नाराज़ होने की बजरत नहीं है। विस समय बोवर-बोवरकम्प की रिपोर्ट डिटेक्ट हुई, उसी समय कोल-इंडिया भी इंस्टर्न कोल-कील्ड को हिंदायत दे रही रही कि जो भी इस के सम्बन्धित प्रधिकारी है वहस के विलाप करवाया ही होनी चाहिये। इस तरह के भावेवान पहली सर्वोत्तम लिये गये हैं कि पूरी कोल-इंस्टर्न में, उत्पादन कम हो, सेकिन बोवर-बोवरकम्प ने विवादा आया। मैं यह भी निवेदन कर दूँ—कि आतेवाली टो 21 को इंस्टर्न कोल-कील्ड के सभी सम्बन्धित प्रधिकारियों को बालाया यादा है, यह जानने के लिये कि उन्होंने यह कामेवाही की है तबा उस अवसर पर उन से इस भारी में बालीती की जायगी। इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में कामेवाही हो रही है, बहुत ज्यादा बदलावी या भीविता विकल्पीयी ही इसमें बदलत नहीं है।

**SHRI EDUARDO FELEIRO:** What action is being taken? I had asked about the recovery of the incentives also.

बी अमेरिकर विषय : नियमित कार्यवाही क्या की जाती है—यह सरकार तय नहीं करती, इस के बारे में ईस्टर्न कोल फील्स और कोल इंडिया कॉर्पोरेशन द्वारा कहते हैं। हम ने उस से यह दिया है कि उन के विलास कार्यवाही की जाय।

बी अमेरिकर विषय : जैसा माननीय राज्य अंडी जी ने कहा है कि 1977-78 में इस के बारे में मालम हुआ, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आज भी कोल-फील्स के हात्रा उसी तरह से गलत आकड़े दिये जाते हैं तथा यह प्रब्ले अभी भी बद्द नहीं है है ? सरकार ऐसी कान मो व्यवस्था करने जा रही है जिस से भावध्य में इस की पुनरावृत्ति न हो तथा सरकार को ठीक-ठीक आंकड़ों को जानकारी प्राप्त हो ?

बी अमेरिकर विषय : इस मालमें सरकार की तरफ से सबक आदेश दे दिये गये हैं कि अब इस तरह की रिपोर्ट न आने पाये। इस पर हम लोग नियाह रख रहे हैं ताकि आइन्वा इस तरह की गलती न होने पाये।

**SHRI D. N. TIWARY:** I would advise the Ministers to do their home-work more cautiously. Just now Mr. Feleiro has read from the past answers and the present answer: there are differences. The reply given is very unsatisfactory. He says:

मायस्टर से कोल का बेट बढ़ जाता है। 10 टन, 20 टन या 100, 200 टन बढ़ सकता है, 3 लाख और कई हजार टन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। ऐसे रिपोर्ट भाली है, उस के बारे में इन्होंने कहा कि टारक कोर्स ने बहुत इस को डिटेक्ट किया। तो टारक कोर्स को इनकामेन्ट इन के पास है, क्या क्या आमिया है, क्या क्या गलियाँ हैं और क्या क्या भोवर-प्रोडक्शन का कीगर है, ये सब इन के पास हैं। इन्होंने यह भी बताया कि सरकार के पास रिपोर्ट नहीं है और उसे टेलिफ पर ले नहीं कर सकते हैं और ऐसेरों को उस की जानकारी नहीं हो सकती। यह बहलत बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सम्बन्ध में जो रिपोर्ट है, उस पर क्या कार्यवाही है है और टारक कोर्स की क्या रिपोर्ट है जहां कहा भोवर-प्रोडक्शन विकलाया गया है और उस पर को इन्सेटिव दिया गया, उस को कैसे लौटाया गया ? इस पर क्या कार्यवाही नहीं है, इस का जवाब देना चाहिये।

बी अमेरिकर विषय : माननीय तिवारी जी को मैं बता देता चाहता हूँ तीव्र कम्पनियों के बारे में। एक है ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्स लिंग, जिस का 1977-78 में कोल का उत्पादन 252 लाख ८ हजार टन हुआ, सेन्ट्रल कोल-फील्स 212 लाख टन और

भारत कोकिंग कोल लिंग का उत्पादन 202 लाख १ हजार टन हुआ। ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्स लिंग में जो भोवर-प्रोडक्शन विकलाया गया था, वह 252 लाख ८ हजार टन में ३ लाख ५७ हजार टन भोवर-प्रोडक्शन था, जानी ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्स में इतना भोवर-प्रोडक्शन था, सेन्ट्रल कोल-फील्स में २१२ लाख टन में १ लाख ४४ हजार टन था और भारत कोकिंग कोल लिंग १ में २०२ लाख टन में १ लाख ४१ हजार टन। यह होता है ईस्टर्न कोल फील्स का १.४ परसेन्ट, सेन्ट्रल कोल-फील्स का ०.६८ पर सेन्ट और भारत कोकिंग कोल लिंग का ०.६९ पर सेन्ट। इस तरह से कुल रिपोर्ट कर २ पर सेन्ट पड़ता है। माननीय तिवारी जी ने कहा कि कितना मापदंश या दूसरे कारणों से बढ़ जाता है। यह करीब २ पर सेन्ट पड़ेगा।

पूर्णरी कात इन्होंने इन सेन्टिव रिपोर्ट के बारे में पूछी। 1974-75 से ले कर 1977 तक हम लोगों ने पता किया है कि जब कभी भोवर-प्रोडक्शन विकलाया गया, तो इन सेन्टिव रिपोर्ट नहीं दिया गया। 1977-78 के बारे में हम लोगों ने रिपोर्ट मंगाई है। उस के बाजाने के बाद हम उस को बता सकेंगे। हम उस रिपोर्ट का इन्तजार कर रहे हैं।

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Minister, you have to place a statement on the Table of the House mentioning the discrepancies in the various companies, and what action you have taken in the matter. After the statement is laid, if necessary we can have a discussion on the subject.

छठी बोधना में ब्रस्तावित भाष्युद कारबाहे

\* 597. बी मंगामवत विहूः क्या यह प्राप्तव अंडी तथा रक्त मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) देश में छठी बोधना में किन-किन स्थानों पर प्राप्तुद कारबाहे स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है, और क्या सरकार यह महसूत करती है कि कारबाहों की वर्तमान संख्या देश की वर्द्धना और प्रभुसत्ता की रक्त के लिए विकलु प्रयोग्यत है; और

(ग) यदि हो, तो इस पर किसी राजि कर्त्ता होने का भविमान है और उक्त कार्य का रक्त तक आवश्यक होगा ?

रक्त वर्जनाव वे वरकापु अर्ज, ईसेन्स, निष्ठ, विकाल तथा भ्रोडेनियी और अंतरिक विकाल वे रक्त अंडी (शेर विहू) : (क) छठी बोधना द्वारा ये कोई आपुद कारबाहे स्थापित करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। देश की वर्द्धना तथा प्रभुसत्ता की रक्त करने के लिए तस्वीर, गोला-बाल्क और उपस्थितों का विपरीत करने में वर्तमान आपुद कारबाहे पर्याप्त समझ बात है।

(ग) ब्रह्म नहीं उक्ता।

बी संगत चलत चिह्न : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री की ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि देश को अवश्यकता तथा असरों को रखा करने के लिए बहुमान आदेश कारने ने पर्याप्त समर्थन दिया है। मैं आत्मना चाहता हूँ कि या हासारे आपूर्व कारबाहने हमारे देश को रखा के लिए अद्वितीय तथा सरकार बनाने में पूरी तरह से सकार है। यदि नहीं, तो उस का क्या कारण है?

ग्रो. ० सेर चिह्न : मैं ने यो यह कहा कि नये कारबाहने नहीं बना रहे हैं, इस काम पर यह नहीं है कि उन का आवृत्तिकरण नहीं करेंगे या जहाँ जकड़ी है, वहाँ बिस्तार नहीं कर रहे हैं। जहाँ जकड़ी है, वहाँ उन की अपार्याम में बड़ी भी कर रहे हैं और जहाँ अहमी समझा जाएगा, वहाँ हम उन का विस्तार भी करेंगे। माडनाइज़ेमेंट का प्रोसेस बदलतार बदलता रहता है। ऐसा नहीं है कि आज माधवनिकीकरण किया और कल उसे छोड़ दिया। माधवनिकीकरण बदलता रहता है और उस के लिए नये प्रांगनकट्ट भी बनाते रहते हैं।

बी संगत चलत चिह्न : मैं यह भी आनना चाहता हूँ कि आपूर्व कारबाहनों पर अध्यक्ष की जाने वाली राशि क्या अन्य देशों, देश कर पड़ेसी देशों की तुलना में कम नहीं है? यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस की सरकार बाधायेगी? साथ ही पड़ोसी देशों की आत्माक तैयारी की देखते हुए क्या नये आपूर्व कारबाहने बनाने की योजना सरकार बाधायेगी?

ग्रो. ० सेर चिह्न : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की सुरक्षा के लिए जो करारा मानविक है वह सब किया जाता है। उस में कोई लापरवाही नहीं है।

#### गोलांगी गांव में भारे नये अधिकार

\* ५९८. बी सहानु चिह्न कोव : क्या उप्रायमंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि 19 जनवरी, 1979 को नासिक चिह्ने के गोलांगी गांव में लोप का गोला गिरने से पांच अधिकार मारे गए;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस घटना की कोई जांच की गई है तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने नये अधिकारों के हंसियों को मुधाबज्जा दिया है और यदि हाँ, तो कितना और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या सरकार नये अधिकारों के हंसियों को अपर्याप्त नुसारका है यद्यो है तथा उसकी उपर्युक्ता है और

(ङ) क्या सरकार नये अधिकारों के हंसियों को आधिकारों के देशन देगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

बी संगत चलत चिह्न (क) और (ख) : नासिक चिह्ने के गोलांगी गांव में बेवलाली रेंज से बाहर 19 जनवरी 1979 को एक तुर्केटा हुई चिह्न से चार अधिकारों के मारे जाने की सूचना मिली है। प्रारंभिक जांच पहला रेंज से पता चला है कि इस तुर्केटा का कारण यह कि कि जब ही नोटर्ड बल कोंके गोले द्वारा दिया गई जांच अधिकार घटी ही है। इस तुर्केटा की जांच के लिए चिह्नाई गई जांच अधिकार घटी ही है।

(ग) वे (ठ) : नये अधिकारों के पहलांगी को सुचित मुझाबज्जा देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करते समय सकार इन हुक्मों परिवारों की स्थिति को पूछा तरह अपार्याम में रखी गयी। मुधाबज्जा देने के प्रश्न पर सकिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है।

बी संगत चिह्न कोव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस घटना को बोते ही माह अभी तक ही चक्क है लेकिन घटी पूरी नहीं हुई है। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय, मह बदलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी? क्या मंत्री महोदय किसी पालियामेंटरी कमेटी द्वारा इस घटना की जांच कराने के लिए तैयार है? क्या सरकार ने उन लोगों के विलाक किल्लाने लापरवाही से कार्यालय की कोई कार्रवाही की है? यदि नहीं की है तो क्यों नहीं को है?

ग्रो. ० सेर चिह्न : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने बताया है कि नोटर्ड बल की निर्धारित रेंज है। वे कुछ राकेटों की मरम्मत से भी कोंके जाते हैं और वे बहुत दूर जा कर गिरते हैं। वैसे इस फायरिंग में राकेट की सहायता नहीं ली गयी लेकिन उनकी निर्धारित रेंज ज्यादा ही गयी चिह्नी कि नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। उली की बजह से यह तुर्केटा हुई। हम उस की जांच कर रहे हैं। पालियामेंटरी कमेटी चिह्नों को जलरत नहीं है। जांच का नदीजा जल्दी ही आ जाएगा। लेकिन हम मुधाबज्जा देने के लिए इस बात की इंतजार नहीं करेंगे कि जब रिपोर्ट आये तभी मुधाबज्जा दें। उस के बारे में ग़लग से विचार हो रहा है।

बी सहानु चिह्न कोव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वो बहीने हो गये हैं जब कि ये लोग फायरिंग से मरे। उन के बाल-बच्चे भूख से मर रहे हैं। उनको रोजगार नहीं मिल रहा है, काम-जॉब नहीं मिल रहा है। ये लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं। उनको भी तक कम्पनेसन करों नहीं मिल रहा है? इस को डांड़ा भग्नीने ही गया है। ये लोग भी यह सकते हैं। इस के बारे में देश सशास्त्र है कि कब तक इनको कम्पनेसन दे देंगे और कितना है देने?

ग्रो. ० सेर चिह्न : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने पहले आप से विवेदन किया है और किस चाहता हूँ कि इस में ज्यादा देर नहीं लगेगी, चंद दिनों में ही मुधाबज्जा विचार जाएगा।

SHRI V. G. HANDE: Sir, about this incident, a detailed report has been submitted by me to the Minister concerned. Until now, I have

not received even a reply from him. For that I would like to register my protest. That is one thing. Secondly, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister about the fact of the matter that not only four persons were killed but several persons were also injured and dozens of animals were also killed. Whether the hon. Minister is willing to give compensation to the persons who are also injured and also to the owners of the animals which have been killed? May I also know from the Minister concerned when he is going to give the compensation?

**PROF. SHER SINGH:** In this incident four men were killed and nine were injured. One buffalo, one calf and one goat were also killed and two buffaloes were injured. We are looking into this matter and are giving assistance very shortly.

**श्री शुक्रवेद प्रशासन बर्नर्स :** कम्पेसेशन देने के सम्बन्ध में आपने कहा है कि आप जांच कर रहे हैं और बाद दिनों में दे देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि भौतिक सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में आपको क्या कहियाँ हैं? जिस वरिकार के लोग भारी गए हैं उसको तत्काल कुछ सहायता दे कर आप उसको कुछ साक्षा तो दे ही सकते हैं। यह काम आपने क्यों नहीं किया है?

श्री० सौर लिहूँ . हमने हिंदूपर्यंते भेज दी है। असल में जात यह बल रही थी कि बब तक रिपोर्ट न आ जाए तब तक कम्पेसेशन न दें। हमने इसको बहुत समझा और बब हिंदूपर्यंते भेज दी है कि भौत कह दिया है कि रिपोर्ट का इंतजार किए बैरी जल्दी से जल्दी शुधारवजा देना है ।

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** This is not the first time that the incident of this type has taken place. In the past also few times it had happened. Whether the department is aware that firing has gone beyond the range. What specific measures or precautions they would take so that such incidents will not occur in future?

**PROF. SHER SINGH:** Steps are being taken. People living in the area near by are informed before hand and red flags and warning

boards are placed on all sides. Other relevant steps and precautions are also taken. All precautions are taken. But in spite of that, some incidents do occur; and generally when the incident takes place within the range, we gave sometimes Rs. 2000 and sometimes Rs. 5000. The ex-gratia payments have been made. But, in this case, because the bomb went outside the range, it is a different case. Therefore, we have to give much more than that. We will examine it.

#### Exploitation of areas bearing Lime Stone, Bauxite, Rock Phosphate in Public Sector

\*599. **SHRI RAGHAVJI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large lime stone, bauxite and rock phosphate bearing areas in the country have been reserved for exploitation in the public sector;

(b) whether Government have under consideration any scheme to undertake exploitation thereof in the near future; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the private sector will be allowed to undertake the exploitation thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The limestone bearing areas have been reserved to provide adequate quantity of requisite quality limestone for the existing and proposed steel plants and to set up cement plants. The reserved limestone areas in Andhra Pradesh would provide this input for the proposed Vizag Steel Plant.

Proposals are under consideration to set up alumina plants based on the east coast bauxite. A feasibility report is also being prepared for exploiting the bauxite deposits of Gujarat.

The rock phosphate deposits of Rajasthan at Jhamarkotra are already being exploited by the State Government.

(c) The reservations made are periodically reviewed by the Central Government and whatever is dereserved becomes available for grant on lease to the private sector.

बी राजवाली : देश में विमेंट, एस्यूमीनियम और स्टील भारत की बेहुल करी है और देश में इन भींगों में जो कच्चा माल लगता है उसे लाइम स्टोन, बास्टाइट भारि वह प्रचूर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। चूना पट्टर के लिए एक बहुत बेंक बिलासपुर, रामगढ़, दुर्ग, सतना एवं बलूपुर जिलों में तथा उसी प्रकार से बास्टाइट के लिए बांद्रावाला, सरठूज, मंडवा, बिलासपुर, रामगढ़, दुर्ग, राजनांदगांव तथा बालापाट कीहर तहसील में सार्वजनिक भींगों में विद्युत के लिए सुरक्षित जिलों में बड़ी मात्रा में विद्युत नहीं हो रहा है और देश में पक्के माल की कमी है। आज की स्थिति में जितने सुरक्षित ज़ील है उन में जितने प्रतिक्षित जिलों में विद्युत हो रहा है यह में जानना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जिल कब से सुरक्षित किए गए हैं और इनका रिप्पु कब किया गया है?

SHRI BLJU PATNAIK: The hon. Member has asked a question which needs an exhaustive reply. I have to prepare a whole list. According to his present question, I can send a statement to him if he likes. When leases were given, how long it has been kept under reservation, this does not arise out of this question; it does arise in this manner: I can answer him immediately if he is interested or the House is interested in the bauxite, limestone iron ore in Madhya Pradesh. I can also certainly prepare a statement and lay it on the Table of the House.

बी राजवाली : मैं ने जो प्रश्न पूछा था वह मंडी लाइमर वे उत्तर से ही उत्तम होता है।

MR. SPEAKER: The difficulty is that you have asked a number of questions. You have also asked for a list.

बी राजवाली : एक ही सवाल में ने किया था। मंडी महोराय ने कहा है कि समय समय पर रिप्पु करते हैं। मैंने यह पूछा था कि कब भाषणे रिप्पु किया है? 1964 से ये जील सुरक्षित किए गए हैं। तब से उनका बहुत ही कम विद्युत हो रहा है। ब्राइटेट सेक्टर की याप एकाउट करते हैं। देश में सीमेंट की मात्रा कमी है। कम से कम वयस्त्र प्रदेश में याप बताएं तिमेंट के कितने कारखाने याप बोलते जा रहे हैं और वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी याप एकाउट करते हैं? बहुत विवार जील में यापके प्रकार ये बद्दाएं यह हैं? या याप ब्राइटेट सेक्टर को भी एकाउट करते हैं?

SHRI BLJU PATNAIK: As a matter of policy small areas are generally left open for private sector. That is generally the policy of the Government. But if the State Governments wish to reserve certain areas for their planning to put up a Plant or the Central Government wishes to reserve an area for their future planning to set up factories consuming these raw materials, that kind of reservation will continue. But every year we review this as to whether it is forming part of the industrial planning or not. If not and if there is a demand and there are lease applications for small areas, it is the Government's policy to grant the small areas under these circumstances to private sector.

बी हीरा लाली : मंडी महोराय ने कहा है कि सीमेंट और एस्यूमीनियम के बड़े कारखाने लगाये जानी हैं उन जिलों को लॉटे कारखानों के लिए सुरक्षित रखा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की वह नीति केवल काम्पों पर ही रहती है या उसे कार्यान्वयन किया जाता है। ये साम भी निकल गये हैं। क्या सरकार पांच साल से पहले यहसे इन नीति का कार्यान्वयन कर लॉटे कारखाने की वह नीति निर्भरीत की है, तो योजनाएं बदल कर कार्यान्वयन करता चाहता है वर्ता वही स्थिति होती है कि दोनों का कृता न पर का, न बाट का—तो वहे कारखाने लगाने की सम्भावना वी जावेंगी और वह लॉटे कारखाने लगायेंगे। लॉटे कारखाने लगाये जाने के लिए बिला स्ट्राईक किनारों का जानना चाहिए पक्का है। इस लिए कोई सरकार व्यवस्था करती चाहिए, ताकि लॉटे कारखाने जावी लगाये जा सकें। मात्र इस नीति का कार्यान्वयन वह होने के कारण मन्डूर निर्भीत होता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जानना

करती यह व्यवस्था करने के लिए दैवार है। अगरह तर्फ से कोई कठिनाई है, तो यह कठिनाई और उस को दूर करने के लिए क्या उत्तर दिया दें है ?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: As the member knows very well, the Government are taking necessary to put up new cement factories including mini cement plants and involving various parties. That, of course, Industries Minister will be to say more adequately. I believe more than two dozen licences have been issued. I believe that is he had said here, and for them necessary lime stone lease or lease of lime stone from the existing leases will naturally be arranged. There is no doubt on that. I can understand the impatience of the hon. member that we should speed up things. But cement factories take two, three years to build and steel plants and other major factories of that order have to have supplies for at least 100 years. There can be no question of handing over reserved areas meant for these plants whether it is aluminium or whether it is steel or other major industries. Those cannot be given to private sector at all. But even if it is not required under the Planning either in the Public or major Plan or Private Sector plans, they can be left open for small mine owners to exploit mines.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is good that Government protects the interests of the public sector in serving the minerals that are needed for them. But now the Government has come out with the policy of encouraging mini cement plants under the private sector. Andhra Pradesh has got the largest deposit of limestone and as the hon. member has said in his statement certain areas have been reserved for Steel Plants at Vishakhapatnam and also for certain cement plants. Except one or two, the

others are the private sector industries that are coming up in Andhra Pradesh. You want to give encouragement to mini cement plants. Will Government evolve a policy of facilitating them to provide captive mining areas so mini cement plants may come into being as immediately as possible because they are finding it extremely difficult to get that mining area for their mini cement plants? Will this Government correspond with the Government of Andhra Pradesh to facilitate these mini cement plants to get these captive mines for early production under mini cement plants?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: It has been brought to my notice that the State Governments are over zealous sometimes in reserving too much areas, even small areas of 2 acres, 5 acres, 10 acres, like that.

There have been cases in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu where hundreds of applications for small mines are being held up by the State Governments. Under the law, the property belongs to the State. The Government of India can only plead with them and we have been pleading with them not to keep small areas for public sector exploitation and leave them for hundreds of small people who can not only exploit the mines but also provide large scale employment.

#### विद्यालिंगों का उत्पादन

\* 600. डॉ लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या विद्युतियन्त्र, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करते हैं कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विद्यालिंग कारखानों में विद्यालिंगों का उत्पादन विद्युत कारबैंगों के प्रयोग और उनके उत्पादन से प्रयोग की प्राप्ति करता को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है;

(ब) क्या उनमें से विद्यालिंग "सी" का उत्पादन सबसे कम होता है;

(न) यदि हाँ, तो इनके उत्पादन की कमी को पूर्ण करने के लिए क्या कार्यालयी की गई है; और

(c) इस समय किन कारबाहों में विटामिन "सी" का उत्पादन हो रहा है तथा प्रत्येक कारबाहों में इका किलो मात्रा का उत्पादन हो रहा है।

विटामिन, उत्पादन जीव उत्पादन जीव (जीवकी उत्पादन बहुमूला), (क) से (घ) एक विवरण पर सभा प्रदर्शन पर प्रस्तुत है।

### विवरण

(क) इस समय अनेक प्रकार के विटामिनों का उत्पादन देख में ही हो रहा है। जिसमें विटामिन "ए", विटामिन बी 1, विटामिन बी 2, विटामिन बी-12, विटामिन "सी", विटामिन बी-3, कोलिक एसिड आदि मध्ये जारी हैं। विटामिन बी-1 और विटामिन बी-2 को छोड़ कर विभिन्न विटामिनों का स्वेच्छी उत्पादन देख की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) विटामिन बी-1 और विटामिन बी-2 का उत्पादन केवल इंडियन इंस एवं कार्बास्ट्रॉटिकल सिपिटेक द्वारा किया जाता है जिनकी आवश्यकता इन जीवों के लिए क्रमशः 30 मी. टन और 9 मी. टन है। इन जीवों विटामिनों का आवाहन स्टेट एमिकल सिपिटेक के नाममात्र से किया जाता है। आवाहाति जारी इंडियन इंस एवं कार्बास्ट्रॉटिकल सिपिटेक को सौंदरी भी जाती है, जो उसे तथा अपने स्वेच्छी उत्पादन के कुछ रूप को निर्माताओं में बांटते हैं। इस समय आमतौर पर, विटामिन बी-1 और विटामिन बी-2 की आवश्यकता में प्रति वर्ष क्रमशः 120 टन और 29 मी. टन तक विस्तार करने में लगे हुए हैं।

(घ) विटामिन "सी" के निर्माताओं के नाम और वर्ष 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के दौरान उनका उत्पादन जीवे दर्शाया गया है।

(आंकड़े टनों में)

	लाइसेंस-	उत्पादन
वर्ष निर्माता	मुद्रा	
सं का बाम आवश्यकता	1977-78	1978-79

1	मैसर्स	
	साराजाई	
	एम	
	सीमिकल्स	240 363.47 440.00

2	मैसर्स	
	जीवन्त	
	विटामिन	
	जि०	500 278.01 337.20

3	हिन्दुस्तान	
	एन्टीबायो-	
	टिक्स लि.	125 6.50

865 642.48 783.70

20 जीवी उत्पादन परिवेष : अब्दुल महोदय, जीवी महोदय ने जैसा बताया विटामिन जी० और जी० को छोड़ कर जीव सभी विटामिन्स देख की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप यहीं उत्पादित किये जाते हैं। लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है विटामिन जी० के बारे में यह विवरित नहीं है। और आप भी उसको बाहर से आवाहन करना पड़ रहा है। मैं जीवी महोदय से जानका चाहता हूँ कि यह तथ्य जन्मने की छुपाया है? और यदि आवाहन करना पड़ रहा है तो कितना?

इसरे वह कि साराजाई कमिकल्स, जिसकी लाइसेंस कोरिटी 250 टन है, उसने बड़ाकर 440 टन का उत्पादन किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कम्पनी की उत्पादन कमता बढ़ाने के बारे में सरकार से कोई निवेदन किया गया था और उसका अनुरूप यह उसी प्रकार से पुनरीकृत किया गया था और उसको स्वीकृती भी नहीं दी गई? यह नहीं तो बननाने तौर पर जो इस कम्पनी ने प्रमाणी उत्पादन कमता बढ़ायी उसका क्या कारण है?

जी हेतुवाली जम्मन बहुमूला : मालवर, 1978-79 में विटामिन जी० हिन्दुस्तान में 783.70 टन या हुई। वहाँ तक प्लानिंग कमीशन से विवार का सवाल या उसके बाहुदार 770 टन की केवलमात्र जरूरत थी। इसलिये विटामिन जी० की ओर एक बाबर बधवार ने निकाली है कि वह उन्होंने सही बाबर नहीं निकाली है कि उसकी कमी है। यह बाबत जावरीय सहाय्य की ओर है कि इस ज्यादा होने के बाबजूद जन 1978 में 10 टन विटामिन जी० बाहुदार से भवारी हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिकल सिपिटेक, रिप्परी का जो ब्रोडकैम भा० उसकी जाना नहीं थी। उन्होंने नेशनल कमिकल सेवरीटरी, मुमा के बाबते हुए रास्ते से विटामिन जी० बाबाने की बेक्टा की 1961-62 के और ऐ० बाबर बेल करने रहे। फिर उन्होंने रौप्ते नवा तरीका लिया। और उस तरीके से वह विटामिन जी० बाबा रहे हैं। और अन्याया नहीं था कि विटामिन जी० बाबा पर्याप्त नहीं बाबा रहे हैं। और इस बाब के लिये जावर की ओर जी० बाबर बर्केट वर जावर जावता है कि जावर जी० बाबा जी० बाब जूँ जी० बायोटार करने के लिये जावर है। यह भूमि

शीरण यात्रा की तैयारी करावा है। वह हमने इसलिये किया कि लोगों को कोई कमी न पड़े। लेकिन इस कमी का कारण वह नहीं है कि उत्पादन की कमी है। लोग लोगों ने ज्यादा बेचा किया।

दूसरा प्रश्न यात्रानीय लदवाय से यह किया कि साराजारी लैनिकल से जनता कितारी है, और वैदा किया किया? बाजारों के उत्तोलन में वह बात केवल साराजारी भी ही नहीं, साथी नेतृत्वस्तु भी भी है कि कर्मसिद्धि कितारी भी ही और उत्पादन कितार हुआ। 1970 से ले कर 29 अप्रैल, 1978 तक जीति इस देश में जंगल की जीति रही है बाजारों के यात्राने में। और उस नीति का हमने नियरिप बदल किया है, और सब को देख रहे हैं कि कितारा लाइसेंस वा, कितारी कर्मसिद्धि भी है। कितारी कितारी के लाइसेंस में बदाइ का नाम लिखा हुआ है, ताकि नहीं लिखी है कि कितारी बानानी है। इस तरह के लाइसेंस दिये हुए हैं।

की हेमस्ती बहुतु: जनता में क्या देपर करेंसी होता है?

श्री हेमस्ती नम्बम बहुमुखा: मैंने यापको शुद्ध कर दिया नहीं तो याप गड़बड़ में पड़ जाते। यह से और न कहलायाएं, भेरे पास इतना कहने की है कि याप मुकिल में कंस जायें।

साराजारी लैनिकल का लाइसेंस 240 मीट्रिक टन का है और उसने 440 टन बनाया है। साराजारी याकेला नहीं है, कहीं और भी है। यह सब यामों को देख रहे हैं कि भोजन ग्रोडवर्स कैसे हुआ। ऐसा नहीं कि व्यवितरण देख रहे हैं। हमारे जीति नियरिप देपर में सब दिया हुआ है। अपर डा० पांडेय जैसे सदस्य उसे पर्याप्त तो उत्तेजित तो बहुत सब के पाठ्य पर रखा जा सका है। जो कहा गया कि किस भावार पर एकेसिव ग्रोडवर्स का सेटलमेंट होगा तो वह सब उसी भावार पर सेटलमेंट कर दिया जायेगा।

डा० स्वामी साराजारी बांधेज: हिन्दुस्तान एंटी यापेटिक्स और विटामिन भी बना रहे हैं, उनके पास नौ-हाउ टीक प्रकार का नहीं है। जो नौ-हाउ कर्मसिद्धि कर्मसिद्धि और जनता विटामिन के बास है वह इस प्रकार के घरने ग्रोडवर्स और दिन-न्यूट्रिन बड़ाते जा रहे हैं। जैसा यापने कहा है कि रोजे के प्राप्त किया है, वह भी उपरोक्ती नहीं है, उसमें भी कहीं प्रकार की कठिनाई है। यहीं कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान एंटीयापेटिक्स की कर्मसिद्धि 125 है, लेकिन उत्पादन उत्तर के पास नहीं है। उसको टीक नौ-हाउ मिले और उसको टीक कर के बूँद अपने स्वास्थ्य उत्पादन के इसी उपकरण में उत्पादन टीक बढ़ाव के कर लाएं, इसके बारे में यापने क्या कर्मसिद्धि भी ही? इसी कर्मसिद्धि ने असूखिया वाले की अवस्था कर के जो ज्यादा उत्पादन बढ़ाया है उस विका में यापने उनके विकास क्या उत्पादन उत्पादन है और उन्हें रक्षणात्मक कर रहे हैं वह नहीं?

श्री हेमस्ती नम्बम बहुमुखा: जीति नियरिप में हमने यही किया है कि किस तरह से, किस हर तक नियरिप की वायाकान-जनता के ज्यादा बेचने वालों के उत्पादन को हम रेफ्युरेइ दिया है किस हर तक करने। दूसरा का पूरा नहीं देंये, किसी में दे देंये 76-77 की विदावार के ज्यादात भर देंये। जलम-पालग कियम की बदायाएं हैं। हमने जीति भी है, यात्रानीय सदस्य को उसे पूरा पह देना चाहिये।

जहां तक यात्रानीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान एंटी-याकेसिक्स के पास जो ट्रैफिकल नौ-हाउ भी, वह कहा की भी, मैंने कहा कि वह ऐसे विटामिन से बाहार पर हमारे देश के बेटा की भी, कहे जेवनल कैमिकल लैबोरेटरी, प्रूना ने बनाया वा कि इस तरह से विटामिन सी बनाना है। सन् 1960 से उसकी बेटा हो रही भी, हमने कहा कि नहीं बल्कि भी दूसरा रस्ता निकाली। यदि जो रोजे में नौ-हाउ दिया है, हमको उम्मीद है कि बात में यदि वह 100 टन बनायेंगे। उनको जो इक्सिपमीट है, सामान है, उसको देख रहे हैं, हमें याता है कि वह ठीक होगा।

श्री हुक्म बदल कल्याण: मैं जानता हूँ कि विटामिन सी जो हमारे देश में बन रहा है और इसी बड़ी मात्रा में बनने के बाद जी याप विकास से मंगाना पड़ता है, यह कब तक बाहर से मंगाते रहेंगे? यह बिन कब यापना बन हम बाहर से मंगाना बन्द कर देंगे?

श्री हेमस्ती नम्बम बहुमुखा: यह विकल्प अब नहीं मंगाना चाहिया। हमारा देश युद्ध तीर पर संवेद इसमें स्वतंत्र है, चुप वैदा करेगा।

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 601  
Mr. Sayeed.

SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA: Sir, my question and Mr. Sayeed's question are more or less similar.

MR. SPEAKER: If he is there, I could have linked it up. But now I can't link it up.

Items Manufactured by M/s. Pfizer in name of Dumex

\*605. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the items manufactured by M/s. Pfizer in the name and style 'Dumex';

(b) what are the reasons for their manufacturing these formulations in the name and style of 'Dumex' during the last three years; and

(c) details of the products manufactured during the last three years, use of foreign exchange for importation of raw materials or canalised items, the sale turnover of these products in the last three years and its impact on foreign exchange directly and indirectly?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) The names of the drug items being marketed with Trade Mark 'Dumex' by M/s. Pfizer, according to information available with this Ministry are furnished in the Annexure.

(b) The Trade Mark 'Dumex' now stands registered in the name of M/s. Pfizer Corporation, Panama. In 1960 M/s. Pfizer Corporation, Panama came to own the entire shareholding of Dumex (Pvt.) Ltd. The name of Dumex (Pvt.) Ltd. was changed to M/s. Pfizer Ltd. and in 1961 the Industrial Licence and Registration Certificates held in the name of Dumex, were endorsed in the name of M/s. Pfizer.

(c) The production figures for the last three years are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. M/s. Pfizer have stated that they do not have separate details of the use of imported/canalised raw materials for the items listed in the Annexure. It is, therefore, not possible to work out the impact on foreign exchange directly or indirectly.

#### Statement

1. Prenex Capsules
2. PAS Granules
3. Sodium PAS Granules
4. Pasonex-S Granules
5. Multivitaplex Drops
6. Multivitaplex Elixir

7. Becosules Syrup
8. Nebasulf Instillation
9. Isozone Tablets
10. Isozone Forte Tablets
11. Fenocin Trisulfa
12. Diapex Suspension
13. Beconex Injection
14. Dolonal Tablets
15. Dupen
16. Nebasulf Sprinkling Powder
17. Streptopenicillin 1/2 g
18. Streptopenicillin 1 g
19. PAM
20. Dpvit
21. Streptonex
22. Dupen-10
23. Diapen
24. Diapen-F
25. Fenocin Tablets
26. Fenocin Forte Tablets
27. Multivitaplex Forte Capsules
28. Becosules Capsules
29. Beconex Tablets
30. Multivitaplex Tablets
31. Isonex Tablets
32. Isonex Forte Tablets
33. Protinex Granules
34. Nebasulf Eye Ointment
35. Nebasulf skin Ointment
36. Nabacortril Eye Ointment
37. Nabacortril Skin Ointment
38. Dumasule Capsules
39. Durol
40. PFT
41. Insulin Novo Lente
42. Milk of Magnesia

**की विस्तैर जान : देवे ज्ञान के जान 'की' और यह कि दातवर के जीव वृक्षिकार के जान पर को प्रश्नावालों का जा रहे हैं, उनके रोकथम क्या है ? यह जाने जान पर कानूनी जान जा रहे हैं और दृष्टिकोण के जान पर कानूनी जान जा रहे हैं ? यह एकसे दो यह जान जाने की उनके जान के जान जी जान रहे हैं और इसके रोकथम के जान जा रहे हैं ?**

इहरे चंडी भाष्टेव ने कहा कि जिसर्व फैसल किये था यह है। एक साल के जिसर्व ने मारी है। यह जिसर्व इनिवेन इंस्टी-डॉट बाक परिवहन एक्सिविट्यून के पास एक्सेक्यूटी वी का सकती है, जैकिन पालियामेंट में नहीं थी का सकती है। कहा जाता है कि फैसल की बांधी है, यह ऐरी त्रिवेन में नहीं थाए। उन्होंने यह एक मस्टी-नेक्सेस वी स्टीटी कर के लगाया कि किती फैसलाइट बाइट्स्ट में किती इमोर्ट भी नहीं थी और इमोर्ट में किती एंडेक्सेटिट जिसर्व दिखाई नहीं है। यगर वे रोपेटिवेक्स करते हैं, तो टोटल लाइट करोड़ रुपये का रोपेटिवेक्स करते हैं। जैकिन वे इमोर्ट 500 करोड़ रुपये का इमोर्ट नहीं होता है; एक्स्ट्राम इमोर्ट 200 करोड़ रुपये का होता है। उसकरे ने मस्टी-नेक्सेस की जिसर्व को एक करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है? जैकिन लीन साल की जिसर्व मारी है, त कि एक साल के। इस बारे में फ्राइटर को पूछते का क्या सवाल है? इमोर्ट बालों से क्यों नहीं पूछा जाता है कि उस बाइट्स के लिए किती ऐपेटिटी भी है?

**बी हेल्पली नम्बर बहुतुका :** माननीय सदस्य बी किशोर लाल तो बड़े जानकार सदस्य है और, व्यापार में जबर्दस्त है। हमारा जो भूमि बाहार है, वह उसके बाल खेले हैं। यह एक बात को जानते होंगे, जिसका बाल खेले हैं वह ड्रेड मार्क। इम्प्रेस्ट कम्पनी कुछ दबाइया बालती भी। क्राइकर ने वह इम्प्रेस्ट कम्पनी ले ली, और उसके साथ साथ उसके नाम और गुरुविल को भी ले लिया। क्राइकर घब उसके नाम और गुरुविल का प्रयोग कर रहा है। 1961 में उनको बंडुरी निलग गई। 1979 में कानून का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, तो यह कहे कि अगर कम्पनी ने किसी की गुरुविल भी कुरीयी हो, तो वह पुराला नाम इस्तेमाल न करे। मेट्ट ला में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। यह ऐरी एक्सिविटी के अधिकार-क्षेत्र से बाहर की बात है। अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई बिल ला कर इसकी व्यवस्था करे तो वह उसका विरोध नहीं करेगा। अगर ऐसा कानून बनता हो, तो वह बाल बाल करेगा।

यह तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि इन दबाओं का जो या एटीरियल बालता है, वह इमोर्ट 1 इमोर्ट विकास को पसाता है, न दबाओं के लिए जो या एटीरियल बालता है, वह और दबाओं की जी एक्सिविट होता है। अब अब दबाओं को जो पूछता चाहिए वह, यह उन्होंने नहीं पूछता चाहिए। अगर यह कहें, तो वह इसका विवरण देंगे। अगर यह कहें, तो वह उनका वाल देंगे, या तबन में रख देंगे।

**दबावेत और क्राइकर का एकार्ड बहुत बड़ा है, इत्यतिम इस इकाक बालता स्वरूप एकार्ड बनाने में व्यवस्था है।** माननीय सदस्य एकार्ड बनाने में व्यवस्था है। नम्बरी-नेक्सेस को जो पूछता चाहिए वह, यह उन्होंने नहीं पूछता, अगर याप इकार्ड दें, तो वह यह कहता है। जब यह पूछता चाहिए वह कि इस 42 दबाओं में जो किती बाली ऐसी है, जिसके लिए या एटीरियल घर जो बाहर से आता है। इसका एकार्ड वी जैकिन

माननीय सदस्य यह है। यह वह संघ बालता, जो जिस तक उसका उपलब्ध हो रही है, उस तक तक माननीय सदस्य को दे देता।

महाराजेश्वरनाथ के बारे में उन्होंने यह व्यापक प्रश्न उठाया कि उनका इमोर्ट बदलने के लिए और एक्स्ट्राम इमोर्ट बदलने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है। जो बृहं पालिसी बनता सुरक्षार ने 29 अप्रैल, 1978 को रखी है, जिसको इस सदस्य ने स्वीकार किया है, उसमें किया होता है कि बदल बदलने के लिए काम करना चाहते हैं, तो उन्हें किया दृश्य इनिविजिटेस काम करना पड़ता। कामें कम्पनी रखता है तो बाहर से माल न बना कर हिन्दुस्तान में बनाता पड़ता। आप भी गौकूद ही उस कमेंट में।

**बी किशोर लाल :** मेरा जी व्यापक सदस्य वा उस में लीन साल की जिसर्व में ने मारी है। आप उस को देंगे—

Details of the products manufactured during the last three years.

और वह स्वेशन है मैन काइजर से ड्रपर—

Items manufactured by M/s. Pfizer.

तो उन की जिसर्व बदलेवस करने में क्या विकल्प है कि वह जो बाइट्स्ट उन्होंने कैनेलाइट किया है और बाइट्स्ट इमोर्ट किया है वह बाइट्स्ट कम्पनी है, उस के प्रोस्ट में एक्स्ट्राम इमोर्ट प्राइस किती ही है और उस में किफरेट दिखता है? वही में पूछा है उस में:

Impact on foreign exchange directly and indirectly?

**बी हेल्पली नम्बर बहुतुका :** मानवर, वी ली जावा दे दूका है।

**बी विलप दुमार बहुतुका :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यही आनना चाहता था कि 29 अप्रैल 1978 को जो पालिसी उन्होंने बनाई उस के मुद्राविक मस्टी-नेक्सेस जो देवलपिंग कार्डील को लूट रहे हैं और दबाइयों के नाम पर उस का बन बूस रहे हैं, उन को रोकने के लिए इस पक्ष साल में क्या करना चाहा है? इसी एक साल के मध्यर जो पालिसी बनाई है उस के मुद्राविक मस्टी नेक्सेस जो रा मैटीरियल बहुत उस कौमत पर से आते हैं और उस में बहुत व्यापा मुनाफा कमाते हैं उस को रोकने के लिए क्या काल्सीट स्पेस सरकार की तरफ से उठाए गए हैं।

**बी हेल्पली नम्बर बहुतुका :** 1 से पालिसी में दिया हुआ है कि जो मस्टी-नेक्सेस है वह अगर वस्क दुप फारमुलेशन और दीलों का रेसियो ठीक नहीं रखते और वह इस देश में नहीं बनाएंगे तो जो उन की एक्सिविटी होनीचाहिए उस के 40 पर्सेंट पर सामना पड़ेगा। जो जो नहीं कर रहे हैं उनके रेसियो से एक्सिविक घरेवाले एक्सिविटी में हैं, वह उस को अपर कामायाही कर रहे हैं कि उन की एक्सिविटी कम की जाय।

दूसरा स्टेप यह बिया गया है कि 350 बिल्डिंग दबावाइयों के बिन में अधिकांश बस्टीनेशन्स बनाते हैं; बाय बढ़ाए गए हैं। उन दबावाइयों के बाय बढ़ाए गए हैं।

एक भालीय सवाल: कितने परसेंट।

श्री हेमवती नाथन बहुप्रश्ना: परसेंट अलग अलग है। पांच परसेंट है, सात परसेंट भी है, तीन परसेंट भी है। कोई सी परसेंट हो ही नहीं सकता था। अलग अलग दबावाइयों के बाय की भी आई सी-पी से सटी कर कर दायरों की भी कम बिया गया है और बाय ही बिल्डी बस्टी-नेशनल को किसी का बाय बढ़ाने की आर्जी को स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है।

श्री कवार लाल युसु: मंत्री महोदय को मालम है कि जो दबावाइयों बनाई जाती है वास तीर से बस्टी-नेशनल कार्यालय जो बनाती है उन में बुनाफाकारी बहुत होती है, तो उस को बदलने के लिए बह बया कर रहे हैं? दूसरे, किसी दबावाइयों बाय हमारे बेत में बनाई जाती है किसी बह इम्पेंट कर रहे हैं और कब तक हम सेल्फ सफिलेंट ही जाएंगे?

श्री हेमवती नाथन बहुप्रश्ना: हीन प्रश्न भालीय सरकार ने एक प्रश्न में उठाए है। पहला यह है कि बस्टी नेशनल की बुनाफाकारी को बदलने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही हो रही है? तो १०० करेटी इन की एक दबाव की कार्सिटेक के सिलसिले में काय कर रही है और बेत रही है कि इन के हाई ब्राइकिट को कम किया जाय। उस की रिपोर्ट अच्छी हमारे पास आई नहीं है। यह करेटी जीसे ही हम ने अपनी पालिसी का फैसला किया था उस के एक ही महीने के अंदर बना दी थी।

एक भालीय सवाल: उस में क्या बड़े बड़े आदमी हैं?

श्री हेमवती नाथन बहुप्रश्ना: उस में योग्य आदमी है, अद्योत्त एक भी नहीं है। दूसरा सवाल उन लोगों यह पूछा है कि कितनी दबावाइयों ये बनाए हैं, उस में बस्टी नेशनल का कितना हिस्सा है। उस की किंतु इस समय मेरे पास उपलब्ध नहीं है, माननीय सरकार नोटिस देंते ही तो ये बता दूँगा।

लीसरै, उन्होंने कहा कि हम कब तक सेल्फ सफिलेंट हो जायेंगे। तो हम ने जो इन पालिसी बलाई है उस में सेल्फ सफिलेंटसी का मेजर रोल रहा है। इसीलिए तार एक को कह रहे हैं, बाय कर रहे हैं कि जो दबावाइयों तुम बनाते हो उस के लिए यह मट्टीरियल जो बाहर से लाते हो वह बिल्डिंग्स में बनाको और सब को एक एक कर के बेत रहे हैं। जो बहीं बनाएंगे उन की ईच्छा कम करते हो उन को बेतों जागह पर लाएंगे जिससे कि उन्हें उस तरह की बुनाफाकारी करने का समर्थन न रह जायें।

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Import of Crude

\*601. SHRI P. M. SAYYED: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has firmcd up arrangements for current year's entire crude imports at the 1978 level of consumption at the O.P.E.C. prices;

(b) if so, whether this decision will have a big saving in crude imports;

(c) if so, whether this has been made possible by Government to Government transactions with the oil producing States;

(d) whether Government have decided not to purchase the crude from the open market;

(e) if so, what will be the total saving under the present arrangement; and

(f) whether Government have made all arrangements for importing the crude of 16.5 million tonnes required in 1979?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHAGUNA): (a) and (f) As compared with an import level of the order of 15 million tonnes during 1978, the requirements of imported crude oil during 1979 are expected to be around 16.5 million tonnes. While firm arrangements covering a total quantity of 11.8 million tonnes have been concluded on a Government to Government basis, with Iraq, UAE, Saudi Arabia and USSR, additional crude imports to the extent of approximately 1.2 million tonnes during the period January—March 1979 have been organised from the National Oil Companies of Iraq and Qatar, over and above the supplies from Iraq

under the long term contract. Further arrangements for covering the remaining requirements of imported crude oil are under different stages of negotiations.

(b) and (c). Considering the high level of crude oil prices prevailing in the world spot market, considerable extra burden would have been imposed in the event India had been unable to firm up long term arrangements covering crude imports during 1979. However, in view of the fluctuating spot market for crude and the fact that even in earlier years the bulk of the country's crude imports were organised on a Government to Government basis it would be difficult to compute the national savings on this account.

(c) Excluding an availability of the order of 1.4 million tonnes per annum from EXXON towards the requirements of the Hindustan Petroleum Refinery in Bombay under a long term contract, the balance of the crude import arrangements have been entered into with the National Oil Companies of the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries.

(d) There is no proposal at present to purchase crude oil from the open market.

#### Urdu Papers facing crisis

\*602. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHE-RIEF: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Urdu papers are facing financial crisis;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are not getting satisfactory financial aid and that Government patronage is not extended to these papers in the matter of advertisements; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government to help these papers to tide over their financial crisis?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Urdu newspapers and journals are being given special consideration in the matter of minimum circulation for release of Government advertisements and, in fact, receive a fair share of Government advertisements, ranking third among the various languages in terms of space and value of DAVP advertisements. In any case Government advertisements are not intended to serve as a measure of financial assistance or support; it is also not Government's policy to extend financial aid to any section of the press.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Kerosene scarcity due to faulty Distribution

\*603. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHE-KHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports in the *Hindustan Times* dated 9th March, 1979 under the heading Kerosene scarcity due to faulty distribution;

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

(c) who are the authorities responsible;

(d) what action was taken against them; and

(e) to what extent the kerosene scarcity has been solved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Union Territory of Delhi, until recently, there was no linkage between the retailers and the oil companies' agents for the distribution of kerosene. Since the 16th March, 1979, the Delhi Administration have linked the kerosene retailers to some specified agent in order to ensure more equitable distribution.

(c) As indicated above, the problem of distribution arose because of non-linkage of the retailers with the oil companies' agents. This system has now been changed by the Delhi Administration.

(d) Already answered in (c) above.

(e) According to the information received from the Delhi Administration, no scarcity of kerosene oil is being felt now.

#### Three Distinct Lists for Bulk Drugs for three District Sectors

\*606. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have gone up three Distinct lists of bulk drugs for three distinct sectors in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. List I contains items reserved for the Public Sector, List II items open to only the Public and Indian Sectors and List III items open to all sectors;

(b) Details are available in Annexure I to the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29th March 1978 containing Government decision on the recommendations of the (Hathi) Committee on the Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry.

प्रति वर्ष द्वितीय बंडो-समावय समूह

\*607. मी. चौटे बाहुदी गांधीजी : भारत बैंडोसिलेम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूरत विले में भारतीय वैस पर आधारित हैरीरा बंडो-समावय समूह भी स्थापित की लिए गुजरात सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) यदि हो, तो इस बारे में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) उस पर कितनी धनराशि वर्ष होगी; और

(घ) उक्त योजना के अधीन कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है और उक्त कार्य कव तक पूरा हो जायेगा और तत्सम्बन्धी व्योरा क्या है ?

बैंडोसिलेम, रसायन और उर्बरक मंडी (बी डी बैंडोसिलेम रसायन बहुगुणा): (क) जी, हाँ। राज्य में बंडो-सैमिक्स सर्वदेश की स्थापिता के लिए गुजरात सरकार ने एक शौद्धोगिक लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन पढ़ दिया है।

(ख) इस विषय में भारी धनियम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). यदि इस काल्पनिक को गुजरात में स्थानी का अंतिम डॉप से नियंत्रण से लिया जाता है तभी ये प्राप्त उठेंगे।

#### Flouting of Guidelines on Salaries of Executives by Large Industrial Houses

\*608. SHRI P. K. KODIVAN:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the leading large industrial houses have flouted the guidelines issued by the Department of Company Affairs fixing the pay, perks and Commission of top executives;

(b) if so, what are the details of these guidelines and the names of the industrial houses which have flouted the guidelines; and

(c) action taken, if any, against them?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) and (b). The guidelines issued by the Department of Company Affairs apply to the Managing/Wholetime Directors or Managers of public companies and private companies which are subsidiaries of public companies. The remuneration payable to the executives does not require approval of the Central Government under the Companies Act, 1956 except where such executives come within the purview of Section 204A and 314(1B) of the Companies Act, 1956. A copy of the guidelines is annexed. (Statement I).

No information is available with regard to the violation of the guidelines by the managerial personnel of companies belonging to large industrial houses. If, however, Hon'ble Members want any specific information in respect of any particular company run by a large house, the same can be ascertained and furnished.

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

#### Statement

Revised guidelines/administrative ceilings on the salary and perquisites/benefits allowable to the Managing Directors, wholetime Directors, Part-time paid Directors and Managers in Public Limited Companies, or Private Limited Companies which are subsidiaries of public limited companies.

#### 1. Introductory

1.1. The expression 'managerial personnel' in relation to companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 ordinarily refers to the Managing/Wholetime Directors or Managers (as defined under Section 2(24) of the Act) and excludes executives who are not members of the Board of Directors of the company irrespective of the salary paid to them.

1.2. Both the appointment and remuneration of the managerial personnel are subject to the regulatory provisions contained in the Companies Act. As such the approval of the Central Government is required both for the appointment/reappointment of Managing/Wholetime Directors/ Managers and also for the remuneration payable to them during their tenure of appointment.

#### 2. Statutory Provisions regarding limits of Managerial remuneration

2.1. While under section 209 read with section 388, their appointment as well as reappointment is subject to the approval of the Central Government, the provisions of section 309 to 311 read with section 387 govern their remuneration. Section 309 provides, inter alia, that the Managing/Wholetime Director may be paid upto 5% of the company's net profits for one such Director and where there is more than one such Director, upto 10% thereof for all them put together.

2.2. Under Section 198, the remuneration payable to all Directors including a Part-time Director is not to exceed 11% of the Company's net profits and this percentage is exclusive of the fees payable to the Directors for attending the meetings of the Company's Board of Directors from time to time.

2.3. The remuneration to a Managing Director or Wholetime Director or Manager may, however, be paid to them either by way of monthly payment or as percentage of the net profits or by way of perquisites or by one or more of them. In any case, it will be subject to the limits mentioned above.

#### 2.4. Minimum or Protected Remuneration:

Section 198 (4) of the Companies Act, provides inter alia, that where a company has no profits or its profits

are inadequate in financial year, it may subject to the Central Government's approval, pay to its Directors including any Managing/Whole-time Director or Manager by way of minimum remuneration an amount not exceeding Rs. 50,000 per annum to all of them put together if there are two or more of them holding office in the company. This limit of Rs. 50,000 could be exceeded with the approval of the Central Government if the latter is satisfied that, for the efficient conduct of the business of the company, the minimum remuneration of Rs. 50,000 per annum, is or will be insufficient.

### 3. Administrative Guidelines:

Administrative guidelines were issued in November, 1969 governing the remuneration payable to the Managing/Whole-time Directors, Managers of Public Limited Companies and Private companies which are subsidiaries of Public Limited Companies. In view of persisting doubts regarding the Central Government's powers in fixing ceilings on remuneration, the Companies (Amendment) Act, 1974 introduced certain new provisions which vested the Central Government with specific powers to fix the remuneration of Managing/Whole time Directors and Managers. The new provisions of Section 637AA clearly enunciated the principles that should be kept in view in approving any appointment or in fixing the remuneration of the Managerial personnel. It was specifically laid down that the Central Government, while accoring its approval to managerial remuneration would, inter-alia, have regard to "public policy relating to the removal of dis-parties in income."

### 4. The case for reduction in Ceilings:

The Central Government have carefully reviewed the entire question of managerial remuneration in the context of socio-economic objectives of state Policy and the need for establishing a co-relation in managerial remuneration at comparable levels of responsibility in Government, public

sector undertakings and public limited companies. In this connection, the recommendations of the Study Group on Wages, Incomes and Prices (Bhoothalingam Committee) whose report was published in May, 1978 as well as the recommendations of the High-Powered Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Rajendra-Sachar have been taken into account. These two Committees had the benefit of the views of various interests and bodies representing the employers, employees, trade unions etc.

### 5. Revised Guidelines:

The following revised guidelines have accordingly been framed for dealing with applications received by the Central Government under Section 269, 310, 311, 309 and 198, 387 and 388 of the Companies Act, 1956:

#### 5.1. Substantive remuneration

(i) The maximum remuneration payable to Managing/wholetime Director or part-time paid Director, Managers, from one or more companies put together, subject to the statutory limits, has been fixed as under:—

(a) The salary inclusive of dearness allowance and all other fixed allowances should not exceed Rs. 60,000 per annum;

(b) A commission on net profits upto 1% of the net profits may be allowed in addition to the salary as an incentive for efficient and sound management, but this should be at least 30 per cent of salary subject to an overall ceiling that salary plus commission would not exceed Rs. 72000/- per annum (bonus will be treated as part of commission);

(c) Where a company proposes to pay remuneration in the form of commission on net profits alone, this shall be subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 72,000 per annum; and

(d) Henceforward, perquisites will be restricted to an amount equivalent to the annual salary subject to a maximum of Rs. 60,000 per annum to be reckoned on the basis of actual expenditure or liability incurred by the company as provided under explanation to section 198 of the Companies Act, 1956. There would, however, be separate non-interchangeable ceilings for expenditure on pensionary benefits medical treatment and housing. Within this overall limit, the perquisites that may be allowed by the company will be as under:—

(i) Company's contribution towards Provident Fund: Non-interchangeable ceiling of 10% of salary.

(ii) Company's contribution towards Pension/Superannuation Fund:—

Non-interchangeable ceiling of 15% of salary.

(iii) Gratuity:

Payable in accordance with an approved fund and which does not exceed one-half months' salary for each completed year of service subject to a non-interchangeable ceiling of Rs. 30,000 or 20 months' salary whichever is less.

(iv) Medical benefits for self and family;

Non-interchangeable ceiling of 1 month's salary subject to a maximum of Rs. 6000/- per annum.

(v) Leave and leave travel concession.

(vi) Housing including furniture, fixtures, appliances gas and electricity, Non-interchangeable ceiling of 40% of salary on the condition that 10% of

salary would be borne by the Managerial Personnel.

(vii) Free use of company's car with driver;

(viii) Personal accident insurance.

(ix) Free telephone facility at residence.

(x) Fees of clubs, subject to a maximum of two clubs. Admission and life membership fees to clubs will not be allowed.

#### 5.2. Minimum remuneration:

In the event of absence or inadequacy of profits in any financial year, a cut of 10% will be imposed on the substantive salary while the ceiling on perquisites will not be altered. (No commission/bonus will be payable in the case of absence or inadequacy of profits).

#### 5.3. Exceptions:

Expatriates and persons possessing high or rare skills would not be covered by the ceilings on managerial remuneration. These cases will be decided on merits.

#### 5.4 Applicability of Revised Guidelines:

The revised guidelines will not be applicable to the existing managerial personnel in whose cases approval have already been accorded, for the remaining duration of their current tenure. They will be made applicable to these persons on their reappointment on the expiry of their current tenure.

#### Statement II

The aspect regarding the violation of the sanctions issued by the Government is a matter which is generally looked into by the Auditors of the Companies and in case of any such violation they are expected to qualify

the report on the basis of which necessary action is taken by the Department. The Department looks into these matters independently also, particularly during the course of inspection under section 208A and investigation under sections 235/237 of the Companies Act, 1956. The Registrars of Companies are also expected to look into these points during the course of technical scrutiny of the balance sheets.

**New Subsidy Plan of certain State Governments for Film Producers**

\*609. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments particularly Andhra and Tamil Nadu States have announced new subsidy plan to encourage film producers;

(b) if so, how far this is true;

(c) what are the main features of the scheme; and

(d) whether any help will be provided by the Central Government to these States for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). There are certain States like Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu where schemes for giving subsidies to encourage film producers are in operation.

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

(d) There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government at present to provide help to the State Governments in the implementation of their subsidy schemes.

**Statement**

The main features of subsidy schemes in respect of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are as follows:

Andhra Pradesh:

All Telugu and Hindi films produced in Andhra Pradesh are eligible for full subsidy of Rs. 1 lakh while non-Telugu and non-Hindi films are eligible for a subsidy of Rs. 50,000 during 1978-79 and Rs. 25,000 during 1979-80. This scheme will be in force till March, 1980 when it will be reviewed.

Tamil Nadu:

The State Government provide subsidy to five Tamil Films every year at the rate of Rs. 1 lakh. The main features of a scheme are:—

- (i) The film should contain nationally desirable themes such as untouchability, evils of liquor, patriotism, etc.
- (ii) The out-door shooting of the film outside Tamil Nadu is not to exceed 25% of the total length.
- (iii) The film should have been certified by the Central Board of Film Censors for public exhibition.
- (iv) Preference to low budget films and films which introduce new artists and technicians.

**Import of Crude from Soviet Union**

\*610. SHRI K. S. VENKATESWARA RAPPA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import crude from U.S.S.R.;

(b) whether any agreement in this regard has recently been made with

the delegation of U.S.S.R. who happened to visit the country with the Soviet Prime Minister regarding supply of 6,00,000 tonnes of additional crude in exchange of Indian rice; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). An agreement has been signed in New Delhi on 14th March, 1979 between the Government of USSR and Government of India for supply by the USSR of 6 lakhs tonnes of crude oil to India in 1979. In payment of this quantity of crude oil, India shall deliver to USSR in the same year a quantity of rice, the value of which will be equivalent to the value of 6 lakhs tonnes of crude oil. Formal contracts in this regard are expected to be concluded between the concerned commercial organisations of the two countries very shortly.

**Demand for Provision of Funds for Television Project in North Eastern States**

**\*611. SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had received any special demand for provision of fund for establishing a Television Project for Rural, Agricultural broadcasting in the North Eastern States either from any of the State Governments, Union territories or the North Eastern Council;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allocate the estimated fund of Rs. 4 crores for a T. V. centre in the heart of the region; and

(c) if not, why the region is not being brought under Television network of the country?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) to (c). Suggestions have been received from the Governor of Assam and the State Government of Meghalaya for the setting up of T.V. Stations in the North Eastern region. It has not been found possible to provide T.V. facilities in this Region during the Sixth Five Year Plan owing to constraints on resources and the low priority given for the expansion of Television in India.

हिन्दुस्तान चिक चार्ट देवारी के निकलने वाला कर्तित  
पदार्थ

\* 612. श्री बद्रराम चक्रवर्ती : बद्रा द्रुपदी और  
चल मंडी यह बताने की छापा करें कि :

(क) क्या प्रकार ने इस बात की कोई चार्च  
कराई है कि हिन्दुस्तान चिक चार्ट से निकलने वाले  
पदार्थ के साथ अनधून 10,000 रुपये का चिक  
प्रतिविन बता दाता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रकार चिक निकलने  
से हो जाने विकेटर लेने में लावररोग तथा कैलर  
रोग देने वाले की समस्या बैरा हो सकती है और इस  
लेने से कुछों और भूमि का उपयोग भी नहीं किया जा  
सकता ; और

(ग) यह ही, हो इत संबंध में सरकार द्वारा  
क्या कार्यवाली की जा रही है और यह अधिकारिय वर्ष  
कद से जा रहा है और यह तक कितनी हालिं हो जाने  
का अनुमान है ?

इसका और बात अंकों (खी शीक वहानाक) :

(क) कोई ग्रामवालिक जांच नहीं कराई गई है।  
संस्थान अधिकारिय पदार्थ में चिक की भाँता बहुत ही नहीं  
बचाए जायायें। एक विकलान में दस दोस ते ली कम  
होती है चिकसक बूत्स 150 रुपए प्रति चिक देना  
है।

(ख) और (ग) : इस कारण दोष कैसे या  
जीवन के अनुयोगी हो जाने की किसी बदला की  
कोई सूचना नहीं दिली है। फिर भी स्टेटर के  
शास्त्र-यात्र के लेह में अस्त्र अवस्था का अस्त्रवन करने  
के लिए उद्देश्य दूषित चिक-विकलाय के अतिरिक्तों  
और हिन्दुस्तान चिक लिंगों के अधिकारियों की एक  
समिति बनाई गई है। देवारी चिक स्टेटर के अधिकारिय  
पदार्थ का अंतिम निकाली के पहले एक तात्पर बूने  
से जोड़ा दिया जाता है। चूंकि अधिकारिय पदार्थ में विकलान  
चिक की नमम्य भाँता को अचानी है तो निकाल  
नहीं जा सकता ; इतनिए कलों को हार्दि हूते जा

संवाद नहीं उठता। यसस्वाव जब अद्यतन बोर्ड समाप्त हो जाएगा के लोकों की जुरियाओं का निरीकण करता है और उसकी निकासी कारी रखने की अनुमति देता है।

#### Import of Films by Film Producers

\*613. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Film Producers are allowed to import (1) Eastman Colour and (2) Fuji Colour Positive Rolls on Replenishment Licences issued on the basis of their export earnings;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of Hindustan Photo Films has represented to the Government to stop the above procedure and to import the above colour positives rolls on Monopoly basis;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Film Producers have strongly protested against the above move; and

(d) how many applications of producers for import of colour positive rolls are pending with the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports at present, if so, for what reasons and when would they be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Hindustan Photo Films had represented to Government some time ago that the R.E.P. entitlement should be substantially reduced. This was contrary to the demand of the Industry and the decision of Government taken after careful examination. The matter was not pursued further.

(d) No application of producers is pending with Joint Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Calcutta. Position in respect of Bombay and Madras Office of Joint Chief Controller of

Imports and Exports is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of House in due course.

#### Production of Fertilizers in Baroda Fertilizer Plant

\*614. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the production of fertilizer quality-wise in Baroda Fertilizer Plant during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978;

(b) the total quantity out of fertilizer produced which were distributed in Gujarat State during the said period (district-wise);

(c) whether Government have received any complaint that only a very little quantity of fertilizers is being supplied in Adivasis areas particularly in Baroda district; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to allot more quota in backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). A statement showing the production of fertilizer in the Baroda Fertilizer Plant, product-wise and the district-wise distribution in Gujarat State for the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4238/79].

(c) and (d). The requirements of fertilizers for each State are assessed well before the commencement of each crop season and allocations for distribution of fertilizers to meet the requirements are made from various manufacturers and from imports. The role of the Central Government is to ensure that the overall requirements of the States are met adequately. Since matters regarding non-availability of fertilizers within the State

come within the purview of the State Government, that Government deals with complaints in this regard.

#### Supply of Crude Oil by Iran

\*615. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how does the cost of additional quantities of crude necessitated as a result of disruption of supplies from Iran compare with that earlier contracted with Iran;

(b) now that the new Iran Government is in position, have Government taken up the question of restoration of disrupted supplies with the New Government of Iran if so, with what results at what rates;

(c) the total additional cost to the country as a result of disruption of supplies from Iran; and

(d) by what time arrangements for meeting the full Indian demand for crude are likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (c). As compared with the planned level of imports about 5.3 million tonnes of crude oil from Iran during 1978 under the different contractual arrangements, there was a total shortfall of the order of 1 million tonnes in Iranian crude oil supplies during the period end October to end of December, 1978. This shortfall in supplies from Iran was bridged by organising additional imports from the Iraqi National Oil Company. It would not be in the commercial interest of the Indian Oil Corporation as also contrary to international practices to disclose further details in respect of price and other terms.

(b) Yes, Sir. Iran has given an assurance that our crude oil requirements would receive appropriate

treatment. Discussions in regard to early resumption of crude oil supplies from Iran to India are presently under way.

(d) A quantity of the order of 16.5 million tonnes of crude oil is expected to be imported during 1979. The following import arrangements have been firmed up so far.

Country	Qty. (in million tonnes)
Iraq . . . . .	5.5
UAE . . . . .	1.5
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	3.0
USSR . . . . .	1.5

In addition, additional crude imports to the extent of approximately 1.2 million tonnes during the period January—March, 1979 have been organised from National Oil Companies of Iraq and Qatar over and above supplies from Iraq under the long term contracts. Further arrangements for covering the remaining requirements of imported crude oil are under different stages of negotiations.

एसोसिएशन आर नेटवर्क में व्यापक दृष्टिकोण  
आर नेटवर्क द्वारा मैरे द्वारा निर्धारित होने वाले  
नियम

3801. भीमार्गित नाही वरेस : या एसोसिएशन,  
एसोसिएशन और वर्चर्ट नेटवर्क यह बताने की इच्छा करते  
होते :

(क) या नियम तका व्यापक वैस आधोग  
द्वारा नुसारत के लिए उत्तराधीन उपलब्धी को संतोषी ही  
जाने वाली दृष्टि के मूल्य में 30 जानवरी, 1979 के

की वही वृद्धि के बारे में एटोलियेन आप नेहरू जैसे काल्पनिक इफल्डीज आप युवराज, बहुत और युवराज के मूल्य मंदी ने उहाँ (एटोलियम मंदी के) पर लिये हैं;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उनमें को गई मार्गों का व्यापार क्या है और इन मार्गों को व्यापार में रखते हुए क्या यूल्य नियंत्रित किये जाने की सम्भावनाहै तब तक मूल्य नियंत्रित किये जायेंगे;

(ब) क्या वर्ष 1967-68 से 1975-76 की अवधि के दौरान गैस का वितरण विकी मूल्य के अनुसार किया गया था और यदि हाँ तो वर्ष 1967-68 से 1975-76 की अवधि के दौरान विकी की गई गैस का वर्ष-भार मूल्य क्या था;

(ब) वर्ष 1976, 1977 और 1978 में बीर-सरकारी उद्योगों को सप्लाई की गई गैस के लिए तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग ने किनमां मूल्य बस्तुत किया;

(ब) क्या अप्रैल, 1978 से 504 रुपये की दर से गैस की विकी की जा रही है और मूल्य में इतनी अधिक वृद्धि होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ब) क्या गैस तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग और बीर-सरकारी उद्योगपतियों के बीच बनवारी, 1977 से मार्ग-1977 के दौरान यह सहमति हुई थी कि गैस का मूल्य 351 रुपये की दर से बस्तुत किया जावेगा और यदि हाँ, तो अप्रैल, 1978 से इसे बढ़ाकर 504 रुपये कर देने के कारण हैं और यहाँ मूल्य कह लक्ष किरण से बाहर नियंत्रित की जायेगा?

एटोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक नामी (वी हिन्दूस्तान रसायन बहुमान) (क) भी, हाँ, युवराज में विकी उद्योगों को तेज एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा सप्लाई की जा रही प्राकृतिक गैस के मूल्य के बीच में युवराज के मूल्य मंदी व विनांक 30 बनवारी, 1979 का पहला प्राप्त हुआ है। इस बायाले में युवराज, बीरिया, वी प्राकृतिक गैस की वस्तुत करने वाले उद्योग द्वारा एक और मान्य दृष्टिका था।

(ब) यह प्रस्तोत्रेवत्र दिया गया है कि गैस एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बस्तुत किये जा रहे प्राकृतिक एवं गैस के मूल्य बहुत अधिक हैं और गैस का मूल्य गैस के उद्योग के आधार पर ही नियंत्रित किया जाना चाहिये न कि उसके बाहर कीयारे के आधार पर जीवा कि युवराज में निवी उद्योग के उद्योगों से तेज एवं प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बहुत बहुत चीति में किसी परिवर्तन का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ब) गैस का वितरण समय समय पर गैस की मात्र और उपलब्धता के अनुसार किया जाता है। समय समय के मूल्य परिवर्तन को संलग्न अनुचंदन "क" में दर्शाया गया है।

(ब) विभिन्न उद्योगों से आयोग द्वारा बस्तुत की गई लीबत, विभिन्न वादियों के साथ ही है इपक्रीय लातों से आदार पर होती है। विभिन्न दीन वर्षीय वादी वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 तका 1978-79 वादीवार बस्तुत की गई गैस की लीबत अंकम अनुचंदन "क" में दर्शायी गई है।

(ब) जी, हाँ। अप्रैल, 1978 से बीर-सरकारी उद्योगों को गैस की विकी 504 रुपये प्रति हजार रुपये बीटर की दर पर की जा रही है। इस मूल्य को उपरीवर्तनता से बहुत की लेने के बावजूद गैस के समुद्री आधार पर नियंत्रित किया जाया गया।

(ब) विनांक 31-3-77 तक ही प्रतिवार दण नी0 पर 351 रु. मूल्य थाए था। बनवारी, 1978 से सरकारी उद्योगपति कर व विविधता के कारण सकारोबर बनवे के लिए विनांक 1-4-77 से 31-12-77 तक ही बनवारी के लिए प्रतिवार दण नी0 के विनांक 371, 16 रु. मूल्य बनवारी का करार है। उपर्युक्त (ब) में उल्लेख के आधार पर विनांक 1-4-78 से भवि 1000 रु. भी के लिए मूल्य 504 रु. तक बढ़ा दिया गया। पुणी मूल्य का परिवर्तन बनवे का भी रही बनवारी नहीं है।

प्राप्ति—

प्राप्ति उल्लेख के लिए देख कर देख

रुप / 1000 रुपये

1-4-67 &amp; 31-3-70 1-4-70 &amp; 31-3-71

74.91

322.63

1-4-71 &amp; 31-12-75

93.38

1-1-1876 &amp; 31-3-76

विवरण—८

वर्ष 1976-77 से 1978-79 के दौरान वृक्षपत्र ने उत्पादों को दी जाने वाली दीप के युक्ति को सहित वाका विवरण

₹/1000 दीप

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1 वर्षों का विवरण	भावेल से विवरण, 76-341.75 रुपा परिवर्तन से उत्पाद 77-371.16 रुपा वनवर्ती, 77 से मापे 77-351.00 रुपा परिवर्तन 77 से मापे, 78-382.15 रुपा	501.00 रुपे	
2 वर्षों का विवरण			
(1) वर्षों का विवरण	136.17 रुपा	386.28 रुपा	408.26 रुपा (8/78 रुपा) 504.00 रुपा (3/79 रुपा)
(2) वर्षों का विवरण	4/76 से 10/76 11/76 से 3/77	-136.17 रुपा -355.00 रुपा	386.28 रुपा 386.28 रुपा
(3) वर्षों का विवरण	-136.17 रुपा (9/77 रुपा) (3/78 रुपा)	136.17 रुपा 386.28 रुपा	408.26 रुपा (10/78 रुपा) 504.00 रुपा (3/79 रुपा)
(4) वर्षों का विवरण	(4/76 से 10/76) (11/76 से 3/77)	-345.77 रुपा (7/77 रुपा) -355.00 रुपा (3/78 रुपा)	375.16 रुपा 386.28 रुपा
(5) वर्षों का विवरण	-355.00 रुपा	वही—	-वही— 408.26 रुपा (6/78 रुपा) 504.00 रुपा (3/79 रुपा)
(6) वर्षों का विवरण	(4/76 से 5/76) (6/76 से 3/77)	-136.17 रुपा —वही— -355.00 रुपा —वही—	-वही— 408.26 रुपा (5/78 रुपा) 504.00 रुपा (3/79 रुपा)
3 वर्षों का विवरण	—380.80 रुपा (7/77 रुपा) +6 % विक्षेपिकर (3/78 रुपा)	401.20 रुपा परिवर्तन	433.42 रुपा + 6 % विक्षेपिकर वर्षावार परिवर्तन

**Decline in Production of Wine**

5802. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a noticeable shortfall in production of wine and decline in its use in the country despite of imposition of prohibition by States;

(b) if so, facts therefor; and

(c) total production and use during the last two years within the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Manufacture of Certain Petroleum Products by Bongaigaon Refinery**

5803. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector Bongaigaon Refinery in Assam has started trial production of certain petroleum products;

(b) if so, what kinds of commodities it will produce and what are its targets of production category-wise;

(c) whether Talcher Fertilizers Factory, in Orissa is the World's biggest coal-based factory; and

(d) whether it is going to be commissioned by the middle of the current year?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Crude Distillation Unit of the Bongaigaon Refinery has started trial run from 5th February, 1970.

(b) Till the coking and the Kerosene Treating Units are commissioned, targets of production of the crude distillation unit at 0.5 million metric tonnes throughout of crude will be as follows:—

Product	Targets in thousands of tonnes per annum
(i) Naphtha	104
(ii) High Speed Diesel	170.4
(iii) Low Sulphur Heavy Stock	174.8

(c) Yes, Sir. The Talcher Fertilizer Factory with a capacity of 900 tonnes per day of ammonia and the related urea capacity, based on the coal gasification process, is the largest of its kind in the World.

(d) Trial production of urea is expected by July, 1970.

**Staff Working in Electricity Department, Chandigarh**

5804. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff working in the Electricity Department, Chandigarh on 1-5-67 and continued thereafter, has been absorbed finally in the Chandigarh Administration; and if not, what measures are being taken to do so in order to mitigate their hardships;

(b) how many persons working in Chandigarh Electricity Department prior to inception of U.T. Chandigarh, have been reverted back to Punjab State Electricity Board/Haryana State Electricity Board, up till now and on what grounds;

(c) how many persons in Electricity Department have been recruited direct

on U.T. Cadre against the posts vacated by so-called deputationists and newly created posts after 2-5-1967; and

(d) what would be the position of employees sent back against their wishes in case it is decided to allocate all such employees to the newly created cadre of U.T.?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) No, Sir. The matter is reported to be under consideration by the Chandigarh Administration.

(b) Out of the persons working on deputation from Punjab and Haryana State Electricity Boards as on 2-5-67, 220 persons have been reverted back to their parent Boards on account of promotion or on being recalled by the respective Boards and 2 persons on account of unsatisfactory performance.

(c) 156 persons belonging to the U.T. cadre are working against the posts held by deputationists on 2-5-1967. Against the 324 posts created subsequently, 276 directly recruited U.T. employees are in position.

(d) This matter is linked with the decision on the absorption of deputationists, and is reported to be under consideration of the Chandigarh Administration.

#### **Companies of T.V.S. Iyengar Group**

**5805. SHRI NATHU SINGH:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of all the companies under the control/ownership of the T.V.S. Iyengar Group members, the nature of business carried on, the assets of each of these companies during the last five financial years preceding and including the financial year 1977-78 or calendar year 1978;

(b) how much funds of which financial institutions have been invested in each of these companies;

(c) what is the value of share capital held by the T.V.S. Iyengar Group in each of these companies as also the total paid up capital in each of these companies; and

(d) if the asset figures of companies in this group for the years 1976 and 1977 are still not available as was replied to in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2690 dated 14th March, 1978 what action has been taken against each defaulting company?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) In the context of the present industrial licensing policy and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, only those companies are considered as companies of T.V.S. Iyengar group which are registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act as undertakings to which section 20(a) of the Act applies, and which at the same time either (i) figured in the list of companies identified by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee as companies belonging to the large industrial house of T.V.S. Iyengar or (ii) are interconnected with such companies. Statement 1 which gives the required information regarding the nature of business carried on by each of such companies and the value of assets of each company during the years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4239/79] The information of assets as per the balance sheets for the calendar year 1978 is still due to be filed with the Government in several cases and has not, therefore, been studied.

(b) Statement 2 which gives the details of investments by financial institutions in the equity shares of the companies in question as on 1-4-1975 and the funds lent by the financial institutions to these companies as per information disclosed by the latter in their respective balance sheets for 1977, is laid on the Table.

of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4239/79].

(c) Statement 3 annexed shows the value of total paid-up capital of each of the companies and the corresponding total value of equity share capital held by various individuals who appear to belong to the T.V.S. Iyengar family and not the companies covered in the reply to part (a) of the question. The information pertains to the position on 1-2-75. Consolidated information on a uniform basis is not readily available for all the companies for any subsequent date.

(d) The figures of assets for the years 1976 and 1977 have since been furnished by the companies concerned and are included in reply to part (a) of the question.

#### Demand and Supply of Kerosene

5806. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the present position of estimated demand and supply of kerosene in the country in the context of its use as basic raw material and fuel?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): Bulk of kerosene sold in the country is being used for cooking and lightening purposes. Its use as raw material or for industrial purposes is very limited. The requirements of kerosene in the country are met through monthly allocations made by my Ministry to the States and Union Territories. The allocations are based on past consumption trends and other relevant factors. The total sales of kerosene in 1978 was about 3.93 million tonnes, representing a growth of about 11.4 per cent over the sales in 1977. Out of the total sales, about 1.56 million tonnes were imported and the rest produced in the refineries in the country.

विद्युत उत्पादन वर्षमें यांत्र वर्षों के द्वारा तुलना  
किया जाए।

5807. श्री दुर्वल : या वर्षांती यह  
वर्षमें की क्या करेंगे कि :

(क) या विद्युत उत्पादन वर्षमें यांत्र वर्षों  
के द्वारा तुलना करेंगे कि प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उन योजनाओं के नाम  
क्या हैं और उपर कुल कितनी उत्पादन वर्ष  
होगी और इससे कुल कितनी विद्युत का उत्पादन  
मात्रा में उत्पादन होगा?

वर्षांती (श्री शीर रामचंद्रन) : (क) श्री  
(ख) वार्ष 1978 के अन्त तक कुल उत्पादन  
पिछे 25,440 में पांचवार्षिक वीका के द्वारा  
विद्युत प्रतिक्रियत वर्षमें की विद्युत करेंगे का  
प्रस्ताव है। 1978-83 की वार्षिक वीका में  
विद्युत विकास वार्षिक के वार्षिकवर्ष के लिये  
15,750 करोड़ रुपये की विद्युत की विद्युत  
की गई है। वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान श्री  
द्वारा उत्पादित वर्षमें को विकास वार्षा विद्युत  
उत्पादन-रेट में लिया जाए है यो वार्षा विद्युत वर  
रवारी ही गयी है। विद्युत वर्ष में रेट नहीं।  
विद्युत वर्ष एवं टी-4240/79] 1979-80,  
1980-81, 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के  
दौरान वार्ष के वार्षिक वार्षिकवर्ष  
उत्पादन-टी-4240/79 गिरा, चार तक वार्ष में ही रहे  
हैं।

#### Total Outlay for Implementation of the Five Year Programme 1978-1983

5808. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the total outlay sought for the implementation of the five year power programme, 1978-83;

(b) the power projects implemented during the year 1978-79 in pursuance of this plan and the present progress of each of these projections; and

(c) the likely shortfall in requirements and availability of power supply at the end of this plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY  
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a)  
An outlay of Rs. 15,750 crores has

been provided in the Five Year Plan (1974-78) for the implementation of the power programme. The detailed break-up of this amount is indicated below:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Generation	8,750*
Transmission & Distribution	5,300
Rural Electrification	1,450**
Survey & Investigation	290
S&T	20
	<b>15,750</b>

\*Excludes investment in non-utilities

\*\*Excludes Rs. 300 crores from financial institutions.

(b) A statement indicating the installed capacity added during the year 1978-79 is enclosed.

(c) The anticipated power supply position in 1982-83 is summarised below:—

Installed capacity-MW	42,115
Peaking Availability-MW	26,280.3
Peak demands-MW	27,333.7
Surplus (Deficit)-MW	—1,053.4
Energy availability-Mkwh	1,38,090.8
Energy requirement-Mkwh	1,50,819
Surplus (deficit)-Mkwh	—7,272

#### Statement

##### Installed capacity added during the year 1978-79

Sl. No.	Name of the Project/Unit	Capacity (MW)
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#### Northern Region Hydro

1	Lower Jhelum Unit II	35
2	Beas (Dehar) Unit III	165
3	Beas (Dehar) Unit IV	165
4	Pong Unit III	60
5	Pong Unit IV	60

485

Sl. No.	Name of the Project unit/	(Capacity MW)
<i>Thermal</i>		
6	Cobra Unit 10	200
7	GNDTP Bhatinda Unit 4	110
8	Panipat Unit 1	110
9	Badarpur Unit 4	210
		<b>630</b>

#### Western Region

##### Hydro

10	Koyna Stage III	80
<i>Thermal</i>		
11	Ukai Unit 3	200
12	Ukai Unit 4	200
13	Ahmedabad	110
14	Satpura Unit VI	200
15	Nasik Unit 3	210
16	Bhusawal Unit 2	210
		<b>1,130</b>

#### Western Region

##### Hydro

17	Rinchington Unit I	?
18	Rinchington Unit II	?

#### Thermal

19	Santaldih Unit 3	180
20	Chandrapura Unit 6	120

#### Southern Region

##### Hydro

21	Kundah Stage IV PH Unit IV	50
22	Suruliar Unit I	55
23	Lower Sileru Unit IV	100

185

Thermal		
24	Tuticorin Unit I	210
25	Kyrdem Kulai Unit I	30
26	Kyrdem Kulai Unit II	30
		60
Installed Capacity Added (HYDRO)		812 MW
Installed Capacity Added (THERMAL)		2210 MW
Total Installed Capacity Added		3022 MW

**Induction of Service Officers in Non-operational Organisations**

5809. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the objectives of Government to post and induct various service officers in the various non-operational organisations like Research, Development, Inspection and Production under your Ministry; and

(b) if not, whether the Government have any plan to keep these service officers in these establishments as Tenure Officers for a maximum period of two to three years?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Service Officers are required in these organisations to be associated with the civilian Scientists and Engineers in the Development, Inspection and Production of various defence equipments and systems. Intimate experience of operational use, maintenance and repair of the weapon systems is an essential input for the R&D and Inspection work.

(b) Selected Officers are taken on 2 to 3 years tenure on a required basis and those judged suitable are retained permanently.

**Broadcasting by A.I.R. Port Blair**

5810. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that Broadcasting of A.I.R. Port Blair is not audible in North and Middle Andamans and Nicobar Islands for a considerable period and time and again representations were made but without any result; if so, what action Government contemplate to take and; when;

(b) whether it is a fact that All India Radio, Delhi does not cover the news of the remote and isolated Union Territories like Andaman and Nicobar Islands; if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) in the month of February from 9th to 26th other than the news of Prime Minister's visit how many despatches were received by A.I.R. Delhi from Port Blair; and how many of them were used?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) (i) North Andamans, part of middle Andaman and Nicobar Group of Islands are not adequately covered at present by the medium power transmitter at Port Blair.

There have been requests from Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration to strengthen the A.I.R. Station at Port Blair. Due consideration has been given to these representations.

(ii) The medium power transmitter at Port Blair is operating on temporary antenna at present. A directional antenna system is under installation. This will improve the coverage of the transmitter.

(iii) In order to improve the coverage further, a scheme for installation of a high power (100 KW MW) transmitter has been included in approved 6th Plan 1978-83.

(b) and (c). During the period February 9 to 26, 1979, All India Radio received 17 despatches (other than the news pertaining to the coverage of the visit of the Prime Minister), from their correspondent in Port Blair out of which 10 items were used in various news bulletins broadcast. It may be mentioned here that out of hundred of news despatches received from all over the country daily, a selection has to be made on the basis of news, worthiness and relative importance of each item of news before inclusion in the national news bulletin broadcast from Delhi.

**Increase in cost of Fertilizer Plant at Talcher**

5811. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of the coal based fertilizers plant at Talcher has increased manifold; and  
 (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SRIL H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The original estimated cost of the Talcher Fertilizer project was Rs. 70.49 crores whereas the revised approved cost is Rs. 184.76 crores.

(b) The main reasons for the escalation in cost are as under:—

(i) Change in scope and extra provision for effluent treatment and pollution control, coal handling etc.  
 (ii) Modifications in the plant and provision of fourth gasifier.  
 (iii) Change in parity of foreign exchange.

(iv) Price escalation.

(v) Increase in financing cost and departmental charges due to the delay in the implementation of the project arising out of:

(a) Delay in finalisation of civil designs.  
 (b) Delay in civil construction by the contractor,  
 (c) Delays in the supplies and commissioning of equipments.  
 (vi) Increase in custom duty and Ocean freight.

**Showing of old Hindi Films on Delhi T.V.**

5812. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the reason that mostly old Hindi Films are shown on Delhi Television against which many complaints are received;

(b) whether he is considering a proposal to show at Delhi and other T.V. Centres maximum Hindi and other language films based on children and education to children during the International Child Year; and

(c) whether Government propose to procure foreign English Films on children and arrange to show them on television?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Doordarshan makes every effort to obtain now, features films for telecast, but Producers are generally reluctant to offer such films as they feel that this would adversely affect their earnings from the commercial circuit. Normally, films made available to Doordarshan are three to seven years old.

(b) and (c). Efforts are being made to procure and telecast suitable films

of special interest to and on children including films produced by foreign TV organisations, during the International Year of the Child.

**Investment of Public Finance in TISCO Group of Industries**

5813. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Investment of Public Finance in the TISCO group of collieries and the industries in the country as on 1st January, 1979 and the percentage it constitute of the total and the principal share holders of the company;

(b) whether there are any directors from the Central Government to look after the correct use of the Public Finance and to check its diversion, if so, names of such directors and the date since when they have been working; and

(c) whether it is a fact that they are all dummy directors not participating in the meeting resultings in large scale diversion of public incomes by the TISCO, if so, steps taken thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL):** (a) There are 9 companies registered under the MRTF Act, 1960 which constitute the TISCO group of companies. The investments of the public financial institutions in the share capital of these companies, the percentage they constitute of the total paid-up share capital of these companies and the names of principal shareholders in these companies, according to available information are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4241/79].

(b) According to the available information, there are no directors

from the Central Government as such on these 9 TISCO group companies. However, there are certain nominees of financial institutions on the Boards of Directors of two of these companies, details of which are as follows:

(1) Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.

- (i) Shri Mantosh Sondhi, Secretary, Ministry of Steel & Mines (w.e.f. 25-5-77).
- (ii) Shri J. Matthan (w.e.f. 16-1-79) —earlier Shri S. Rangarajan, Chairman, L.L.C., was there from 11-3-78.

- (iii) Shri H. T. Parekh (w.e.f. 20-6-74).

(2) Indian Tube Co. Ltd.

- (i) Dr. N. D. Joshi (nominated on 1-2-79 by IDBI—earlier Shri B. M. Saxena represented IDBI w.e.f. 12-5-77).
- (ii) Shri Rumi C. Doodhmal (representing ICICI w.e.f. 13-9-74).

(c) No, Sir. The Directors nominated by the public financial institutions keep a watch on the interests of such institutions.

**Proposal to set up Fertiliser Plants in Maharashtra**

5814. SHRI VILAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government considered any proposal to set up fertilizer plants in the public sector in the State of Maharashtra in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, furnish details of the proposals furnished by his Ministry so far and cleared for inclusion and the num-

ber of proposals which are still under consideration and details thereof;

(c) steps taken/proposed to clear the proposals in Maharashtra during 1977-78 and 1978-79 and results thereof; and

(d) difficulties if any, in clearance of the proposals and order of investment proposed during 1979-80 for new fertilizer projects in Maharashtra and for expansion of the existing projects along with important features of the plan proposals for 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to set up two large sized gas based fertilizer plants at Thal Vaishet in Kolaba District of Maharashtra in the public sector. The project will consist of two ammonia plants each with a capacity of 1350 tonnes per day and 3 urea plants each with a capacity of 1400 tonnes per day. Another fertilizer project viz. Trombay V with a capacity of 900 tonnes per day of ammonia and 1000 tonnes per day of urea is under implementation as an expansion of Trombay plants of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.

A letter of intent has also been issued to M/s. Deepak Nitrite, in the private sector for the manufacture of 259 tonnes per day of ammonia at Taloja near Bombay.

(c) Techno-economic Feasibility Report in respect of Thal project has been appraised and the proposal is being processed for investment decision.

(d) The following provisions have been made for Thal Vaishet and Trombay V projects for 1979-80:

(Rs. in lakhs)

TRal Vaishet	3,000
Trombay V	4,500

संयंत्रों की स्थापना

5815. श्री मातीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री कीटनाशी पदार्थों के कारबाने की स्थापना के बारे में अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3944 दिनांक 20 मार्च, 1979 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें कीटनाशी पदार्थों के संयंत्रों की स्थापना की जानी है और किन-किन राज्यों में ये संयंत्र सरकारी क्षेत्र में होंगे और किन-किन गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में; और

(ख) देश में कीटनाशियों को कुल वार्षिक खपत कितनी होती है और सबसे अधिक खपत वाला राज्य कौन सा है?

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन वहूगुरु) : (क) गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, गोवा, पश्चिमी बंगाल, आंध्र प्रदेश तथा कर्नाटक राज्यों में तकनीकी श्रेणी के पेस्टीसाइड्स का निर्माण करने के लिये गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में संयंत्रों की स्थापना हेतु श्रौद्धोगिक लाइसेंस तथा आशय पत्र जारी किये गये हैं। गुजरात में सहकारी क्षेत्र में, आंध्र प्रदेश मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पंजाब में राज्य सरकारी क्षेत्रों की एजेंसियों द्वारा तथा महाराष्ट्र और केरल में हिन्दुस्तान इंसेक्टिसाइड्स लिमिटेड द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र में पस्टीसाइड्स संयंत्रों की स्थापना की जा रही है/ स्थापना का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) पेस्टीसाइड्स पर कार्यकारी दब के अनुमानों के अनुसार 1978-79 में फसल सुरक्षा के लिये देश में 47,790 मी०टन पेस्टी-साइड्स के कुल प्रत्याशित उपयोग की आशा है। उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार आंध्र प्रदेश राज्य पेस्टीसाइड्स का सबसे बड़ा उपभोगकर्ता है।

Memo from Employees of Andhra Steel Corporation Limited, West Bengal

5816. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations/Memoranda from the employees of Andhra Steel Corporation Limited, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(c) whether substantial allegations have been made against the management of the Company for keeping large number of workers and employees out of employment, if so, the details thereof and action taken to persuade the management to reopen the factory to save more than 2000 workers of the Unit in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Import and Manufacture of Aviation Lubricants**

5817. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

- (a) the sources from which our country gets aviation lubricants for its needs;
- (b) the terms for getting the same; and
- (c) the scope and research potential for our own oil companies for manufacturing the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Indian Oil Corporation—the canalising agency, purchases its requirements of aviation lubricants from UK, USA, Belgium and Holland.

(b) Such imports are organised either on the basis of proprietary purchases or by issue of tender enquiries to the parties which are on Indian Oil Corporation's mailing list and the product is then purchased from the lowest bidder, whose quotation meets the prescribed specifications. Such imports are from free foreign exchange sources.

(c) Aviation oils consist of Engine Oils, Hydraulic Oils and various instrument oils. As we require several grades in each of above categories to meet requirements of our aircrafts which have been imported from several countries, the demand of each grade is quite low. Hence the development of all these grades of oil may not be economical. However, some efforts are underway to IGC (R&D Centre) to develop a few of such oils.

**"Emergency Still Dogs HAL"**

5818. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAH:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in Blitz, Weekly, dated 10th February, 1979 under the caption "Emergency Still Dogs HAL";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations of serious nature made therein; and

(c) action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Management of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is not victimising or harassing its officers as alleged in the news report. They are giving due consideration to all legitimate complaint, and suggestions made by the officers.

### Bhojpuri Programme on T.V.

5819. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that neither any "BHOJPURI" programme nor programme for Muslim community is shown on T.V. Centre, Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government will give more programme for Bhojpuri and Muslims; and

(c) if not, the reasons in details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):(a) to (c). The main language in which programmes are telecast from Delhi Doordarshan Kendra is Hindi. However, the Kendra does include programmes in Bhojpuri occasionally.

It is not the policy of Doordarshan to telecast programmes on a religious basis. All important festivals and events connected with various communities are reflected in Doordarshan programmes so that a composite cultural picture emerges.

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में दो महानिदेशकों के सेवाकाल को बढ़ाया जाना

5820. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : वया सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्ष आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में दो महानिदेशकों की सेवा की अवधि 58 वर्ष की आयु पर सेवानिवृत्ति होने पर उसी पद पर एक वर्ष के लिए बढ़ी गई थी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वया सरकार का विचार इस वर्ष सेवा निवृत्ति होने वाले उप-महानिदेशक के माम्रों में भी इस पूर्वोदाहरण का अनुसरण

करने और उनकी सेवा में एक वर्ष की वृद्धि करने का है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो दो उप-महानिदेशकों को पहले सेवा काल में वृद्धि देने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में कब तक नियंत्रण किया जाएगा?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (ग). आकाशवाणी में एक उप-महानिदेशक और दूरदर्शन में अन्य उप-महानिदेशक को गत वर्ष अधिवार्पिकी आयु के हो जाने के बाद त्रिमासः 9 मास और 11 मास के लिए पुनर्नियुक्त किया गया था क्योंकि निर्धारित भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार जिस संवर्ग से पद भरे जाने वे उसमें कोई भी अधिकारी ऐसी पावता नहीं रखता था जिसके नाम पर उप-महानिदेशक के रूप में पदोन्तति के लिए विचार किया जा सके। आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में उप महानिदेशक के पद जो इस वर्ष खाली होने हैं, को नियमों के अनुसार भरने की आवश्यक कार्रवाई पहले ही शुरू कर दी गई है। पदों को शीघ्र भर दिये जाने की आशा है।

1976-78 के दौरान आयात

5821. श्री हृकमदेव नारायण यादव : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि 1976 से 1978 के दौरान वस्तु-वार तथा देशवार कितने मूल्य के आयात किए गए तथा आयात करने वाली कम्पनियों एवं व्यक्तियों के नाम एवं पते क्या हैं?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : 1976-78 की अवधि में हमने दूनिया के विभिन्न भागों के अनेक देशों से रक्षा मदों का आयात किया है। यह आयात विशेष मद की आवश्यकता, उसकी उपलब्धता और सप्लाई की शर्तों के आधार पर किया गया है। आयात विभागीय अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों के माध्यम से सरकारी खाते पर किया 'जाता है। किसी निजी कम्पनी अथवा व्यक्तियों की माफ़त कोई आयात नहीं किये जाते हैं। माननीय सदस्य इस बात से एकमत होंगे कि विदेशों में रक्षा उपस्कर प्राप्त करने के बारे में व्यौरे प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा।

**Publicity to Political Parties on A.I.R., Television and other Media**

5822. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of publicity each political party received on (i) Radio, (ii) Television, (iii) English dailies and (iv) Vernacular dailies during the last 3 years;

(b) the publicity the Republican Party of India received as mentioned in (a); and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to redress this disparity?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) Akashvani and Doordarshan cover the activities of political parties in news bulletins and current affairs programmes on the basis of their news worthiness. However, publicity as such is not given to any political party. The Press is not controlled by the Government.

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

**Probe into Bombay Based Company of Accountants and Auditors**

5823. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has decided to undertake a thorough probe of a Bombay-based company of accountants and auditors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information furnished by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India on the basis of facts as appearing from their records is as follows:

The Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra, Bombay, filed a complaint under Sections 21/22 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 against Shri K. R. Alpaiwalla and Shri A. K. Mahindra of M/s. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Bombay and auditors of M/s. Trisure India Limited. In accordance with the provisions of Regulation 11/11(5) of the Chartered Accountants Regulations 1964, a copy of the complaint was forwarded to the Respondents requesting them to forward their written statements in defence under Regulation 11(6). Shri K. R. Alpaiwalla filed his written statement on 1st March, 1978. Similarly, Shri A. K. Mahindra filed his written statement on 1st March, 1978. The complaint as well as the written statements were considered by the Council of the Institute at its 84th meeting held on 14th, 15th and 16th September, 1978 and on a consideration thereof, the Council was prima facie of the opinion that the Respondents were guilty of professional and/or other misconduct. It was, therefore, decided to cause an enquiry to be made in the matter by the Disciplinary Committee of the Council. A meeting of the Disciplinary Committee, for the purpose of the enquiry, was fixed on 6th February, 1979. By a letter dated 31st January, 1979, the Respondents brought to the notice of the Institute that M/s. Trisure India Limited, had filed a case in the Bombay High Court against the firm of M/s. A. F. Ferguson & Co., its partners and the Respondents themselves in respect of substantially the same items as were covered by the complaint filed against them by the Registrar of Companies. In the circumstances, it was pointed out by the Respondents that the matter was sub-judice before the High Court and an adjournment of the hearing of the complaint was sought till such time as High Court decided the issue. On a

consideration of the representation, it was decided that the enquiry by the Disciplinary Committee should be postponed to a future date.

M/s. Treasure India Limited, by their letter dated 4th October, 1977 furnished, what according to them, constituted "information" under Section 21 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949. On receipt of this communication, the Company was asked to state whether they would like to lodge a formal complaint in the prescribed form. The Company, by its letter dated 30th November, 1977 replied that the complaint had already been filed before the Institute by the Register of Companies, that the procedure for dealing with information received under Section 21 of the Chartered Accountants Act was almost the same as was applicable to the complaints against a member and they, therefore, thought it desirable to give the relevant information concerning the member's conduct, and leave it to the Institute to take such view of the matter as it might deem appropriate without limiting it, in any way, to any particular misconduct. They further stated that their object would be adequately served by placing before the Institute all the relevant information. The letter of 4th October, 1977, received from the Company was treated as 'information' in relation to those point not specifically covered by the complaint against Shri K. R. Alpaivalia filed by the Registrar of Companies. On a consideration of the information, alongwith the written statement of the member, the Council was *prima facie* of the opinion that he was guilty of professional and/or other misconduct. An enquiry was, therefore, directed to be made by the Disciplinary Committee. A hearing in this case was also fixed on 7th February, 1979 at Bombay but on the same grounds on which an adjournment was sought by Shri K. R. Alpaivalia in earlier case, an adjournment was also sought in this case. The hearing was adjourned for the same grounds we have been given in connection with earlier case.

**Proposal to increase the Price of Core Product (Steel)**

5824. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to increase the price of core sector product steel; and

(b) if so, what would be the impact on the production of this item and the present price structure?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) The price of core sector products such as steel are constantly kept under review by the Government.

(b) The impact on production and price structure will also be given due consideration at the time of such reviews.

**Modernisation of Sindri Fertilisers Plant**

5825. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

SHRI P. RAJENDRAL Naidu:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that modernising the Sindri Fertiliser Plant will meet the agricultural needs of the country and also will be an asset to the Fertilisers Corporation of India;

(b) if so, what are the proposals under way to modernise the Sindri plant;

(c) the total cost of expenditure involved; and

(d) whether World Bank has offered a loan an aid to the modernising of the plant?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) At Sindri, there are currently two projects under commissioning, namely, the Modernisation and Rationalisation Projects. Besides, there is a renovation scheme under which some of the existing plants such as the Ammonium Sulphate plant and the captive generating unit etc. which are proposed to be operated further are being renovated. While these projects will be an asset to the Fertilizer Corporation of India, the production from the plants would not be adequate to cover the existing gap between production and consumption.

(b) The Sindri Modernisation Project envisages the setting up of facilities for the manufacture of 900 tpd of ammonia out of which 600 tpd would be converted into urea in the 1000 tpd urea plant of the Modernisation Scheme and the remaining 300 tonnes per day of ammonia would be utilised in the production of Ammonium Sulphate and other products. The Sindri Rationalisation Project envisages the setting up of capacity for the manufacture of 1087 tonnes per day of T.S.P.

(c) The approved capital cost of the Sindri Modernisation project is Rs. 132.04 crores whereas the approved capital cost of the Rationalisation Scheme is Rs. 50.93 crores. The Renovation programme is expected to cost around Rs. 16 crores.

(d) Credit assistance from the IDA to the tune of US \$ 81 million has been availed of for the Sindri Modernisation Project.

**Cell to Inquire into Alleged Control of Indian Companies by Multi-Nationals**

**5628: SHRI BEDABRATA BARRUA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Company Affairs has constituted a cell to

enquire into the alleged long-distance control of Indian companies by Multi-national companies by virtue of their minority share-holding;

(b) whether the removal of foreign control over Indian companies having minority foreign share holding is one of the considerations into the approval of appointments of whole-time and Managing Directors of companies; and

(c) what Government propose to do in this matter?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL):** (a) No such cell has been constituted in the Department of Company Affairs as referred to by the Hon'ble Member. In the case of companies with foreign shareholding below 50 per cent., the control will be dependent on the actual distribution of the remaining shares in the Indian hands. If this share holding is widely distributed among share holders who cannot combine, the effective control in such cases may remain in the hands of foreign shareholders who hold a substantial portion of the shares.

(b) and (c). Approval of the Central Government is required under Section 269 of the Companies Act, 1966 for the appointment or re-appointment of Managing or Whole-time Directors in public companies or private companies which are subsidiaries of public companies, irrespective of the shareholding pattern of the companies. The considerations laid down in the said Section 269 for considering such applications thus apply uniformly. In this connection, it may also be pointed out that in the case of some Indian Companies having foreign shareholding, at the time of incorporation of such companies, the Articles of Association may provide or may already have provided for

the nomination of some non-rotational Directors (including Managing Directors) by the foreign shareholders. In such cases, there are no powers with the Government to change such provisions in the Articles of Association of the concerned companies. However, if there was no such provision earlier in the Articles of Association and an amendment of the Articles under Section 268 of the Companies Act to provide for the nomination of non-rotational directors including Managing/Wholetime Directors by the foreign shareholders, is now proposed to the Government, the Government as a matter of policy does not encourage such amendments.

**Headquarters of SAIL**

5827. DR. RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government had assured the House that the headquarters of SAIL will be shifted to Ranchi and when;

(b) If so, how many departments have been shifted to Ranchi as yet;

(c) is it a fact that the building of Hindustan Steel is there at Ranchi which can be utilised for this purpose; and

(d) is it a fact that Government wants to go back from the earlier commitment?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) and (b). The House had been informed earlier that a proposal to shift the headquarters of SAIL to Ranchi, in stages and at the appropriate time was under the consideration of Government. This matter is still under examination with regard to the availability of suitable office and residential accommodation and

other facilities which will necessarily be required for this purpose.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Memorandum by Aeronautical Division of HAL, Nasik**

5828. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees and officers of the Aeronautical Department of the HAL Ltd., Nasik Division have submitted a Memorandum to the Managing Director at Bangalore and General Manager of the Nasik Division for the redressal of their grievances in regard to their promotions and other demands;

(b) whether the management has inducted fresh graduates as Mechanical trainees and absorbed them in the Personnel and Financial Department in Nasik Division;

(c) whether it is a fact that this has already affected the future of the Economic Officers (non-technical all in Nasik Division); and

(d) do Government intend to take any steps to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. In accordance with the recruitment policy of HAL, the Management Trainees are appointed against quota for direct recruitment. These appointments do not affect the future of non-technical employees in the Division.

(d) Does not arise.

अनिवार तक चले जाती रक्षणों का बंद चार दिवाने  
दिवाने का बंद चार दिवाने का बंद चार दिवाने

5829. यो लालकी भाई : या उप प्रबोध  
लाली तथा रुदा भाईया दाले को हुआ करेने कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोटा (राजस्थान) के बदाया ज़ेल में "हुमानी बी" का एक पुराना निवार है जहाँ लैंडों भवत इकन के लिए ब्रह्म दिन जाते हैं परन्तु इस निवार के लैंडों पार को भूमि के लाहा आजात कर ली जाती है और निवार तक जाने वाली सभी सड़कें बद्ध कर दी जाती हैं;

(b) क्या सेना के प्रधिकारी अवतों के साथ उचित अवधार नहीं करते हैं और वे इस प्रकार लोगों की आंतिक आवाज़ों को छें रखता रहते हैं? और

(अ) बदल हाँ, सो क्या बरतार इस बातमें की बीमां पांच करवेगी और लोगों में अपारं रोप को भूर करने के लिये अधिक तक मार्ग प्रदान करने के लिए प्रयास करेगी ? ॥

उप व्रतान् भूतो तपो रक्ता वृत्तो (वी अन्तर्विवरण राम) ; (क) के (अ) , इस तंत्रेव में कुछ अस्यादेव शास्त्र नहुँ है जिस तो इस तमस तापित कर के जाव की जाव

भारतीय संस्कृतों को परामर्श दातान्त्र ते वसाने के

5836. श्री कैलाशराम चौधुरी: क्या उन व्यक्तिम  
की जांच एवं उनकी यह विवाहों की जांच करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय सैनिकों की परमाणु आक्रमण के रूप के लिए क्या मार्ग लिए गए हैं?

(c) यदि नहीं, तो उत्तर के बाबा कार्ल.

(४) क्या हमारी परवत्त देखाएं परमाणु प्राकृतिक  
का सामग्री करने के लिए है, और यह नहीं, तो इस  
समय में कहूँ हम के लिए करने के लिए क्या करना  
उठाएँ यह हमका उठाये जाने हैं ?

उन अस्त्राल मंडी तरह उन मंडी (यी अस्त्रालीयाल राज) : (a) से (c) हम अपनी तस्त्राल बेनारास्को प्रशिक्षण देते समय परमाणु विकास के बहरे से बचाव का प्रशिक्षण देते हैं। इन मंडें वैज्ञानिक सौरा देवी और विज्ञान में वैज्ञानिक सौरा।

परतार पदार्थ वस्त्रों के बारे में वर्णनी शीर्षी नहीं बहार लगाया वर वस्त्र है। उत्तमतार, उपारी रक्षा है वारीरी परत्तरार वस्त्रों के बाबार पर की जाती है। इस संबंध में यह वस्त्रों रक्षा विनाशकों को वस्त्रों वालावस्त्रालाभी वार परत्तरार विनाशिती देता लग्या वालावस्त्रालाभी के गम्भीर दुष्कृतिवाले बरते रहते हैं वक्षा वर या वाला विनाशित वस्त्र बरते हैं।

उर्ध्वरसी के वर्णनात्मक उत्तराधिकार को बताने के प्रस्ताव

5521. वी राजेश शुक्लर स्मृतीः यथा श्रेष्ठोनिष्ठाता राजावत्प्रभ और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की हुया जरूरत नहीं।

(क) कम भारकार बहारों द्वारा उत्तरों के उत्तरोत्तर जायदा उत्पादन की रेखाएँ हुए उत्तरों के दक्षिणांतर उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के कुछ प्रस्तावों पर विचार करें यही है।

(ब) वदे संविदों की स्वापना कहा पर कर्ता का विचार है; भीर

(v) क्या वर्तमान संविधानों की उत्पादन अवधा को बढ़ाने का भी विचार है ?

देशमित्र, राष्ट्राम और उचित नहीं (भी देशकी नम्बर अनुच्छेद) : (क) दे (म). उचित अनुदान का स्विस्टार करने के लिये एक बड़े पैमाने का कार्यक्रम है जिस के मन्त्रीनंतर 11 उचित परियोजनाएं कार्यान्वयनार्थी हैं। याकार है कि ये परियोजनाएं कठीन परिवर्तीय जीवनका के दीरांग पूरी हो जाएंगी और इन से अन्याय बाहर नहीं हो जायेगा। यह याकार में दे परियोजनाएं स्विस्ट हैं जीवन दिये जाते हैं : —

कम	पाठ का नाम	राज्य विन में कार्या- वित की गई है।
1.	विद्वारी शुद्धवस्तीकरण	विहार
2.	राजामूलम	शास्त्र प्रदेश
3.	ताम्रचर	उक्तिसा
4.	विवरी शारूनिकीकरण	विहार
5.	चट्टिला	परिवार
6.	पालीपह	हरियाली
7.	हस्तिया	परिवर्तन बंद्वाल
8.	द्राव्ये	महाराष्ट्र
9.	शोषण	मुमुक्षु
10.	फूलमुर	उत्तर प्रदेश
11.	कार्किनारा	शास्त्र प्रदेश

उत्तराधन के लिये निचो सेत्र में 12 मुनिटों की लाइसेंस दिए के लिये भी सरकार ने हाल ही में नियंत्रण लिया है।

**Danger from Axis of America, Pak and China**

5832. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased state:

(a) whether there is any danger to our country because of the Axis of America, Pakistan and China; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to protect our country?

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) and (b). Government are aware of the developing pattern of relationship between Pakistan, China and the USA as well as other countries of the world. Any military build up in our neighbourhood is naturally a matter of concern to us. Such developments in areas having a bearing on our national security are kept constantly under review in formulating and updating our own defence preparedness.

**Release of Advertisements by Certain Companies to a Souvenir 'Janata Era First Year'**

5833 SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several companies including DCM, Modipon Ltd., Indian Overseas Bank, Modi Continental, Central Bank of India, Kadam Estate Company, Coronodal Engineering Co., Bhoroka Readlines, TM and MC Private Ltd., Syndicate Bank released advertisements to a Souvenir entitled "Janata Era First Year" published by the Janata Party on May 1, 1978;

(b) whether any action is taken against these companies and their

directors under the Companies Act; and

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the negative; the reasons for not taking any action?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The facts and circumstances of the case including tariff, print order, etc of the pamphlet do not disclose any violation of provisions of Companies Act, 1956.

**Permission sought by Bharat Electronics for setting up Regional Units**

5835. SHRI P. K. GODIYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Electronics Limited has proposed to the Centre that it should be allowed to set up two regional units in the country; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under examination by Government.

**Tin and Tungsten in Mawna-Rangpo Region of Darjeeling**

5836. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government will be examining the report emerged from a recent Seminar organised by the

Centre of Advanced Study in Geology, Punjab University, that there is the possibility of 'tin and tungsten' mineralisation in the Monsong-Rengpo region of Darjeeling;

(b) whether Government through its various departments will conduct/have so far conducted the field investigations to evaluate the above possibilities which may be of great economic significance; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) to (c)- The report from the Seminar is not yet available. However, tungsten mineralisation over a limited extent has been located by the Geological Survey of India in Monsong area of Darjeeling district. In view of the localised nature and limited extent of the mineralisation, Geological Survey of India has no programme of further work at present. No tin mineralisation has been found in this district so far.

**News-item Captioned "Coal Labour wants Pact by March End".**

**5837. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKAS PATIL:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Coal Labour wants pact by March end" appeared in the *Business Standard* (Calcutta Edition) of 26th February, 1979; and

(b) if so, what action has the Government taken to avert the threatened strike by the workers of coal industry?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Joint Bipartite Committee for the coal industry with representatives from the management and

trade unions has been entrusted with the task of negotiating a fresh wage agreement in coal industry after the expiry of the previous wage agreement on 31.12.78. Five meetings of the Joint Bipartite Committee have been held so far, the last one having been held on 26th and 27th March, 1979. The next meeting is scheduled to be held on 19th and 20th April, 1979. Earnest efforts are being made to arrive at a mutual settlement taking into account the general policy of Government in the matter of wage levels in the public sector enterprises.

वर्ती तेज़ सो बदल करताने की जलकलार में का

5838. की राजनियत बदलाव : क्या वे दो-  
सोबत, रसायन और वर्करक वर्ती यह बदलाने की कृता  
करेंगे कि :

(क) विहार में वर्ती तेज़ बोर्ड कारबोर्ड में  
प्रबलताएं में बदल करने के कारण कारबॉर्ड है;

(ख) क्या चार करोड़ की सापेक्ष का जलकलार  
संबंध बेकार पड़ा है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसे क्या कारबॉर्ड है; और  
(घ) यह क्या से बदल पड़ा है ?

**वर्ती तेज़, रसायन और वर्करक वर्ती (वी  
हेल्पली नम्बर बहुमुला):** (क) वर्ती विनियोजित बदल  
संबंध में इस कारबॉर्ड बदल कर दिया था कि योग्यता इस  
से उत्तम बदलाव यथापि दर्शाये थे। तथापि उत्तम में इसके  
विनियोजन के अनुकूल था। तथापि उत्तम में इसके  
विनियोजन के अनुकूल होने के कारण इस को उत्तम  
जारीना यही किया था।

(ख) इस विनियोजन की पूर्णत जारीत  
1.06 करोड़ रुपये थी। यह रही है कि यह यूनिट  
इस समय बेकार पड़ी है।

(ग) विनियोजनों द्वारा यातीय विनियोजनों की  
विस्तृत जारीति विनियोजन के अनुकूल होने पर  
यैसा उत्तम दर्शाया गया था। यह यार्ड, एस. पार्क,  
के विनियोजन से विनियोजन का लेनदेन संबोधित तकनीक  
पर्यावरण के अनुकूल होने के कारण इस को उत्तम  
जारीना यही किया था।

(घ) यह यूनिट विनियोजन 8 जून, 1968 के  
बाद ही बदला था। और यही उसे बदल दूर जारीना  
यही हुआ है।

**Revision of Export Policy of Fire Arms and Ammunitions**

5839. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have revised its Export Policy of Fire Arms and Ammunitions; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this revised policy and the names of the weapons that will be allowed under general licence procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**आरक्षित वसित सेवा**

5840. श्री वल्लभ पुष्पराजः

श्री वसित विष्णु परस्परः

यह इस्तमात और जात नहीं यह वसाने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या केंद्रीय सरकार ने कुछ विविध वित्त सरकारी उपकरणों के उत्पादन के लिये आरक्षित कर दिये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन लेनों को क्यों विविध वित्त वाने के बाबा कारण है?

इस्तमात और जात विकासमय में यह नहीं (श्री कर्णिका शुभ्रा) : (क) नहीं (ख) नहीं। कुछ विविध वित्त सरकारी वित्त में विविध आरक्षित वित्तीयों की वात्तमान और भावी आवायवस्थाओं को इतना में रख कर सरकारी उपकरणों के उत्पादन के लिए आरक्षित कर दिया है। लेनों के ऐसे आरक्षित की समय-समय पर विविध की आती है।

**Production and Import of Crude Oil**

5841. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) facts about the quantity of crude oil produced in the country or imported from outside during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) whether there is any shortfall of production and imports of crude oil;

(c) whether the consumption of petroleum products has gone up;

(d) if so, facts thereabout;

(e) whether the increase in the price of petroleum, diesel, and kerosene oil are the result of shortage of indigenous or imported supply of crude oil;

(f) if so, whether the price rise of such products have been calculated on the basis of the quantum of shortage of crude oil; and

(g) if so, facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a)

	(Qty. in Million tonnes)	
Crude Oil	1977-78	1978-79@
Production	10.76	11.76@
Imports	14.44	15.00@ (@estimated)

(b) The targets of production of crude oil during 1977-78 and 1978-79 were 11.25 million tonnes and 12.70 million tonnes respectively and as seen from (a) above there were shortfalls. Imports of crude oil are made according to requirements.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The average sales/consumption of petroleum products (except R.B.F.) have increased by about 10.4 per cent during 1978-79 as compared to 1977-78.

(e) The increase in prices of certain petroleum products with effect from 1-3-1979 was as a result of increases in the rates of excise duties contained in the budget proposals for 1979-80.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

**Site Selection Committee for Large Thermal Power Stations**

5842. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any site selection committee for establishing large thermal power stations in the country was set up by Government during the year 1978;

(b) if so, the details regarding the recommendations of that committee and the action taken in that regard;

(c) whether there is any proposal to instal by 1982-83 a super thermal power station in the State of Orissa to meet the power shortage in that State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY  
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the committee include:

1. Detailed investigations including preparation of Project Reports should be taken up immediately in respect of following 11 (eleven) sites to enable techno-economic evaluation:

(i) Rairangapur and Nayveli in Southern Region.

(ii) Chandrapur, Korba and Satpura in Western Region.

(iii) Farakka, Ray, Tenughat and Talcher in Eastern Region.

(iv) Singrauli in Western/Northern Region.

(v) Obra in Northern Region.

2. Data in respect of following sites should be further collected and analysed:

(i) Bargi, Wienganga in Birshpur in Western Region.

(ii) Raniganj in Eastern Region.

3. The sites at Umrer, Tawa and Bishrampur in Western Region were not found suitable by the Committee.

4. The Committee further recommended that various State Electricity Boards should take up investigations of other possible sites also so that additional sites could be identified for siting Super Thermal Stations in the future plans.

5. Government should set up a suitable permanent site selection cell within the Central Electricity Authority, an agency for analysing, on a continuous basis, detailed data from field investigations either collected by itself or through State Governments, to provide to the Government a number of fully investigated sites including clearance from environmental considerations, for setting up Super Thermal Power Stations at various locations in the country.

As a follow up action, Government has decided to set up five super thermal power stations at Singrauli in Northern Region, Korba in the Western Region, Neyveli and Ramagundam in Southern Region and Farakka in the Eastern Region during the first phase of Central Sector programme of establishment of regional thermal power stations and accord-

ingly approval has already been accorded for the implementation of Singrauli Stage-I (600 MW), Korba Stage-I (1100 MW), Second Power Station at Neyveli (630 MW), Rama-gundam Stage-I Project (1100 MW) and Farakka Phase I Stage-I (600 MW) project. The Orissa Government was also requested to conduct investigations and prepare a project report for a Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher in Orissa. The Project report has not been received so far.

The State Electricity Boards have also been advised to take action on the various recommendations of the committee, pertaining to them.

(c) and (d). A Super Thermal Power Station at Talcher in Orissa is not planned for installation by 1982-83.

#### Quality of News Broadcasting

5843. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government have been drawn to the fact that the quality of news broadcasting in AIR and TV is steadily going down and the news in AIR and T.V. these days are consisting largely of non-news and non-events while very important national and international events are just ignored;

(b) what is the reason that the news bulletins take the so-called news about Ministers' speeches or signing agreements with other countries or about some new production achievements of some factories and farms etc. and blow it with no sense of proportion and broadcast these as news; and

(c) whether Government intends to look into this and make efforts so that people will get news through

these publicly owned mass media instead of news broadcast all news?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). The news bulletins on Akashvani and Doordarshan attempt to give a balanced presentation of all news of importance both national and international, keeping in view the need to keep the listeners|viewers well informed. ..

Off and on, Government does receive comments and criticism regarding its news broadcasts, and this helps it to improve its services.

The speeches of Ministers, international agreements, notable achievements in the field of agriculture, industry etc. are covered in the news bulletins on the basis of their newsworthiness.

#### Publicity expenditure by Undertakings

5844. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industrial units under this Ministry;

(b) the details of the publicity expenditure of these units, unit-wise during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the names of the dailies which were given advertisements by these units, unit-wise and the amount thereof, during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the details of the attitude towards the language dailies of these units, unit-wise and the reflection of the attitude towards the language dailies; and

(e) the details of the action taken by these units to help the language dailies as for the Government policy by these units, unit-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH) (a) to (e): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Posts of Selection Grade Station Directors in AIR and Doordarshan

5845. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some posts in the cadre of selection grade of Station Directors in the AIR and Doordarshan are lying vacant; and

(b) if so, since when and the reasons for which these posts are not being filled up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). In All India Radio seven posts in the cadre of Station Director (Selection Grade) are lying vacant. In Doordarshan there are no posts in the cadre of Station Director (Selection Grade) as such, but there are 13 posts on the programme side which carry the same pay scale as that of Station Director (Selection Grade) in AIR. Pending finalisation of Recruitment Rules, officers of the cadre of Station Director (Selection Grade) in AIR are posted against these posts. At present, seven of these posts in Doordarshan are manned by Station Directors (Ordinary Grade) of Air.

The reasons for not posting Station Directors (Selection Grade) to the

fourteen posts in AIR and Doordarshan mentioned above is non-availability of officers in the Grade of Station Director (Ordinary Grade) with six years approved service, as prescribed in the recruitment rules, for selection as Station Directors (Selection Grade). As and when the officers become available, they will be appointed against the available posts meant for them.

Collaboration with Japan for Fertiliser Technology

5846. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enter into collaboration with Japan for fertilizers technology; and

(b) the names of foreign companies who have collaborated for manufacture of fertilizers in India?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Bids have been received from international engineering companies including companies from Japan for the supply of process know-how, basic engineering package and supervisory services for procurement, detailed engineering, erection and commissioning of the ammonia and urea plants proposed to be set up on the West coast based on gas from the off-shore structures. The bids are currently under evaluation.

(b) Foreign financial participation has so far been obtained in the following fertilizer plants:

Name of the Indian Company

Name of the collaborator

1. Midas Fertilizers Limited

National Iranian Oil Co., Iran  
Amoco India Inc., U.S.A.

2. Indian Explosives Limited

Imperial Chemical Industries, U.K.  
IPC, Washington

Name of the Indian Company	Name of the collaborator
3. Coromandel Fertilisers Ltd.	Chevron Chemicals Co. Ltd., U.S.A. International Minerals and Chemicals Corporation, U.S.A.
4. E.I.D. Parry (India) Ltd.	Chevron Chemicals Co. Ltd., U.S.A. International Minerals and Chemicals Corporation, U.S.A.
5. Zuari Agro Chemicals Ltd.	United States Steel Corporation, U.S.A. International Finance Corporation, Washington.
6. Rallis India Limited	M/s Fisons of London.

In addition, process know-how and technical assistance have been purchased from abroad on an outright basis for various sections of the fertilizer plants set up in India.

(b) and (c). The actual expenditure upto 1977-78 was Rs. 34.80 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during 1978-79 is Rs. 37.10 lakhs. The power output from both phases of the project has been estimated at 148 MW continuous.

#### Kameng Hydel Project in Arunachal Pradesh

5847. SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRIME: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) in which year Kameng Hydel Project in Arunachal Pradesh was started and how many more years will be required to complete this project;

(b) total expenditure incurred upto now; and

(c) total electricity in M.W. to be produced from this project after its completion?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Investigations on the Kameng Hydel Project were started some years back by the erstwhile C.W. and P.C. and preliminary project reports were prepared in July, 1974 for Phase I and Phase II of the Project. Investigations are still continuing. The preparation of the final report would be taken up after completion of the investigations. The Project has not yet been taken up for implementation.

#### Beneficiation of Coal

5848. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in most developed countries, more than 50 per cent of coal produced is beneficiated in coal preparation plants, whereas in India only 15 per cent of the production is washed;

(b) the reasons for 30 per cent of washing capacity in 15 coal washeries in the country remaining unutilised; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to double the present combined capacity of 6,600 tonnes of raw coal feed per hour in all the 15 coal washeries, bearing in mind the proposed hike in steel production and prospective increase in the consumption of low ash coal by the fertiliser plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) It is a fact that in most developed countries higher percentage of coal produced is

beneficiated, while in India lower percentage of production is washed. It is mainly due to the reason that in the former case, coal seams are usually thinner and while mining, dirt and extraneous matter gets collected. This necessitates beneficiation; while in India seams are thicker and the volume of extraneous contamination of rock is limited. Need for beneficiation of coal is guided by washability characteristics of coal as mined and the consumer's economic choice between low priced raw coal and high priced high quality beneficiated coal. So far, in India, former has prevailed, except for steel industry where latter has prevailed.

(b) Coal washeries in India are very complex, treating coals with difficult washability characteristics. Currently the ash contents of raw coals received by washeries have gone up, whereby the washeries are producing less quantity of clean coal from out of same amount of raw coals. In addition, there are problems of power interruptions. This limits use of full capacity in washeries.

(c) In addition to 15 washeries and modifications in five of them, 5 new washeries are under construction and 3 more are planned for construction during the period of 1978-83 for meeting requirement of steel industry.

**Domestic Demand Projections of Steel not accepted by Planning Commission**

5849. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has not so far accepted the domestic steel demand projections of the Ministry which has assumed a 15 per cent. annual growth in steel consumption during the remaining years of the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that continuous reliance on imports has been favoured by the Commission; and

(c) if so, what are his reactions in the matter in view of the fact that even new projects cannot take off the

ground for paucity of funds and uncertain financial commitments from abroad?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BLJU PATNAIK):**

(a) This matter is being reviewed by the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). It has been stated in the Draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 that "with the constraint of rupee resources and relatively comfortable foreign exchange situation, the creation of additional steel capacity could be phased so as to provide for a net import of about one million tonnes per annum". There is a provision of Rs. 200 crores in the draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 for making a start with the new steel project. Possibility of further mobilisation of rupee resources are also under examination.

**Stoppage of Underground Coal Mines Operations**

5850. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the underground coal mining operations coming to a grinding halt in the second week of February, 1979;

(b) the steps taken to resume the underground coal-mining operations in the country; and

(c) whether it is a fact that coal production has been confined to open cast mines only?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):** (a) It is not correct that underground mining operations came to a grinding halt in February, 1979.

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

**Representation by D.V.C. Engineers' Association**

5851. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been received from DVC Engineers'

Association, Calcutta regarding organisational problems and restructuring of Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) is it proposed to call a meeting of the participating States to discuss the organisational set up of Damodar Valley Corporation, so that the objects for which the same has been set up can be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The various suggestions have been examined in detail. Since the Central Government is already in close contact with the D.V.C. and the participating Governments of West Bengal and Bihar, a formal meeting has not been convened. Such a meeting will be held when necessary.

#### Prices of Life Saving Drugs

5852. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether prices of life-saving drugs have not fallen appreciably after the budget concessions on excise duty on these drugs, as reported in Economic Times of March 10, 1979;

(b) the incidence of actual reduction in excise and import duties and the reduction, if any, in retail prices of these drugs; and

(c) the reasons for the gap between the two?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) In the 1979-80 Budget, special duty at 5 per cent on basic duty of excise (which was levied with effect from March 1, 1978) has been withdrawn. On 1 March, 1979 itself, instructions were issued to drug manufacturers that they should give immediate effect to the withdrawal of the special duty of excise in the retail prices of formulation.

(b) and (c). To bring out the effect of the concessions given in 1979-80 Budget which is on three counts, illustrative examples have been given below:

A. Withdrawal of special duty of 5 per cent on basic excise duty:

(1) The effect of the withdrawal of the special duty of 5 per cent on the basic excise duty is illustrated through the following example:

	Rs.
a) Retail price of 6 Tablets of Pentid Sulfas (Sarabhai Chemicals) exclusive of excise duty	2.84
(b) Excise duty @ 12.5% of 75% of (a) above	0.27
(c) Special duty @ 5% of (b) above	0.01
	<hr/>
	3.12

*Retail price as on 28th February, 1979*

Effect of withdrawal of special Duty as at (c) above	(—) 0.01
Retail price as on 1st March '79	3.11

(2) It will be seen from the above that the excise duty reduction on account of withdrawal of special duty (which is minuscule) has been passed on to the consumers.

B. Reduction of Customs duty on selected drug intermediates:

(1) The effect is illustrated through the following example:

Customs duty on Tioc (the imported drug intermediate used in the manufacture of Erythromycin Stearate) has been reduced from 75 per cent to 25 per cent. The reduction in customs duty on the drug intermediate entails a reduction of Rs. 294/kg in Erythromycin Stearate price. Accordingly, the selling price of Erythromycin Stearate has been reduced to Rs. 1006 per kg from Rs. 1300 per kg.

(2) It will be seen from the above that in respect of Erythromycin Stearate, the benefit of customs duty reduction on drug intermediate has been passed on to its consumers.

**C. Abolition of customs duty on selected bulk drugs:**

(1) The effect is illustrated through the following (broad-spectrum antibiotic) example:

The landed cost of Mitomycin C based on the pre-revised 75 per cent customs duty was Rs. 137.15/gm. The reduction in customs duty has brought down the landed cost to Rs. 79.17/gm. The prices of Mitomycin C formulations which were earlier based on Rs. 137.15 gm as the landed cost of Mitomycin C, are now based on Rs. 79.17/gm. The entire benefit of customs duty reduction has been passed on to the consumers.

**Progress made by Indian National Sector Drug Firms**

5853. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian national sector drug firms have come into existence after 1965 and what is the progress of multinational drug firms from 1965 to 1978 in our country;

(b) is it a fact that number of proposals for industrial licences from Indian sector have been rejected during last decade on the grounds that there was no proposal for bulk drug manufacturing; and

(c) if so, details of the proposals rejected during this period with reasons in each case?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The exact position in this regard is being verified and the information will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The time and effort involved in collecting the requisite information will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

**Complaint relating to allotment of Tenders given by I.O.C. (Mathura Refinery)**

5854. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint through some Members of Parliament relating to the allotment of tenders given by Indian Oil Corporation of India (Mathura Refinery);

(b) if so, nature of complaints received;

(c) whether it has also been demanded to hand over this complaint to the C.B.I. investigation; and

(d) whether Government have since taken any action in regard thereto and if not, what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the complaints received by the Government it was alleged that there were certain serious anomalies in the decision taken by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. regarding the tenders for the Ash Handling Plant of the Mathura Refinery.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter has been referred to the C.B.I. for investigation.

कोयले की सफाई में कारी के गोरक्ष उर्वरक के उत्पादन  
में कारी

5855. श्री जगन्नाथ राय जायज्ञान : क्या  
हेटोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंडी यह बताने  
की हुआ करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि कोयले की कमी  
के कारण 1978 के बाद के 6 महीनों में सरकारी  
तथा गैर-सरकारी लेते के उर्वरक कारखानों  
में उत्पादन कम हुआ है और पानीपत तथा अंदिशा  
उर्वरक कारखानों में कार्य बारम्बन करने  
विस्तृत हो रहा है ;

(ब) यदि है, तो 1 जूलाई, 1978 से  
31 अक्टूबर, 1979 तक की घटविति के द्वारा  
सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी लेते के उर्वरक कारखानों  
को पृथक-पृथक कितनी बाता में कोयले की सफाई  
की गई और यह उनकी अनुमति बपत से कितने  
प्रतिशत कम रही ;

(ग) 1 जूलाई, 1978 से 31 अक्टूबर  
1979 तक की घटविति के द्वारा प्रत्येक उर्वरक  
कारखाने में नाइट्रोजन तथा काल्सेट उर्वरकों का  
कितनी बाता में उत्पादन किया गया और यह  
पिछले बर्ष को इसी घटविति की तुलना में कितना  
कम रहा ; और

(घ) कोयले को कमी के कारण उर्वरक  
कारखानों के उत्पादन में आई कमी के परिणाम-  
स्वरूप प्रत्येक कारखाने को कितनी वित्तीय हानि  
उठानी पड़ी ।

हेटोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंडी (श्री  
हेटोलियम नम्बर बहुमुच्चा) : (क) यद्यपि बर्ष  
1978-79 के दूसरे बर्ष (अक्टूबर 1978 से  
मार्च 1979) के द्वारा नाइट्रोजन का उत्पादन  
बर्ष 1978-79 के पहले बर्ष (मार्च 1978-  
मिस्राहर 1978) के उत्पादन से प्रतिक है ।  
फिर भी सरकारी लेते में गोरक्षुर तथा संयम  
विस्तार द्विनिट और गैर-सरकारी लेते में कोटा  
एकक नामक कुछ संघों में कोयले की अपर्याप्त  
सफाई के कारण दूसरे बर्ष में उत्पादन पर प्रभाव  
पड़ा ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कोयले की अपर्याप्त सफाई  
के कारण गैरिका और पानीपत परियोगिताओं के  
उत्पादन में भी विकल्प हुआ था ।

(ब) जुलाई 1978-अक्टूबर 1979 की  
घटविति के द्वारा कोयले की सफाई की गई बाता  
तथा घटविति एककों में अनुमति बपत की  
कमी की प्रतिशतता निम्न प्रकार है :—

द्विनिट का नाम	सफाई की गई बाता	बपत की (000 ग्री. प्रति- दिन)
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1. सरकारी लेते		
1. गोरक्षुर	74.5	7.8
2. संयम विस्तार	120.0	36.2
2. गैर-सरकारी लेते		
1. कोटा	81.0	27.7

(ग) जुलाई 1978-अक्टूबर 1979 की  
घटविति तथा बते की तबनुम्ही घटविति के द्वारा  
द्विनिटार उत्पादन बहनि बाता एक विवरण  
देता है ।

(घ) जुलाई 1978-31 अक्टूबर 1979 के  
द्वारा प्रत्येक एककों द्वाय बाता तथा ग्रूप में  
हुई हानि नीचे दी गई है :—

एकक का नाम	द्विनिट की बाता के अनु- सार में हानि (करोड़ रु.)
(जी. टी. बी.)	

श्रीराम लैनिकल इलेक्ट्रिक कोटा	3,100	0.43
नेशनल फाइबराइजर्स लिं.		
संयम (विस्तार एकक)	7,363	1.03
फाइबराइकर काल्पोरेशन लाल लिंगा लिं.		
गोरक्षुर	435	0.06

विवरण

(000 सौ ० टन में)

सं. नं.	1-7-78 के 31-1-79		1-7-77 के 31-1-78		कमी की शाका	
	नाइट्रोजन	फास्टेट	नाइट्रोजन	फास्टेट	नाइट्रोजन	फास्टेट
सिंधरी	..	1.7	5.6	..	-5.6	+1.7
गोरखपुर	54.0	..	54.7	..	-0.7	..
नामकप	21.4	..	25.9	..	-4.5	..
नामकप विस्तार	44.4	..	33.6	..	+10.8	..
दुर्घापुर	27.3	..	34.1	..	-6.8	..
बड़ीगी	38.5	..	30.0	..	+8.5	..
दाम्पे	53.9	22.3	51.8	22.7	+2.1	-0.2
दाम्पे II	20.8	20.8	..	..	+20.8	+20.8
नंगल	41.7	..	34.3	..	+7.4	..
नंगल विस्तार	34.6	..	1.7	..	+2.9	..
उद्धोयन्दहल	30.7	17.0	33.5	17.7	-2.8	-0.7
कोचीन I	58.1	..	43.0	..	+15.1	..
कोचीन II	19.0	31.3	11.7	16.5	+7.3	+14.8
राठरकेना	44.8	..	43.7	..	+1.1	..
नंगली	25.6	..	27.5	..	-1.9	..
मदास	91.5	65.9	80.6	59.4	+10.9	+6.5
उम-उत्पाद	14.9	..	12.7	..	+2.2	..
वाराणसी	2.8	..	2.5	..	+0.3	..
इंदौर	4.6	6.5	5.2	6.5	-0.4	..
बड़ीगा	92.1	22.6	95.8	23.3	-3.7	-0.7
बिहोर	40.1	40.8	38.0	40.1	+2.1	+0.7
कोटा	65.1	..	79.8	..	-14.7	..
कालपुर	112.9	..	121.8	..	-8.9	..
गोदा	85.6	18.2	93.2	20.4	-7.6	+2.2
टोकोरिल	108.2	23.4	111.2	12.6	-5.0	+10.8
मंगलौर	84.4	..	44.3	..	+40.1	..
माई-एक-एक-ली-बोडी	147.6	101.6	123.8	91.8	+23.8	+9.0
बोडी	..	0.8	..	..	..	+9.8
एक-एक-बोडी	..	98.4	..	93.6	..	+4.8
गोदा	1362.6	480.6	1240.0	404.6	+122.6	+78.9

हिन्दी सामाजिक पदों को विभागों का अंतर्गत संस्करण  
रिया जाता

5856: श्री अर्जुन शिंह चौकियाल: स्वा  
स्थाना और प्रसारण नंदी यह बताने की इच्छा  
करते हैं कि :

(क) स्वा ग्रीष्मी भाषी लोकों से प्रकाशित  
हो ये हिन्दी सामाजिक पदों को विभागों का  
सेवा अंतर्गत संस्करण मेजा जाता है;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उनके अनुबाद में एक-  
समान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए स्वा उपाय किए  
गए हैं; और

(ग) स्वा उक्त उपाय इस प्रयोजन के लिए  
पर्याप्त हैं?

स्वामा और प्रसारण नंदी (श्री नाल अम  
चारबांधी) : (क) से (ग). विभागों का हिन्दी  
अनुबाद सामाजिक पदों का इस बात  
का विवार किए जिनमें जाता है कि  
ये एक हिन्दी भाषी लोकों से उत्पन्न हैं  
या अन्यभी भाषी लोकों से। तथापि, समाजान्वय  
और उपलब्ध स्तर के कारण न बदलक  
विभागों की बहु संख्या से हिन्दी सामाजिक पदों  
की अंतर्गत भिन्नी भिन्नी भाषी भाषाओं  
की विभागों की जाती है, तथापि,  
विभाग के अनुसार यह सुनिश्चित जिया जाता है  
कि (क) सभी समाजान्वयी विभागों और (ब)  
संघ लोक जेवा भाषाओं के वर्गीकृत-समाजान्वयी  
विभागों भाषी का हिन्दी स्वामान्तर उपाय जिया  
जाए। जहाँ लोक अंतर्गत सामाजिक पदों  
की स्वामान्तर की जाती है। इसलिए अनुबाद की एक-  
समान सम्भव नहीं है। तथापि, हिन्दी के समाजान्वयी  
पदों को कानूनी अधिकार के अधिक विभाग  
जैसा हिन्दी में भिन्नी भिन्नी भाषाओं के साथ किए जाते  
हैं।

Maintenance of a Roster for the Re-  
served Posts in C.E.A. and the Minis-  
try of Energy

5857. SHRI D. G. GAWAI: Will the  
Minister of ENERGY be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether no roster is being main-  
tained for the reserved posts in the  
Central Electricity Authority and  
Ministry of Energy;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to  
give any incentive to the stagnated  
Head Draftsman in Central Electricity  
Authority who have not been given  
increment for the last 10 years;

(d) whether Government propose to  
promote the Departmentally qualified  
Senior Draftsman to the post of Head  
Draftsman in the Central Electricity  
Authority; and

(e) whether a number of posts in  
different cadres are lying vacant in  
Central Electricity Authority?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY  
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a)  
Rosters are being maintained in the  
C.E.A. and the Ministry of Energy for  
filling up vacancies reserved for Sche-  
duled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under con-  
sideration.

(d) According to the Recruitment  
Rules, a Senior Draftsman in the pay  
scale of Rs. 425—700 in the Central  
Electricity Authority with 8 years' service  
in the grade rendered after  
appointment thereto on a regular basis and  
possessing at least a certificate in  
Electrical or Mechanical Drafts-  
manship or Engineering is eli-  
gible for consideration for promo-  
tion as Head Draftsman. Promotions  
to the posts of Head Draftsman are  
made accordingly.

(e) A statement showing the num-  
ber of vacancies in various categories  
of posts in the Central Electricity  
Authority is attached.

## Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Post	No. of vacant posts	Remarks
1	2	3	4
<i>Group A</i>			
1	Chief Engineer . . . . .	2	
2	Director/Superintending Engineer . . . . .	9	Orders of appointment against deputation quota vacancies have been issued in respect of three posts. Another two posts are also required to be filled by deputation from State Governments/ State Electricity Boards, etc. who have been requested to nominate names of suitable officers. Action to fill the remaining vacancies by departmental promotion has been initiated.
3	Deputy/Director/Executive Engineer . . . . .	9	Appointment orders in respect of these posts have been issued.
4	Assistant Director Assistant Executive Engineer (Engineering) . . . . .	80	Nominations have been received from the Union Public Service Commission for filling up 26 vacancies. The remaining vacancies would be filled on the basis of the Combined Engineering services Examination held in 1978 by the U.P.S.C. the final results of which have not yet been declared.
<i>Member-Secretary of Regional Electricity Boards.</i>			
5	Systems Engineer . . . . .	1	
6	Deputy Systems Engineer . . . . .	2	
7	Senior Programme . . . . .	1	
8	Programme . . . . .	2	
9	Assistant Systems Engineer . . . . .	3	
10	Systems Supervisor . . . . .	1	
11	Assistant Director (Financial Statistics) . . . . .	1	
12	Deputy Director (Chemical) . . . . .	1	
13	Assistant Director (Analytical) . . . . .	1	
<i>Group B.</i>			
14	Extra Assistant Director (SAKA) . . . . .	54	
15	India Internee . . . . .	1	

1	2	3	4
17 P.A.			11 The vacancies would be filled on the basis of nominations based on the results of the UPSC's stenographers Examination held in 1978.
<i>Group C :</i>			
18 Technical Assistant (E&M)		75	
19 Junior Draftsman (E&M)		18	
20 Stenographer Gr. III		9	
21 U.D.C.		8	
22 Tracer		9	
23 Blue Printer		3	
24 Lower Division Clerk		16	The vacancies would be filled on the basis of the nominations based on the results of the Clerk's Grade Examination held in 1978 by the Staff Selection Commission.
25 Hindi Translator Gr. III	5	1	
26 Key Punching Operator		4	
27 Comptometer Operator		1	
<i>Group D :</i>			
28 Ex-soldier Durwan		1	
29 Safaiwala		1	

**Views of State Governments on lowering of voting age**

5858. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State has approached the Central Government on the question of lowering the voting age of the electorate and candidates to contest the elections of the Parliament as well as the Legislative Assemblies;

(b) if so, the details regarding the arguments placed by such States and the decision of Central Government thereon;

(c) whether any State/Union Territories have lowered the voting age for

election of members to some specified bodies; and

(d) if so, what are the names of such States and Union Territories and the bodies for the membership of which voting age has been lowered?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BRUSHAN):** (a) The Government of Kerala had forwarded a copy of a non-official resolution which was unanimously passed by the Legislative Assembly of Kerala at its meeting held on 28th March, 1971, requesting the Union Government to make necessary amendment to the Constitution, so as to confer franchise upon all Indian citizens who have completed 18 years of age. No other

State Government has made a proposal for reduction of the voting age from 21 years to 18 years. As regards reduction of the minimum age for candidature at elections to Parliament and State Legislatures, no State Government has made any proposal in that regard.

(b) The Resolution of the Kerala State Assembly does not mention any reasons for the request made therein. The question whether the minimum voting age at elections to Parliament and State Legislatures should be reduced from 21 years to 18 years is under Government's consideration, as part of the proposals for comprehensive electoral reforms.

(c) and (d). According to available information, the Government of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Kerala have reduced the minimum voting age for elections to panchayats and municipalities/municipal corporations from 21 years to 18 years. The Governments of Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have reduced the minimum voting age for elections to panchayats from 21 years to 18 years. The Governments of Rajasthan and West Bengal have reduced the voting age for elections to municipal corporations/municipalities from 21 years to 18 years.

### ऐसा ही विवरणी की कारी की व्याप

5859. श्री रित्यां शुभार भवतेत्तु : नया  
मर्म भवती यह बातें की गया करेने हि :

(क) देश भर में विज्ञानी की जनी के बाद कारबा

(क) लोकोंहारा सम्बन्ध की वार यही कठिनात्वादें गी दूर करने के लिए तथा विवाही की कमी के कारण कारबाही में उत्पादन में कमी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए व्यापार दूर करा कर्तव्यादी की वार यही

के प्रयुक्त कारण है—नई विद्युत उत्पादन यथाता की वस्तु करने में विवाद, बड़ेलाल नाय-विद्युत यथाता का प्रस्तोतावनक प्रचारात्मन और व्याप्त वित्तियांविद्या यथाता की कठी। बड़कि यह सत्य है कि विद्युत की कठी, विद्योपदाता उन लोगों ने बहुत विद्युत यथात उत्पादन विद्या, उन योगदाती कारणों में से एक है विद्युत योगदाती तथावद एवं दूसरे प्रसर यथाता है फिर भी यह कहना ठीक नहीं होता कि केवल विद्यायी की कठी के कारण ही उत्पादन में कठी आई है।

उत्तरायण, उत्तरवृत्त दोनों में विवरी की कली की अमरस्वादीयों की हर कली में लिए विवरी की उपस्वादी ने गुजरात लाने हेतु बहुत से उत्तर किए थे हैं । इन उत्तरों में कालिन है—सदाचार वरियेक्शनों को भी ग्राह से बालू करता, वर्तनान प्रतिक्रियित शब्दों से अधिकतम विद्युत उत्पादन करता, विविध विद्युत प्रणालियों का संयोगित प्रशालन करता और विद्युत वरियेक्शनों के प्रबन्ध में गुजरात लाने की सूचि से विद्युत शक्तिका उत्तोग की पूर्ण संरचना करता ।

## Small Scale drug manufacturing units in Tamil Nadu

5860. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTLIZERS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether the 300 small scale drug manufacturing units in Tamil Nadu have cut their production of essential drugs substantially on account of State Government's logogram order, which compels them to carry Tamil Nadu logogram and labels on bottles, all caps, tablets, and also individual ointments;

(b) if so, the reasons for the issue of such an order by the State Government; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to help these small units?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) (a) to  
(c). The information is being col-  
lected and will be laid on the Table  
of the House.

## पवन ऊर्जा का उत्पादन

5861. श्री एस० एस० सोमानो : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पवन ऊर्जा उत्पादित करने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाया है ताकि ऊर्जा के संसाधन बढ़ाए जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पौ० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां। देश में पवन चक्रियों का विकास करने के लिये कुछ अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य प्रगति पर है। उत्तरीउत्तर प्रदेश में पम्प से पानी निकालने के लिए प्रोटोटाइप पवन चक्रियों की स्थापना करने हेतु नीदरलैंड सरकार के सहयोग से एक समेकित ग्राम विकास परियोजना प्रगति पर है। केन्द्रीय विद्युत अग्रसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर भी पम्प के जरिए पानी निकालने हेतु पवन चक्रियों को रूपान्तरित करने की दिशा में कुछ कार्य कर रहा है।

जिन ग्रामीण और सुदूर क्षेत्रों में पवन प्रवाह अधिक अनुकूल हैं उनमें उपयोग के लिये 1 किलोवाट वर्टिकल एक्सिज विड जनरेटर तैयार करने और उसका विकास करने के लिये भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड की एक परियोजना है। एक प्रोटोटाइप पहले ही तैयार किया जा चुका है और उसकी जांच की जा चुकी है तथा दो और प्रोटोटाइपों को तैयार करने का कार्य प्रगति पर है।

राष्ट्रीय बैमानिक प्रयोगशाला, बंगलौर ने छोटे फार्मों की सिचाई के लिए पम्प के जरिए जल प्राप्त करने हेतु 10 एम० पाल वाली एक पवन चक्री का अभिकल्प बनाये, उसका विकास करने और उसका निर्माण करने के लिए एक परियोजना हाथ में ली है।

**S.I.U. Report on Staffing Pattern of Doordarshan**

5862. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Staff Inspection Unit has submitted its report on staffing pattern of Doordarshan for its implementation; and

(b) if so, what is the report and when it will be implemented?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) and (b). The Staff Inspection Unit has

submitted a report on staffing norms for Doordarshan Kendras (other than relay centres, post-SITE transmitting centres and Base Production Units) based on programme commitments, studio and technical facilities available and other related operational factors. According to these norms, there is shortage of staff in some categories and surplus in certain others. The recommendations made in the report, in so far as they relate to Group 'A' posts, have been implemented and those pertaining to other categories will be implemented shortly.

**Board of Directors of Madras Aluminium Company**

5863. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) present position of the board of directors of Madras Aluminium Company;

(b) who are its principal shareholders and number and value of shares held by each;

(c) total paid up capital of the Company;

(d) value of its turn over, year-wise, during the last three years;

(e) whether certain parties are in the field for gaining controlling interest in the Company; and

(f) if so, what are the facts thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) Statement is enclosed (Statement 1).

(b) Statement is enclosed (Statement 2).

(c) The total paid up share capital of the company as per the Annual Return filed with the Registrar of Companies as on 29-6-78 is Rs. 5,93,15,700.

(d) The value of turn-over during 1975, 1976 and 1977 was Rs. 16.53 crores, 26.00 crores and Rs. 28.05 crores respectively.

(e) The Department of Company Affairs has not received any information regarding any alleged gaining of controlling interest in the company by any parties.

(f) Does not arise.

#### Statement

As per the records of the Registrar of Companies, Tamil Nadu, following persons are the present Directors of the Company:—

\*1. Shri C. G. Devayya, Managing Director,

2. Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan.

3. Shri T. A. Varghese, ICS (Retd).

4. Shri N. N. Kapadia.

\*\*5. Shri Orio G. Andriani (Italian).

6. Shri V. Radhakrishnan (S/o. Shri R. Venkataswamy Naidus).

7. Shri Giuseppe Callaioli (Italian).

8. Dr. Adriano Ferratini (Italian).

\*9. Shri M. V. Kannath.

10. Shri H. C. Kothari.

\*11. Dr. G. S. Laddha.

12. Shri B. Vijayaraghavan, IAS (Nominee of Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.).

13. Shri K. Venkatesan, IAS (Nominee of Govt. of Tamil Nadu).

\*Shri C. G. Devayya is shown to be — a nominee of the L.I.C. in the balance sheet of the company as on 31-12-77, Shri M. V. Kannath is shown to be a nominee of IDBI and Dr. G. S. Laddha is shown to be a nominee of IFCI.

\*\*Shri Andriani is shown to be an alternate director for the other two Italian Directors in the balance sheet of the company as on 31-12-77.

#### Statement

Principal Shareholders and number and value of shares held by each (as per the Annual Return filed by the company upto 31-3-78)

Sl. No.	Names of the principal share holders	No. of shares held	Value of shares
1	2	3	4
<b>Equity Shareholders</b>			
1.	M/s. Admetel S.P.C. (Foreign Collaborators)	1,80,000	1,30,00,000
2.	Life Insurance Corporation of India	18,835	18,83,500
3.	Unit Trust of India	21,310	21,31,000
4.	Unisysplus Finance Corporation of India	197,905	27,89,400
5.	General Insurance Corporation of India	24,835	24,83,500
6.	Nationalized Banks	3,385	3,39,300

1	2	3	4
7. Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd.		70,000	70,00,000
8. Vysya Bank		12,643	12,64,500
9. India Cements Ltd.		5,000	5,00,000
10. Jeypore Sugar Co. Ltd.		3,678	3,67,800
11. Tirumurthy Mills Ltd.		3,400	3,40,000
12. Shri P.R. Ramakrishnan		1,100	1,10,000
13. Ramakrishna Machinery Corporation Private Ltd.		980	98,000
14. Johnsons Estate Pvt. Ltd.		850	85,000
15. The Bank of Karad Ltd.		800	80,000

*Preference Shareholders*

16. Unit Trust of India		55,200	55,22,000
17. Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corp.		45,000	45,00,000
18. Life Insurance Corp. of India		40,902	40,90,200

#### Tenders for 40 MT Iron Powder

5864. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether global tenders were called for 40 MT iron powder by the SAIL in September, 1978;

(b) when were the tenders opened, and the various price quotations;

(c) whether the lowest quotation was not accepted; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same?

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

#### Annual Investment in Drug Industry by Drug Firms

5865. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) sector-wise (Public, Indian, Foreign and Small Scale) targets for annual investment in the Drug Industry for the period 1977-78 to 1982-83;

(b) actual investment made by each sector during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(c) what steps, if any, Government have taken to meet the investment target?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No sectorwise (Public, Indian, Foreign and Small Scale) targets for annual

investment in the drug industry have been fixed. However, the Working Group on Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry set up by the Planning Commission expected the investment for the manufacture of bulk drugs to be on the following pattern:—

Year	Rs./Crores		
	Public	Private	Total
1978-79	28	12	40
1979-80	30	25	55
1980-81	40	30	70
1981-82	40	20	60
1982-83	12	13	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>250</b>

(b) No study has been made of the actual investment made in the drug industry during 1977-78 and 1978-79.

(c) The investment by the public sector is proposed to be met out of Plan allocations. It is expected that the requisite investment would be forthcoming for the private sector in view of the comprehensive decisions contained in the New Drug Policy which deal, inter alia with definitive policies on future licensing and pricing.

#### Complaints against M/s. Pfizer

5866. CHAUDHARY BRAHM PARKASH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints have been received against M/s. Pfizer during the last three years;

(b) what action have been taken, if the complaints have been dis-

posed of summarily, the reason thereof; and

(c) how Government wishes to restrict the activity of M/s. Pfizer; if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BHUGUNA): (a) Complaints were received during the last 3 years against M/s. Pfizer in India mainly on the following:

- (i) Manufacture of Protinex without obtaining Industrial Licence under I(D&R) Act.
- (ii) Marketing of Protinex without obtaining Price approval under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970.
- (iii) Excess production of Oxytetracycline.
- (iv) Non-execution of export bond.
- (v) Excessive profits on unauthorised production of Oxytetracycline and its formulations.

(vi) Manufacture of a number of unauthorised formulations under the alleged authority of Registration Certificate held by this company.

(b) The present position of the action taken on each of the complaints mentioned in reply to (a) above is as follows:—

(i) & (ii). The position in regard to the manufacture of Protinex without obtaining an Industrial Licence under I(D&R) Act and also marketing the same without obtaining price approval under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970 has been explained in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3947, answered on 20-3-1979.

(iii) Regularisation of production of Oxytetracycline beyond the

Licensed capacity of M/s. Pfizer will be considered in the light of the New Drug Policy.

(iv) The position in regard to non-execution of export bond has been explained in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2947 answered on 20-3-1979.

(v) In 1970, when Drug Prices (Control) Order, 1970 came into force, M/s. Pfizer declared the price of Oxytetracycline Hcl. at Rs. 960/kg. as they were entitled to, since this item was not included in Schedule I to the said Order. The prices of formulations of Oxytetracycline were allowed based on the above price. Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices conducted a cost-cum-technical examination for Oxytetracycline and submitted their report to the Government in the year 1975. Based on the report of the BICP, Govt. reduced the price of Oxytetracycline, its salts and derivatives to Rs. 725/kg. for captive use and Rs. 749/kg. for sale to other non-associated formulators. The prices of formulations based on the reduced price of Oxytetracycline have already been refixed. The price of Oxytetracycline, its salts and derivatives has further been reduced to Rs. 650/kg. on 14-3-1978 both for sale and captive consumption. The prices of formulations have also been further reduced with effect from 20-12-1978, to correspond with the price of the bulk drug.

(vi) The point whether Pfizer are manufacturing a number of unauthorised formulations under the authority of Registration Certificates will be examined at the time of consolidation of licences.

(v) The activities of M/s. Pfizer, like of other foreign drug firms, will be regulated in consonance with the provisions of the New Drug Policy

and the different enactments in force such as I(D&R) Act, PEMA etc.

**abolition of Brand names of Medicines/Cosmetics**

8867. SHRI GANANATH PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to abolish the use of brand names on some of the medicines/cosmetics; and

(b) if so, the details of the brand names which will be abolished and the probable date by which the decision will be implemented?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) Government have decided to abolish the brand names in the first instance in respect of five drugs as mentioned in para 71.1 of the Statement laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 29-3-1978. New single ingredient drugs also will not be allowed to be marketed under brand names when first introduced into this country. There is no proposal to abolish the use of brand names for cosmetics.

(b) The names of the drugs in respect of which brand names are to be abolished are given in para 71.1 of the Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha on 29-3-1978.

Necessary directions under Section 23(1) of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958, to the Registrar of Trade Marks, Bombay, have been issued on 16-3-1979 by the Department of Civil Supplies and Co-operation for not registering any trade marks in respect of the 5 drugs mentioned in para 71.1 of the Statement and new single ingredient drugs when first introduced in India.

दिल्ली में 400 के लियोंदों में जल बोर्ड की जमाई

1882. की जुड़ोंग निः :

मी राम दार्शन-पैरवा :

तथा देवीसिंह, रसायन और नियन्त्रण की जल बोर्ड की इच्छा करने के लिये किया गया है।

(क) यह दिल्ली में सजाई किये जाने वाले कुल्हिं और लियोंदों के जल बोर्ड जमाई होने के नाम से नियन्त्रण के लिये जारी हैं;

(ख) यह इहां, ती जले रोपने के लिये सरकार ने यहां ठोक-काल उठाने हैं; और

(ग) यह लियोंदों को दृष्टिक्षेत्र से ही दीर्घ काले को लिये जलाया है ताकि इन्हें जैव की जाता कानून की जाए सके।

देवीसिंह, रसायन और नियन्त्रण की जल बोर्ड (योग्यता नियन्त्रण व्यापार) : (क) दिल्ली में तत्कालीन कंपनियों को लियोंदों को जल बोर्ड करने के संबंध में कुछ जिम्मेदारी आपात हुई है।

(ख) बाटलिंग कंपनी में जैम लिलेंडर स्वचालित तथा और स्वचालित जलीयों पर चरे जाते हैं। लियन सजाई तथा सहकारिता योग्यता का यापत्तिलियन सजाई तथा सहकारिता योग्यताओं में इह जलीयों की जांच करता है तथा जीहर लगाता है। परिवहन करने वालों को लियोंदों द्वारा से पूर्ण उनकी कानी कानी जांच भी की जाती है। यह कोई कम जरा लिलेंडर होता है तो उसे योग्यता कर दिया जाता है और फिर उसके द्वारा वाले जलों लियोंदों को ही बाटलिंग कंपनी से योग्यता दिया जाता है। दीलरों के सो हम तथा योग्यता भी जी जांच की जाती है। इसके परिवहन तथे कंपनियों कां कुल्हिं जैम लियोंदों की तथा दीलरों हारा लिलेंडर सजाई किये जाने पर लिलेंडर के जारी की जांच करने तहिं परिवहन तथा लियन सजाई तथा करने को कहा जाया है। ऐसे कंपनियों की कांयादार में जले दीलरों के लियड वही जांचेगी कांयादार हारा के लिये भी कहा जाया है।

(ग) लियोंदों दे तथा देवीसिंह जैम के लियन सजाई की योग्यता को जल बोर्ड के लिये नए लियोंदों में जैम योग्य जाया एक नई लियन सजाई योग्यता योग्यता जैम की जांचित दिया जायेगा।

#### D.V.C. Plan to Construct Seven Multipurpose Storage Dams

1870. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the recent rains and floods in the state of West Bengal and whether Union Government have

considered the original D.V.C. Plan outlined by Mr. W. L. Voorduin which envisaged the construction of seven multipurpose storage dams across the river and its tributaries to provide for a higher storage and to moderate the peak-flow of unprecedented floods; and

(b) if not, what is the provision envisaged by Government for a higher storage of the unpredictable rains in the catchment area of the D.V.C.?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The original DVC plan envisaged construction of seven multipurpose dam across the Damodar and its tributaries at Tilaiyya, Konar, Maithon, Panchet, Bokaro, Balpahari and Aiyer, a diversion dam at Bermo and a barrage at Durgapur with the accompanying network of canals. The development was to be carried out in two stages. The first stage covered construction of four dams at Tilaiyya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet and the Barrage at Durgapur, and irrigation system in West Bengal, was completed in 1958. The remaining three dams were not taken up as it was felt that they were not required at that stage. Subsequently, the Government of Bihar has constructed a dam at Tenughat on the Damodar river for water supply to industries. The recent floods in Bihar and West Bengal were primarily due to unprecedented heavy and wide-spread rains, concentrated in a limited period over extensive areas. The four dams at Tilaiyya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet have moderated this flood of 6.5 lakhs cusecs to 2.5 lakh cusecs.

(b) The State Governments of West Bengal and Bihar have entered into an agreement in July 1978 for the optimum utilisation of the waters in the Damodar-Brahmaputra basin. This agreement provides for acquisition of additional land and increasing the storage capacity of Maithon and Panchet dams.

**Areas in the Country where sizable quantity of Diamonds are produced**

**5871. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in the country where sizable quantities of Diamond are produced;

(b) whether there is any amount of proven reserves of Diamondiferous tuff in various places; if so, give details thereof;

(c) whether annual output of diamonds is rather low as compared to other countries; if so, facts thereof and reasons therefor;

(d) measures taken by Government for more production and marketing of diamonds; and

(e) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last five years; give details year-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):**

(a) There are two Diamond mines, namely, Majhgawan and Ramkheria, under the National Mineral Development Corporation, in Panna area in Madhya Pradesh where sizeable quantities of diamonds are presently produced on a regular basis.

(b) The latest estimate of left-over reserved of diamonds at the end of February, 1979 in the Majhgawan and Ramkheria mines is approximately 10,60,000 carats.

(c) As compared to other producers, India produces very small quantities of diamonds. The production in 1977-78 was 0.03 per cent of the world production. This is mainly attributable to limited resources and lack of suitable technology as compared to other countries.

(d) Recently a Russian team of three experts studied Panna Diamond belt with a view to bringing improvement in the working of the Majhgaw-

wan and Ramkheria mines. Their report is awaited. A Task Force has been constituted to outline measures for stepping up production of indigenous diamonds and a joint meeting of all the concerned agencies was held to discuss ways and means to expedite exploration work.

As regards marketing Government have recently abolished import duty on rough diamonds and set up Hindustan Diamond Company for procurement and sale of rough diamonds. In addition, an Institute for imparting training in improved methods and techniques of cutting and polishing diamonds has been set up near Surat.

(e) The amount of foreign exchange earned, year-wise is given below:—

Year	(Rs. in crores)
1974-75	86.15
1975-76	99.08
1976-77	211.84
1977-78	516.68
1978-79 (April-February)	639.55

#### Judges in Orissa High Court

**5872. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) on the present strength of judges in the Orissa High Court and number of judges actually working;

(b) number of posts of judges lying vacant in Orissa High court and since when; and

(c) number of cases pending and number of years for which they are pending?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) The sanctioned strength of the Orissa

High Court is 7 permanent Judges and 1 Additional Judge. All the Judges are in position at present.

(b) No post of judge is lying vacant in Orissa High Court.

(c) A statement containing the requisite information is enclosed.

**Statement**

*Cases pending in Orissa High Court as on 31-12-1978.*

Less than one year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	Over 10 yrs.	Total	
	years old											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3,866	2,176	916	229	226	167	120	110	83	11	2	7,908	

**Stakna Hydel Project in Ladakh**

the outlay for 1979-80 are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Expenditure upto 31-3-78	412
1978-79—Approved outlay	250
Anticipated expenditure	186
1979-80 (Outlay)	200

5673. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present progress of the Stakna Hydel Project in Ladakh;

(b) the amount spent on the project so far;

(c) the amount sanctioned for the current year; and

(d) when the project will be completed and when it will start power generation?

(d) As per the present proposals of the J&K State Government, the first generating unit of the project is likely to be commissioned during 1981-82 and the second during 1982-83.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The major items of work involved in this project are power channel, barrage, cross drainage, desilting basin, forebay and the power house. The work on the power channel is at an advanced stage of construction. The work on other items is in progress.

(b) and (c) The expenditure incurred on this scheme upto 31-3-1978, the expenditure during 1978-79 and

**Estimated Cost of Mathura Refinery**

5874. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) total estimated cost of Mathura Oil Refinery Complex;

(b) amount spent so far and the results achieved;

(c) when it is expected to go in stream, and

(d) what are the reasons which are holding up the progress of this project?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) The total revised cost estimates of the Mathura Refinery Project is Rs. 192.32 crores.

(b) An amount of Rs. 107.83 crores has been spent upto and of February 1979. The overall progress achieved is 59 per cent.

(c) As per present indications, the Refinery, is expected to be commissioned in the second half of 1980.

(d) The main reasons for delay in the commissioning of the project are as under:—

(1) Delay in receipt of working drawings from the USSR and consequent delay in taking procurement action in respect of indigenous equipment and materials.

(2) Delay in receipt of Russian equipment and materials.

(3) The need for considerable amount of reengineering required on the drawings received from the USSR side to take into account use of indigenous equipment and materials.

(4) Delay in supply of equipment by indigenous vendors.

(5) Unprecedented rains and floods that have taken place during the year 1978.

(6) Continuous labour trouble experienced by the various contractors at site for the last six months.

#### Proposal to Establish National Film Development Corporation

**5875. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a National Film Development Corporation aimed at implementing the national film policy;

(b) whether the said Corporation will be autonomous body vested with necessary powers; and

(c) whether the constitution and functions of the Corporation are finalised and when it will commence working?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) to (c). The National Film Development Corporation was incorporated in May, 1975. It has been in a dormant state since then but it is proposed to activate the Corporation soon. According to its Memorandum of Association the main objects of the Corporation are:—

(i) to plan, promote and organise an integrated and efficient development of film industry in accordance with the national economic policy and objectives laid down by Central Government from time to time;

(ii) to carry on in India and elsewhere the business of import of cinematographic films; raw films; projection, studio, laboratory and other cinematographic equipments;

(iii) to export films.

(iv) to carry on in India or elsewhere business of distribution of films whether made in India or imported from abroad;

(v) to exhibit films either directly or through other agencies;

(vi) to hire and lease cinema houses and places of exhibition of films;

(vii) to undertake construction and maintenance of film theatres; and

(viii) to take measures for the promotion of the film industry.

It is a public sector company and is autonomous as other public sector companies are.

महाराष्ट्र, पूर्वांश, यम्ब ब्रेव और उत्तर ब्रेव में  
सेवा पर आवारित उर्जरक संस्थाएँ

5876. वी राजनीतिकार्यकाल : क्या द्विसित्रम्,  
रत्नाल और उर्जरक संस्थाएँ वह बातों की छापा करते  
हैं :

(क) गुवाहाटी और महाराष्ट्र में ऐसे पर  
आवारित उर्जरक संस्थाएँ कितने हैं;

(ब) यह बोर्ड राज्यों के लिए बरतार ने कितने  
नए संस्थाएँ स्थापित किए हैं;

(ग) क्या राजस्वाल, यम्ब ब्रेव और उत्तर  
ब्रेव की उत्तरांशों में कम्हाई हाई और उच्च बम्हाई के  
मिलाये जाती हैं पर आवारित उर्जरक संस्थाएँ की  
स्वाक्षरा की जांग की हैं; और

(द) यदि हाई, तो उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की  
गई है।

द्विसित्रम्, रत्नाल और उर्जरक संस्थाएँ (वी  
हेमंती नंदन बहुजनाम) : (क) इस समय गुवाहाट  
में फलोल स्थित एक बूलिट पूर्णतः और स्टाक के स्पष्ट  
में गेस पर कार्य कर रहा है याकिक महाराष्ट्रा स्थित  
गत और नेपाल बोर्डों की स्टोरों का उपयोग करता  
है। महाराष्ट्र में दूसरे स्थित पांच और घटोनिका  
पर वह रहा है उत्तरांश भी गेस और स्टाक में परिवर्तन  
किया जा रहा है। इसके परिवर्तन दोस्तों में कार्य-  
व्यवनालीन घटोनिका प्लाट (ट्राई 1) भी गेस  
पर आवारित होगा।

(ब) महाराष्ट्र (भाग) और गुवाहाट  
(नागिया) में एक गेस पर आवारित एक उर्जरक  
प्रायोगिक स्थापित करने का अस्ताव है।

(ग) नहीं है।

(द) विभिन्न तकनीकी आविष्क बटों की लिनमें  
फोटो स्टाक की निकटता, इन्हमें स्थित युविजातों की  
उपलब्धित उपजोक्ता जीत की निकटता आविष्क तकनीकी  
होती है पर विभार करने के पश्चात् उर्जरक प्रायोगिका  
के स्वयं निकटत के स्वयं में लिनें किया जाता है।  
आवेहाई कीसी संस्थानामों से गेस की निवेदित कर  
से उपलब्धित के आवार एवं सकारात्मक गेस की इस  
निकटत के लाई युविजातों के स्वयं उर्जरकों का  
उत्पादन करना सकत पहुँच, बचाए रखके किंतु गेस का  
उपजोक्ता जीत तक उर्जरकों के उपलब्धित के लिए  
परिवहन किया जाए पर बरतार ने यह विवाद किया  
है कि गेस पर आवारित दोनों उर्जरक प्लाट महाराष्ट्र  
में यात्रा और गुवाहाट में नविका में स्थापित किए  
जाएं। यह विवेदीका तर की  
संस्थानामों के और याकिक इस स्थान हुने के संकेत  
हैं इन संकेतों के स्वयं में परिवर्तन उर्जरक संस्थान की  
प्रायोगिक करने समय राजस्वाल, यम्ब ब्रेव उत्तर  
ब्रेव और यम्ब राज्यों के युवाओं की ज्ञान में एकी  
आवेदा।

Casual Cameramen in Delhi T.V.  
Centre

5877. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will  
the Minister of INFORMATION  
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to  
state:

(a) the number of casual camera-  
men working at Delhi T.V. Centre and  
in Upgrah T.V. Centre at Delhi since  
1976 those who have completed about  
400 days;

(b) the particulars of the casual  
cameramen who were selected at  
Delhi Doordarshan Kendra in 1977 but  
have not been issued appointment  
letters so far and when they are  
likely to be appointed;

(c) whether any representation has  
been received from these camera-  
men; if so, facts and the decision  
taken thereon;

(d) the number of posts of camera-  
men lying vacant at Delhi T.V. Centre  
and how many were filled during the  
period April, 1977 to March, 1978; and

(e) reasons for filling the vacant  
posts of cameramen by transfers till  
a decision about the already selected  
cameramen is taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) There is no casual Cameraman working at present at Delhi T.V. Centre and in Upgrah Doordarshan Kendra Delhi since 1976 who has completed 400 days.

(b) All casual Cameramen so selected have been issued appointment letters.

(c) Yes, Sir. As stated above, appointment letters have already been issued to the casual Cameramen.

(d) None the number of vacancies filled during the period April 1977 to March 1978 was eight.

(e) Only one vacancy of Camera-man at Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi was filled by transfer but this was on compassionate grounds.

**Advertisement of "Thums Up" on AIR and Doordarshan**

5878. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) when did the first advertisement of Thums Up as a "Refreshing Cola" appear on AIR or Doordarshan; and

(b) when was this advertisement screened by the Committee to check whether it conforms to the Code for Commercial Advertising?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) The first advertisement of 'Thums Up' as a 'Refreshing Cola' was telecast by Doordarshan on 16th April, 1978 and Broadcast by A. I. R. on 2nd July, 1978.

(b) Doordarshan examined the advertisement in the first week of April, 1978 and AIR in the third week of June, 1978.

**Shifting of Office of IDPL**

5879. SHRI MAHI LAL:

SHRI KACHARULAL  
HEMRAJ JAIN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.P.D. Office of I.D.P.L. situated in South Extension, New Delhi is going to be shifted to Gurgaon in the month of May, 1979;

(b) whether it is a fact that more than 80 per cent employees who are residents of Delhi/New Delhi, will be adversely affected and financially put to loss because of shifting the office of the I.D.P.L.; and

(c) if so, whether with a view to ameliorate the difficulties of the employees it is proposed to find an alternative accommodation for this C.P.D. Office of the I.D.P.L. in Delhi/New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) The Head Office of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) and its Marketing Division are expected to be shifted to Dundahera, District Gurgaon in April, 1979. The office of the Chief of Personnel Department (CPD) is one of the divisions in the Head Office of IDPL.

(b) While the employees may have to travel longer distances, IDPL have to shift from their present location as it had been declared a non-commercial area and no suitable alternative accommodation was available elsewhere in New Delhi. Hence, there was no alternative but to relocate these offices near IDPL's factory in District Gurgaon.

(c) No, Sir.

**Inspection of Accounts of M/s Swadeshi Polytex Limited**

5880. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspection of the company's books of accounts of M/s. Swadeshi Polytex Limited, Ghaziabad, ordered under Section 208-A of the Companies Act, 1936 has been completed and if so, findings thereof; and

(b) action proposed to be taken against the management and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The inspection of books of account under section 208A of the Com-

panies Act, 1956 M/s. Swadeshi Polytex Limited has been completed. The inspection has revealed the following major irregularities:—

(a) Grant of interest free advance to certain trusts;

(b) Non-existence of two imported bailing presses;

(c) Appointment of product promoters and payment of commission to them without justification;

(d) Provision of residential accommodation and perquisites to the Managing Director and the Deputy Chief Executive of the company at a high cost and in excess of the prescribed limits;

(e) Purchase of silver vessels by the company for the use of the Managing Director and his family members;

(f) Sale of bye-products to certain parties at rates lower than the rates charged to others;

(g) Advances made to the handling agents without any provision to that effect in the agreement. The handling agents have been appointed by the company for handling raw-material purchased in consideration of a commission;

(h) Payment of reward and the travelling expenses to the employees for collection of proxies in favour of the Managing Director;

(i) Sale of undrawn waste at lesser rates and subsequently purchasing similar material at higher rates.

As a result of material brought out in the Inspection report, the Company Law Board have issued show-cause notice under section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 to the company. Time had been granted to the company up to 31st March 1979 for furnishing the reply. After considering the reply, the matter will be decided by the Company Law Board.

Besides the above major irregularities, the Inspection Report has also brought out violations of certain provisions of the Companies Act, which are being separately pursued with the company.

#### Huge Deposits of Nickel in Similipal Area of Mayurbhanj District

5881. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge deposits of nickel have been discovered in Similipal areas of Mayurbhanj district in Orissa; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to exploit it further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) Reserve of about 9.7 million tonnes of nickel bearing rock with 0.97 per cent nickel has been estimated in a few localities in Similipal area of Mayurbhanj district, Orissa.

(b) It is premature to say anything about exploitation at this stage, as delicate exploration has to be done.

#### Demand for T. V. Net Work in North Eastern Region

5882. SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether repeated demands from the people of the North Eastern region are being received by the Government to extend the Television Net work to the region;

(b) if so, what are the constraints against locating powerful T.V. station in the Sixth Plan period in the Central part of the region to cater for the needs of rural and agricultural broadcasting specially aiming at eliminating shifting cultivation in the hilly regions; and

(c) whether sensitiveness of the region in so far as sectional hostilities over Bombay and infiltration of foreigners is not considered a justified reason to provide audiovisual broadcasting a national urge and imperative?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) to (c). Government have received requests for the setting up of one or more T. V. Stations in the North Eastern region. However, it has not been found possible to provide T.V. facilities in the North Eastern Region during the Sixth Five Year Plan period owing to constraints on resources and the low priority given for expansion of T.V. in India.

राष्ट्रीयकरण के पांच वर्ष के भीतर भारत कोरिन्स चैनल लिमिटेड को हुई हालि

5883. जी राजनान्द तिवारी : क्या कर्त्ता नक्षी वह बताएं की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(a) क्या भारत कोरिन्स कोल लिमिटेड को राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात प्रथम पांच वर्षों में 150 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की हालि हुई है; और

(b) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कर्त्ता नक्षी वह भारत कोरिन्स कोल लिमिटेड : (जी कर्त्ता नक्षी) : (क) जी नहीं। भारत कोरिन्स कोल लिमिटेड को राष्ट्रीयकरण के बावजूद पहले पांच वर्षों की दौरान हुई संभित हालि बनाना 76 करोड़ रुपए थी।

(ब) भारत कोरिन्स कोल लिमिटेड को पर्याप्त वित्तीय संरचना नहीं दी गई थी—उत्तराखण्ड कानून के बाबत बहने के कारण हुई है—राष्ट्रीयकरण कोरिन्स कोल लिमिटेड के बाबत एवं कानूनकारी को अधिक व्यवहूती देना, बैठा बातें जी बाकामिक कानूनों को भारी लंबाई में नियमित करना, अनुचानी बत्ते, जी दरों में बढ़ि, उत्तराखण्ड की बाबत में बढ़ि दरों के विवरण में नियमित किसके कारण दौरान की विवेद नक्षी में कही हुई तथा यूनिक बन के लावे एवं उत्तराखण्ड कानून के यूनिक बन में उत्तराखण्ड में कही।

कर्त्ता नक्षी वह भारत कोरिन्स कोल लिमिटेड

5884. जी युवेन जी "दृष्टि" : क्या रेडियोनेट, राजनान्द और उत्तराखण्ड की पांच वर्षों की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(a) देश में कोटियां वालों की आवश्यकता कितनी है;

(ब) देश में इसका वित्तीय उत्तराखण्ड युवाओं द्वारा इसकी वापार वापार कारबाही की वापार वित्तीय है; और

(c) कोटियां वालों की वापार इसकी वापार वापार कारबाही युवाओं के लिए देश उत्तराखण्ड करें हैं?

रेडियोनेट, राजनान्द और उत्तराखण्ड की (बी हेल्पर्स नक्षी वह भारत) : (क) रेडियोनेट युवा कारबाही वापार के लिए नक्षी वापार युवाओं के बाबत, वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए उत्तराखण्ड देश वापार कारबाही कोटियां वालों के लिए तकनीकी वापारी की वापार में देश में पेस्टीताइट्स की आवश्यकता 80,490 जी.टी.एन. पार्श्वी वाई है।

(ब) उसी वापार के दौरान संभित लेन में तकनीकी वापारी के पेस्टीताइट्स का उत्तराखण्ड 4,000 जी.टी.एन. होने की वापारा है। इस वापार तकनीकी वापारी के पेस्टीताइट्स के विवरण में संभित लेन में 25 एकड़ लाये हुए हैं।

(ग) देश में तकनीकी वापारी के विवरण के लिए विवरण इतनी वापारों की वापारा हेतु सरकार ने कुछ प्रस्तावों को बनाये दिया है जो कारबाही वापार के विवरण स्तरों में हैं। इसी बीच ऐसे पेस्टीताइट्स, जो कि उत्तराखण्ड नहीं हैं या सीमित वापार में उपलब्ध हैं, के वापार की भी स्वीकृति दी गई है।

**Radio and T.V. Services in Jammu and Kashmir**

5885. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been demanded from various quarters that a T.V. relaying station should be set up at Jammu because of its political importance and of its being Jammu and Kashmir Headquarters and its also being a border region and the poor visibility of Srinagar and Amritsar stations; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are contemplating to meet the public demand and to improve the T.V. and Radio services?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a 18 KW T.V. relay transmitter at Jammu during the

Sixth Plan, which will have a service range of 75 kms. covering an area of 8,000 sq. kms. So far as radio is concerned there is already a 50 KW Medium Wave transmitter at Jammu. There is no proposal at present to upgrade its power. The 20 K.W. M.W. transmitted at Srinagar is, however, in the process of being upgraded to 200 KW.

**Important achievements in exploration, production, supply etc. of Oil and Gas Products**

5886. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISTH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the important achievements in the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 together with comparable percentages in the exploration, production, refining, supply and distribution; and pricing of oil and gas products; and

(b) the plans targets for the remaining period of the sixth plan on the same pattern as in (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BHAGWAN): (a) A Statement showing the important achievements in these fields in the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 is attached.

(b) The required information is, being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Statement**

**Important achievements in the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 exploration and production**

The production of crude oil which was 8.9 million tonnes in 1976-77 increased to 10.76 million tonnes in 1977-78 and is likely to increase to about 11.76 million tonnes in 1978-79. The production of Bombay High has reached a level of over 1 lakh barrels per day.

A new gas discovery was made north of the existing North Bassan

structure. The full potential of the field will be known after some more wells are drilled. However, the discovery is expected to be one of significance. The gas reserves in the South Bassan field are also now anticipated to be much larger than earlier estimated.

The work of laying sub-marine pipelines from Bombay High to Uran and transfer lines from Uran to Trombay was completed in record time of six months and oil and gas started flowing through the pipelines from July, 1978.

Work relating to the setting up of gas fractionation plant at Uran has been started.

An intensive programme of oil exploration both onshore and offshore has been taken up with a view to complete inventory of our hydro carbon reserves.

Additional reserves of oil and gas have been discovered in some structures in Gujarat.

A marine geophysical survey of the offshore area in Mahanadi Delta has been completed and exploratory drilling is likely to be undertaken in 1979-80.

**Oil Refining:**

The expansion of Gujarat Refinery by 3 million tonnes and the crude distillation unit of the 1 million tonne refinery at Bongaigaon have been completed and commissioned. The constructions of a refinery at Mathura with a capacity of 6 million tonnes is making good progress.

The SBM Terminal in Salaya and Salaya-Viramgam-Koyali Section of the crude oil pipeline have been completed and commissioned. The Viramgam-Mathura Section of the pipeline is under constructions.

A number of new projects (including pipelines) have been approved and are under implementation.

**Supply and Distribution:**

A serious disruption in our crude oil supplies occurred as a result of disturbances in Iran since October, 1978. The market price for crude and petroleum products from alternative sources also sky rocketted. As a result of the efforts made by the Ministry, additional supplies were obtained from alternative sources. Supplies of petroleum products have been maintained in spite of unsettled conditions in Iran and certain other serious problems.

As a measure of re-organisation of the oil industry, the Caltex Oil Industry has been merged with the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited.

It has been decided to reserve 25 per cent of all categories of agencies of

all the companies for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 2 per cent of all such agencies for physically handicapped persons. Steps have also been taken to reduce the concentration of ownership in the distribution of Liquified petroleum Gas.

**Pricing:**

Government took decisions on the Report of Oil Prices Committee and applied them with effect from 16-12-1977. The selling prices of major petroleum products remained unchanged during 1977-78 and 1978-79 except for changes in rates of excise duties with effect from 1-3-78 and 1-3-1979.

Figures of refinery throughout production of POL product and sales/consumption of POL products are given in the statement below:

(Million to ruo.)

Items	1977-78	1978-79 (estimated)	Increase over pre- vious year
(a) Refinery Production (in terms of throughputs) . . .	24.90	26.39	+6.0
(b) Production POL Products . . . .	23.22	24.48	+5.4
(c) Sales/Consumption of POL products (excluding RBF) .	25.55	28.20	+10.4

**Normal time taken by DESU to provide Domestic Electric Connection**

5887. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the time normally taken by DESU to provide domestic electricity connection to new applicants;

(b) the number of cases in which applicants have not been provided with electricity connections within normal time by the Lawrence Road Office of DESU and the number of applications, out of them which are pending for more than 2-4 months and also the number of those who were

provided with electricity connection within 10 days;

(c) the reasons for disparity in releasing electricity connection to new applicants;

(d) whether it is a fact that Inspectors of this office take money from the consumers and the cases in which they do not get bribe are delayed on one pretext or the other; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY  
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):**  
(a) Normally DESU tries to give connections within 3 weeks of getting

Installation test report from the prospective consumer.

(b) In about 540 cases, connections were not provided in the normal time by the Lawrence Road office of D.E.S.U. during the last 6 months. About 270 of them are pending for more than 3 to 4 months and about 25 domestic electric connections were given within 10 days of the receipt of formal application.

(e) The time factor involved is mainly dependent upon the speed with which a prospective consumer completes the usual commercial facilities. Moreover, in cases, where mains already exist, connections are given speedily. Similarly, in cases where service lines already exist in a building, other connections are given quickly. It takes some time in giving connections in cases which involve road cuttings, landlord-tenant dispute and delay in completion of installation test reports.

(d) and (e). It has been reported by D.E.S.U. that no specific complaints in this respect have come to their notice. D.E.S.U. have set up their Vigilance Department to deal with such cases.

विषय विषय विषय द्वारा विनेता वर्तमान के विनाश की  
प्रोत्तरा

5032. श्री हरदीपिंद नानौ : देवा द्वारा और यसारं नंदी यह बताने की वज़ावांडी है :

(क) अस लिख वित लिख दी जावे लिखेन-  
परो का लिखीन कर उसमें वरपरी लिखें प्रस्तुत करने  
की ओर देखाता है;

(क) यह इन जीव जाति को जिन्होंने विभिन्न जातियों का विभाजित किया है और वास्तविक वर्ण जिन्होंने विभिन्न जातियों का विभाजित करते वह वस्तविक है; और

(३) जीव द्वारा कोई विवरण नहीं है, तो उसके

पुरुष और महिला दोनों (जीव जल जल  
जलवायनी) : (क) जीव जल जलवायनी की अपनी  
जिलेवायन विधानों की ओर दीक्षा दी जाए  
इसको देखा जैसे कब जलवायन के जिलेवायन के  
जिल विधायक विधायन की दीक्षा है ।

(८) प्रसन शही उठता :

(ग) किस्म वित्त नियम के कानूनकरण पर सरकारी उत्तराधीन सम्बन्धी लियरिट ने अपनी 75वीं रिपोर्ट (पांचवीं लोक सभा) की वित्तान्वयन संस्कार 47 में यह टिप्पणी की थी कि नियम की के लिए व्यापक विनेन्वार्डों के लियरिट कारगे की जोड़ी बोक्सन आरएस करता आवश्यक नहीं है। यह वित्तान्वयन संस्कार हारां दीक्षित की थी वही है।

**Theft of Medicines from the Bedarpur Thermal Power Station Dispensary**

5889. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether regular theft of medicines from Badarpur Thermal Power Station (dispensary) N.T.P.C. had been reported by some employees of B.T.P.S.;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into that matter:

(c) if so, the findings of the enquiry; and

(d) whether he is aware that an employee who had reported about the theft, was harassed by the officers and lost his job?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY  
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) One work-charge employee of Badarpur Thermal Power Station had made certain allegations regarding theft of medicines in B.T.P.S. Dispensary in 1976.

(b) and (c). An enquiry was made and it was held that the allegations about misappropriation of medicines could not be substantiated.

(d) It is reported by National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd. the employee concerned was not harassed at all nor did he lose his job. However, he had resigned the job in February, 1977 on his own volition.

## शीर और लैनिक विद्युतियों की जगत

5890. वी दीनेशराम शर्मा : यह उष प्रश्न  
—वीर जगत रक्षा नंदी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) यह फोस्ट लीडों के लैनिक विद्युतियों  
को जगती परिस्थितों के द्वारा यहाँ के लिए कोई भासा दिया  
जाता है; और

(ब) यह ऐसा भासा जगतीयों को भी दिया जाता  
है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके बाय कारण है ?

उष प्रश्न वीर जगत रक्षा नंदी (वी दीनेशराम  
शर्मा) : (क) और (ब). फोस्ट रियालटी लीडों में  
सेवा कर रहे थे सेना/बायू सेना के विवाहित अफसरों  
को लिए हृत लीडों में बताने परिस्थितों को रखने की  
अनुमति नहीं होती है 20 रुपए प्रति भास का पारंपर्य  
भासा दिया जाता है। किन्तु अक्टूबर ईक से नीचे के  
कार्यक्रमों को इस तरह का कोई भासा नहीं मिलता है।  
फोस्ट लीडों में सेवा करते हुए 15 रुपए से लेकर  
35 रुपए प्रति भास तक विवेद प्रतिपूरक भासा पाने  
के हकदार होते हैं। यह भास अफसरों को नहीं मिलता  
है।

2 नीरेना के विवाहित अफसरों को देस बन्दर-  
गाहों से द्वारा जहाजों पर कार्य करने के द्वारा 20 रुपए  
प्रतिभास का पारंपर्य भासा दिया जाता है। इसी तरह  
की विविहितियों में जहाजों पर कार्य करने समय  
मालिक 20 रुपए से लेकर 35 रुपए प्रति भास तक  
समुद्री दृश्यी (सी ड्रूटी) भासा पाने के हकदार होते  
हैं। समुद्री दृश्यी भासा नीरेना के अफसरों नहीं  
दिया जाता है।

## मंसोदीर में इस्तात संबंध

5891. वी दीनेशराम हेमराम नंदी : यह  
उष प्रश्न और जगत नंदी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) मंसोदीर में एक इस्तात संबंध स्थापित करने  
का निर्देश जागताम, राज्य बरकार, बोल्डा जालो,  
इस्तात विभाग, स्टील नकारियों आदि द्विता द्वि-

शीर "वेक्टर" की समाज के लिए प्रया है, और यही ही,  
दो मंसोदीर में एक इस्तात की स्थापना के बाहर से स्थापित  
सीधों को बता दियें जान हैं, और

(ब) इस्तात विद्यार्थों ने यह इस्तात संबंध की  
स्थापना के बारे में क्या विवाहित दोष हैं ?

इस्तात और जाप जागताम में राज्य नंदी (वी  
दीनेशराम शर्मा) : (क) इस्तात उद्योग की जगत में  
मृदि करने के समय विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुछ  
समय से तरकार करतराहीं पर तीन नियमोंसमुच्च  
कारबाहे जागती भी सम्भालता पर विवाह कर रही है।  
सम्भाल स्थलों में मंसोदीर भी आमिल है। तरकार,  
इस बारे में जापी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

(ब) इस समय ब्रह्म नहीं उठता।

Assessment for Price Rise or other-  
wise of Drugs

5892. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will  
the Minister of PETROLEUM CHE-  
MICALS AND FERTILIZERS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have  
assessed the price-rise or otherwise of  
various drugs after the statement in  
Lok Sabha on Drugs Policy on 29th  
March, 1978;

(b) if so, the findings therefrom;  
and

(c) the action Government propose  
to take if they found necessary?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a)  
and (b). The wholesale price in-  
dex for drugs and medicines main-  
tained by the Economic Advisor in

the Ministry of Industry is the means through which the movement of drug

prices is assessed. In this respect the following trend has been observed:—

Year	Wholesale price Index	Percentage increase
1975-76 . . . . .	118.7	
1976-77 . . . . .	133.9	15% over 1975-76.
1977-78 . . . . .	136.3	1.8% over 1976-77.
April to December, 1978 . . . . .	136.16	Reduction of 0.14% over 1977-78 level.

(c) The following steps have already been taken to bring down drug prices in the country:—

(i) Government effected in December, 1978 reduction in the prices of 352 packs of formulations based on bulk drugs, namely, Doxy-cycline, Oxytetracycline (its salts and derivatives), Sulphaquanidine, Gentamycin Sulphate, Cholramphenicol Powder, Phenobarbitone and Analgin. The prices of formulations based on Gentamycin were further reduced by the Government on February, 16, 1979.

(ii) In the 1979-80 Budget additional Duty of Excise of 5 percent of the basic rate of duty which was levied with effect from 1st March, 1978 has been withdrawn. Government have already issued instructions through Drug Manufacturing Associations to the manufacturers to reduce their prices to correspond with new rates of duty of excise with effect from 1st of March, 1979.

(iii) With effect from 1st of March 1979 Government have also exempted 22 specified bulk drug used for the production of essential and life saving formulations from whole of the duty of customs. This would result in reduction in the prices of connected formulations.

(iv) Government have also reduced the prices of some bulk drugs connected with the 17 intermediates on which duty of customs was reduced from 75 per cent to 25 per cent with effect from 1st of March, 1979. Corresponding reduction in the prices of formulations are being worked out.

#### Vocational Training to Armymen before Retirement

5893. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA ALLURI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give vocational training to armymen six months before the retirement to enable them to find jobs or start their own factory; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE, (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement  
TRAINING

Training Facilities for Other Banks  
Defence Services Personnel are provided free of cost pre-release and

pre-cum-post release training in the last year of their service. Training facilities are in the following categories:—

(a) *Agriculture and farm-based training.*

Training in Agriculture would benefit the bulk of the servicemen who come from rural areas and return to the rural areas after retirement. This training helps them to resettle either on their own farms or in employment associated with agriculture. The training in farm-based vocations is imparted through various Government institutions.

(b) *Technical Trade Training*

Technical vocational training is imparted mainly through various ITIs where 1000 seats have been reserved for pre-cum-post release training of servicemen.

(c) *Training mainly for self-employment such as Maintenance and Servicing of Motor Vehicles, Tyre Retreading, Television Technology, LIC Agency, etc.*

Training in Maintenance and Servicing of Motor Vehicles and Tyre Retreading are imparted by some big business firms. Training to become small scale entrepreneurs is provided by the Integrated Training Centre, NILOKHERI through a Capsule Course. LIC provides 10 weeks' training for servicemen with the aim of preparing them to become LIC agents, after their release/retirement.

(d) *Training in Industrial Security, Teachers Training, Assistant Physical Training Instructors' Course, Fire Fighting and Catering.*

Two courses are run annually for orientation in Industrial Security. Basic Teachers Training is also provided. Training in Fire Fighting is arranged through the Director Gen-

eral Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs.

*Training Facilities for Officers*

(i) *MBA Correspondence Course*

Correspondence Course in MBA is provided, as a special training programme, by the Punjabi University, Patiala.

(ii) *Small Industries Services Institute (SISI) and Delhi Productivity Council (DPC)*

SISI and DPC also provide Short Orientation training to service officers and educated Other Ranks in various disciplines of Management and in Industrial Entrepreneurship. Such training is available to a limited extent in some other centres in the country.

(iii) *Indian Institute of Foreign Trade.*

The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, established by the Ministry of Commerce, provides condensed training on Export Management.

(iv) *Delhi University*

Delhi University conducts short courses on Personnel Management and Industrial Relations.

जांसी छावनी में सफाई कर्मचारियों को सेवा से हटाया जाना

5894. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या उप्रेति मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या जांसी छावनी थोक में लम्बी सेवा वाले हरिजन सफाई कर्मचारियों को सेवा से हटा दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम एवं संख्या क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन निर्धन वेरोजगार तथा बेसहारा लोगों की सहायता के लिए उन को फिर से रोजगार देने का है?

उप्रेति मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जांसी छावनी बोर्ड इस छावनी के सैन्य दलों को स्टेशन कमांडर के साथ एक-एक वर्ष के लिए हुए सफाई समझौते के अनुसार सफाई सुविधाएं

समस्त वर्णन है : जाही जाही जाही में 28  
लाल लाल लालालों की जाही वह नीरिंद्रित दिला  
है और उसका जा-सेवा, जेम्हूर कामाल ते-  
तराही उत्तराही के वास्तवित उन की रोकवार देने पर  
जाहारी की है । वह यह वस्तवा लक्षकर के  
पास वह जाहा भास लक्षकर के वह नीरिंद्रित वर्द्दी  
में लिए उपचार भास लक्षकर कारी दिला दिला दिला  
दिला दिला दिला दिला दिला दिला दिला दिला ।

(३) प्रामाणी चलना ।

### Alternation in Prices of Drugs under D.P.C.O.

5895. SRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) on what basis the prices of Indo-methacin, Erythromycin, Ethambutol etc. declared by various companies have been or proposed to be altered; and

(b) in how many cases the declared prices were increased by manufacturers without the approval of Government after the announcement of D.E.C.O.;

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM,  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS  
(SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a)  
1. *Indometacin*:—The only producer  
of this bulk drug was informed that  
they were free to sell the drug at a  
price of Rs. 1400/- per kg. declared  
by them under para 5 of the Drug  
(Prices Control) Order, 1970. The  
manufacturer, however, desired that  
CPC should distribute the drug which  
is a causine. At the instance  
of the manufacturer, and with his  
concurrence, therefore, it has been  
decided that CPC could undertake the  
distribution at the provisional price of  
Rs. 672/- per kg. (at which CPC  
have been authorised to sell imported  
*Indometacin*) subject to the condition  
that Mermaid Chemicals would  
be paid the difference between such  
prices as may be determined on the  
basis of cost study by MISP and the

672:- per kg. for the quantity supplied against release orders issued by the CPC.

2. **Erythromycin Stearate:** This is at present an essential bulk drug within the meaning of para 4 of the Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1970. Declared prices are not relevant in regard to essential bulk drugs covered by Para 4 of DPCO, 1970.

3. Ethambutol Hcl: As regards Ethambutol HCL the manufacturer of this drug M/s. Themis Chemicals Ltd. declared a price of Rs. 215/- per kg. on 25th June, 1977 as per para 5 of DPCO, 1970. There has been no alteration of this price under DPCO, 1970.

(b) The following two cases have come to the notice of the Government.

(i) ALKALI AND CHEMICALS  
CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

M/s. Alitali and Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd. declared a price of Rs. 11878 per tonne for Phenothiazine Fine (a bulk drug used for veterinary purposes) on 11th June, 1971 under the provisions of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. On 11th October, 1971 they sought Government approval for increasing the price of the bulk drug to Rs. 14359 per tonne; and seem to have thereafter effectuated the increase before receiving such approval. Similarly, they sought Government's approval on 7th November, 1974, for a further increase in the price of the bulk drug to Rs. 23848 per tonne and effectuated the increase before receiving the needed approval. No action, however, seems possible against the company in this regard, since Government have approved increases in prices of veterinary formulations based on this bulk drug, firstly on 28th November, 1973 and then on 7th February, 1975 and these increases were based on the escalated prices of the bulk drugs.

(ii) **BORAX MORARJI LIMITED:**

This company increased the prices of IP/DP grades of Borax and Boric Acid without the approval of the Government between the years 1974 and 1977 in violation of Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970. The company was allowed an increase in the prices of the said two grades of Borax Boric Acid by the Government with effect from 5th December, 1977. The company has replied to the show cause notice issued to them in regard to the violation of DPCO, 1970 between 1974 and 1977. The reply is under examination in consultation with the Department of Legal Affairs.

## Distinction in New Drug Policy between Foreign/Indian Companies

5896. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the distinction in new Drug policy between foreign companies, companies with foreign equity upto 40 per cent and companies having no foreign equity (totally Indian);

(b) whether it is a fact that incentives/concessions have been provided for totally Indian companies in the new Drug policy vis a vis companies having foreign equity upto 40 per cent; and

(c) why this has been done when Hathi Committee has clearly recommended distinction between companies having foreign equity of more than 26 per cent and those having no foreign equity and those with having foreign equity upto 26 per cent; how the position is proposed to be rectified?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Under the New Drug Policy, a company having more than 40 per cent direct foreign equity is considered to

be a foreign company. There is no distinction in the New Drug Policy between a company with foreign equity upto 40 per cent and a company having no foreign equity whatsoever.

(b) No. Str.

(c) The Hathi Committee was of the view that foreign undertakings operating in the country should be directed to bring down their equity to 40 per cent forthwith and further reduce it progressively to 26 per cent Under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, (FERA) which is applicable to all industries including the Drug Industry, only companies in which the foreign equity is more than 40 per cent are required to obtain the Reserve Bank of India's permission to carry on their activity in India. It was decided to adopt the same norm in defining a foreign company under the New Drug Policy as well.

### ਅੰਮਰਕਾ ਦੀ ਕੁਝ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਵੀ ਪੀਂਘੀ

5897. की राजनारायण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री पृष्ठ बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वया सरकार ने "कर्मवी" और "महालिंग" नामक दो फिल्में अंग्रेजों का सरकार को बेची हैं; और

(क) यदि हाँ, तो उसके परिणाम स्वरूप भारत सरकार को कितना लाभ था?

मार्गसंरक्षण विभाग द्वारा देव-  
ली जलाई

5892. श्री देवलाल देवलाल जर्ज़ : पदा जली  
मंडी यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विभाग कोवले की देव-  
लाली जली तथा इसकी संरक्षण में ही यही और  
आजारी और अनियन्त्रितताओं को ज्ञान में  
खाते हुए वैर सरकारी दिए अवसरा की उपलब्ध  
करते हुए तार्किनिक विभाग प्रणाली से  
ही कोवले की संरक्षण करने का है ;  
और

(ख) क्या कोवले की तार्किनिक विभाग प्रणाली  
में जानू लिये जाने से लालों लोगों के लिए रोजावार के  
धनुसार उपचार होने से लालों लोगों को उनकी  
धारावकाताओं के धनुसार उचित मूल्यों पर कोवला  
मिलता ?

जर्ज़ देवलाल में राज्य जंडी (जी अमेपर  
लिए) : (क) केवल तार्किनिक विभाग  
प्रणाली के नाम्यन से ही कोवले का विभाग  
करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विभागाधारों  
नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रथम मही उठता ।

#### National Highway No. 22

5893. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the  
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND  
MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased  
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Simla-  
Rampur section of National Highway  
No. 22 is very poorly maintained;

(b) is it also a fact that during  
rainy season the road gets blocked and  
it takes a fairly long time to clear the  
landslides; and

(c) will Government take steps to  
see that this portion of the National  
Highway, which is our life-line, is  
maintained in an excellent condition?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER  
AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE  
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) This  
portion of the road, which has been  
entrusted to Himachal Pradesh Public  
Works Department for main-  
tenance, is not in a proper state of  
repairs.

(b) The closure of the road during  
monsoon on account of land-slides  
cannot be entirely avoided. However,  
every possible step will be taken to  
improve the arrangements for  
clearing land-slides.

(c) Effective measures to make  
necessary improvements to the road  
have been under examination. Orders  
have been issued for handing over to  
Border Roads Organisation the portion  
of the road from Kiongal to  
Rampur and beyond to Jeori. The  
question of taking over the remaining  
portion of the road from Simla to  
Kiongal is under correspondence with  
the State Government.

गुजरात में विभागी विभाग संरक्षणी योजनाएँ

5900. श्री अर्जेंसिंह जाही चौटे : पदा जली  
मंडी यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात सरकार ने छोटी संचरणीय  
योजना में विभागी विभाग के लिए कूप कितने  
मेगावाट की कितनी योजनाएँ किंतु सरकार की मंजूरी  
के लिये भी हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक विभागी योजना का नाम और  
मेगावाट जगता कितनी है ; उन में से  
प्रत्येक पर कितनी जागत जाने का धनुयान है  
और वे किस किस तारीख को प्रस्तुत की गई  
हीं ;

(ग) उन में से किस किस विभागी योजना की  
मंजूरी ही गई है और उस पर कितनी कितनी राजि  
कर्त्ता होनी और कौन कौन सी योजना जली तक  
मंजूर नहीं की गई है और इसके बाबा कारण हैं ;

(घ) जेप विभागी योजनाओं की मंजूरी तक  
तक की जाएगी ; और

(इ) मार्च, 1979 के बाल में गुजरात की  
विभागी जगता कितने मेगावाट ही जाएगी और  
छोटी योजना के दोस्रा कितने मेगावाट जगता  
का उपायन करने की प्राप्तस्थिता होगी और  
इसके लिये कौन्तीय सरकार विभ-कित्र सरकार  
की सहायता होगी ?

मार्ग नंबर (ली-ली-० राजस्थान): (क), (ख), (द) और (घ), गुजरात राजकारण/राज विवादी चालक ने 1978-83 की विवादी चालका में

गुजरात में विद्युत बहुमोहरण के लिए नियमानुसार परियोजना व्रस्तार के द्वारा विद्युत प्रशिक्षण को देते हैं।

नम मा०	स्थीत का नाम	प्रतिक्रिया लमता (वेशावाट में)	समूहानुसार लमता लाल स्पैन में	प्राप्त हुए वार्तावाटा प्रिपोर्ट	संवाद विवाद
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	उक्ती ताप विद्युत व्रस्तार यूनिट-5	1 X 210	6683	7-7-1977	24-2-78 को मन्त्रोदायित
2	गानकबोरी ताप विद्युत चारण-2	3 X 210	20679	14-8-1977	27-6-78 को मन्त्रोदायित
3	गुजरात में विभाइक पर वार्तारित ताप विद्युत सेवा	2 X 55	5650	संकोचित लागत मन्त्रालय 13-3-79 को प्राप्त हुए।	वार्तारित तकनीकी वार्तारित वार्तावाट कालों के लिये स्टीम केन्द्रीय विद्युत वा विकारण में वार्तारित विविध चरणों में है।
4	लिक्का में पुरानी और छोटी यूनिटों के लिए ताप विद्युत प्रशिक्षण का परियोजना	1 X 120	4414	संकोचित लागत मन्त्रालय 13-3-79 को प्राप्त हुए।	
5	कालता में प्रतिस्थापन ताप विद्युत परियोजना	1 X 60	2200	संकोचित मन्त्रालय 6-8-77 को प्राप्त हुए।	वार्तारित सकारीकी वार्तारित वार्तावाट कालों के लिये स्टीम केन्द्रीय विद्युत वा विकारण में वार्तारित विविध चरणों में है।
6	गोविलनर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र व्रस्तार की लीसटी यूनिट	1 X 210	6930	8-7-77	
7	उत्तराखण्ड में पुरानी और छोटी यूनिटों की ताप विद्युत परियोजना से प्रतिस्थापन करना	1 X 120	3838	22-2-78	

उत्तराखण्ड दोनों को व्यावर में रखते हुए विकारे इन परियोजनाओं के लाल प्राप्त करने की चेष्टना है, जब से 0.3 से 2 पर भी नहीं स्टीमों का मन्त्रालय संतोषजनक रूप से हुत लिए का रहे तकनीकी वार्तारों द्वारा राज्य की विवादों में संवादगतों की वार्तारी प्राप्त करने पर निर्देश करेगा।

(क) अर्थ, 1978 के बात में गुजरात में कुल प्रतिक्रिया लमता 2235 वेशावाट (इसमें तापापुर परस्तार विद्युत केन्द्र से प्राप्त हुवे वार्ता विकार वार्ताम है) 1982-83 तक प्रतिक्रिया विद्युत उत्तराखण्ड लमता 3360 वेशावाट होने का घन्तानां लालका चाला है, जिस से 2135 वेशावाट के मन्त्रानुसार व्यवस्थापन भार की तरफ में अधिकारी 2027 वेशावाट की उत्पत्ता की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी।

मन्त्रालयीक विद्युत स्टीमों के विकारानुसार के लिए नीलों की व्यवस्था राज्य की वार्तारित विवादों में भी वार्ता है। वार्तावाट व्यवर की व्यवस्था करने के लिए यार्डों को लीसटी वार्तावाट सकारीकी विकारण में लीसटी वार्तावाट के लालार पर भी वार्ता है। विद्युत विकारों के लाल के प्रबलों दो वार्ते व्यवस्था करने के लिए वार्तावाट में लीसटी वार्तावाट के लालार पर भी वार्ता है। विद्युत विकारों के लाल के प्रबलों दो वार्ते व्यवस्था करने के लिए वार्तावाट में लीसटी वार्तावाट के लालार विद्युत विकारों के 1100 वेशावाट के लालार व्यवस्था

मी अधिकारियां से पूछतां की 187 रिपोर्ट  
करता का असरन जिम्मा पड़ता है।

### Shortage of Fentanyl Injection

5901. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fentanyl injections manufactured by M/s. Themis Chemicals Ltd. are not available in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are the detailed reasons for the same and by when can Government ensure availability of this narcotic at aigenc in Delhi and other areas surrounding it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fentanyl injection is injection of Fentanyl Citrate manufactured by M/s. Themis Chemicals, Bombay. It is a narcotic drug and a licence is required under the Dangerous Drugs Act for possession and sale of this drug. Drug Control Department of Delhi Administration have reported that Fentanyl Injection is being introduced for the first time in Delhi by Themis Chemicals through their distributors viz. Associated Agencies. The distributors have applied for a licence under the said Act to the Excise Department and the application is pending consideration for want of compliance with certain formalities regarding payment of fees, submission of site plan etc. The drug would therefore, become available in Delhi and other areas surrounding it after the distributors of Themis Chemicals comply with the necessary formalities and obtain a licence from the Excise Department.

213 L.B.—6.

लीहू अवकाश के लियाँ ही करी

5902. जी बदल लिहू अवकाश : क्या इसका  
और जान भी यह बताने की इच्छा करते हैं :

(क) देश में लीहू अवकाश का बोरिट वार्षिक उत्पादन किया गया है और उस में से कितने प्रतिशत का उपयोग देश की जगत अंदियाँ में किया जा रहा है तथा विदेशी को नियोजित किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) लीहू अवकाश के लियाँ में हुई करी को पुरा करने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं और प्रयास किया जाना तक सकता हुए है?

इसका और जान अंदियाँ में राजन भी (जी अधिकारी नुस्खा): (क) विदेशी लीहू करी लियाँ वर्ष 1975-76 से 1977-78 के दौरान देश में लीहू-अवकाश का बोरिट वार्षिक उत्पादन 425 लाख टन था। इसके लक्षण 36% लीहू-  
अवकाश का उपयोग देश की जगत अंदियाँ में किया जाता और जान अवकाश 53% लीहू-अवकाश पुरारे देशों को लियाँ जिया जाता।

(ख) इसका उपयोग में विदेशी करी के कारण इसकी बोर में विराज पाया जाता है और लियाँ के लिये लीहू-अवकाश की बोरी में करी ही है। जान अवकाश के इसका नियोजित करने और इसका जान अवकाश का उत्पादन करने वाले जनव देशों के साथ विदेशी करार करने के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है।

जनव उपयोग विकास पूरकाल की इसका जी अधिकारी

5903. जी जनव लिहू अवकाश :

जी बोरिटहू जारी जीकरी :

क्या इसका और जान भी यह बताने की इच्छा करते हैं :

(क) क्या इसका और जान लियाँ जै उत्पादन के लिये वर्ष 1978-79 में 82000 बोरिटी टन इसका लक्ष उपयोग नियम को संपादि करने का आवश्यक दिया जा और क्या इसके के केस 33000 बोरिटी टन इसका 1979 तक संपादि किया जाया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नियम को लेक 49,000 टन इसका जी बोरिटहू लक्ष तक कर जी अधिकारी; और

(ग) क्या इसका लक्ष उपयोग तथा जी अधिकारी के कारबाने "एक्स" तथा एक्स जारी जीकरी की प्रत्यावर्ती करी उपयोग कर रहे हैं और क्या नियोजित की 1600 टन जी, 2500 टन जीकरी, 1800 टन एक्स, 4000 टन जीकरी, 500 टन जीकरी जोड़े जाए 2000 टन एक्स जारी

नीटे सम्पर्क में जीवं और यह हो गा वहके पास कारब है और ये कब तक सम्पर्क की आवेदी है। अतः यहां पर्याप्त जानकारी नहीं है।

इसपाल और बाल भवानीयमें राज्य बंदी (बी कॉम्पनी बुक्स) : (क) इस तथ्य लोहे तथा इस्पात की किसी भी पर कोई कानूनी विवरण नहीं है तथा परीक्षा तथा इस्पात नियंत्रक हारा इस्पात सम्पार्क की सम्पार्क के लिए बनाये गये अंतिम कार्यक्रम के अनुसार नृजयरात लम्ब उचित नियम को वर्ष 1978-79 में 82,383 टन इस्पात दिया जाना था। इसमें से भवित्व 1978 से फरवरी, 1979 की जांच में उत्पादकों में लम्बाय 26,284 टन इस्पात लम्पार्क किया है तथा 1 मार्च, 1979 को नियम को पास लम्बाय 3964 टन इस्पात की कार्यालयी की ऐकाक तथा बेताम आदेश पड़े हुए थे।

(क) तथा (ग) बालकार लम्ब उचित नियमों को इस्पात की सम्पार्क बचाव प्रायोगिकता के अन्तर्गत पर कर्त्ता है। यिन्हें कुछ समय से इस्पात की कुछ वेबियों की कमी हो गई है तथा इस्पात प्रबल बेब के विविध बायों, बिल में नृजयरात भी वायिन है, में महसूस किया जा रहा है। अतः तथा इस्पात विवरक हारा बच उचित विकायों के लिए बनाए गए कार्यक्रम को प्रूता करने के लिए दस्तावेज़ हर त्रैवर व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं। यह बताता है कि जहां तक नृजयरात लम्ब उचित नियम का सम्बन्ध है, उक्त नियम में प्रकृत्यां 1978 से फरवरी, 1979 तक अधिक इस्पात में कारब बाल उत्पादने के काम में बाजा आई थी।

#### Provision of Radio Sets in Adivasi Areas

5904. SHRI AMARSINH V. RAT-HAWA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to provide free or on concessional rate Radio sets in Adivasis areas of the country to educate the people there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount earmarked for the purpose from the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) if not, whether Government will consider to introduce this scheme.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). The Community Listening Scheme is operated by the State Governments, except in the case of Jammu & Kashmir and it is for the State Governments to consider proposals for provision of free/subsidised radio sets under the said scheme in Adivasi areas in the respective States.

#### Production of Special Quality Steel for Gas Cylinders

5905. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bokaro Steel Plant is now fully geared to produce special quality of steel for lowpressure gas-cylinders hitherto being imported;

(b) if it is a fact that the shortage of this quality steel (as mentioned above) has been causing large scale burning of petroleum gas as waste in Haldia and Barauni Oil Refineries; and

(c) whether Bokaro which has already produced LPG Steel can now meet requirements of the Indian Oil Corporation in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been no burning of gas as waste either in the Haldia Refinery or in the Barauni Refinery. If at any time LPG is not produced, the gas is utilised as fuel in the refinery furnace, or, to the extent possible, it is incorporated in the Motor gasoline and naphtha.

(c) The production of Hot Rolled Sheets and TISCO grade in Bokaro Steel Plant and TISCO during 1978-79 has not been sufficient to meet the demand indicated by fabricators of oil

refineries including Indian Oil Corporation, thus necessitating imports to meet the shortfall. However, it is planned to step up indigenous production (mainly at Bokaro) to meet fully the demand for 1979-80.

#### Target of Steel production

5906. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state: ...

(a) whether the original targets of steel production by the turn of the century was 75 million tonnes;

(b) whether the present Government has revised this target to a reduced quantity of 20.4 million tonnes; and

(c) if so, what is the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). No definite long-term targets for steel industry have been laid down so far. The question of revising the target does not, therefore, arise.

In the White Paper laid on the Table of the House in May, 1976, it had been indicated that total global capacity for steel making was likely to increase by 300 million tonnes in the next 25 years and, therefore for our share of this additional world capacity a tentative target of about 75 million tonnes could be considered. For this purpose, SAIL was entrusted with the task of preparing of 25-year plan. The entire question was re-examined subsequently and it was decided that such a long-term plan cannot be prepared in isolation for the steel sector only and has to be overlaid into the overall plan for the economic and industrial development of the country.

According to the Draft Five Year Plan (1978-83), production is estimated to go up to 15.0 million ingot tonnes in 1982-83. However, the re-constituted Working Group on Iron and Steel set up by the Planning Commission has envisaged a production capacity of 20.6 million ingot tonnes from the integrated steel plants by 1988-89. This would be supplemented by the capacity of electric arc furnace industry which is presently about 3.1 million ingot tonnes.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Companies of Mahindra and Mehta Groups

5907. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of all the companies under the control/ownership of the Mahindra and Mehta Group members, the nature of business carried on, the assets of each of these companies during the last five financial years preceding and including the financial year 1977-78 or calendar year 1978;

(b) how much funds and of which financial institutions have been invested in each of these companies;

(c) what is the value of share capital held by the Mahindra and Mehta Group in each of these companies as also the total paid-up capital in each of these companies; and

(d) if the asset figures of companies in this group for the years 1976 and 1977 are still not available as was replied to in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2690 dated 14th March, 1978 what action has been taken against each defaulting company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) In the context of the present industrial licensing policy and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, only those companies are considered as companies of the Mohindra and Mohindra group which are registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act as undertakings to which section 20(a) of the Act applies, and which at the same time either (i) figured in the list of companies identified by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee as companies belonging to the large industrial house of Mohindra and Mohindra or (ii) are interconnected with such companies. Statement 1 which gives the required information regarding the nature of business carried on by each of such companies and the value of assets of each company during the years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4242/79.] The information on the assets as per balance sheets for the calendar year 1978 is still due to be filled with the Government in several cases and has not, therefore, been studied.

(b) Statement 2 which gives the details of investments by financial institutions in the equity shares of the companies in question as on 1-2-75 and the funds lent by the financial institutions to these companies as per information disclosed by the latter in their respective balance sheets for 1977 is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LS-4242/79].

(c) Statement 3 which shows the value of total paid-up capital of each of the companies and corresponding total value of equity share capital held by various individuals who appear to belong to the Mohindra and Mohindra family and the companies covered in the reply to part (a) of the question is laid on the Table of

the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4242/79]. The information pertains to the position on 1-2-75. Consolidated information on a uniform basis is not readily available for all the companies for any subsequent date.

(d) The figures of assets for the year 1976 have since been furnished by all the companies in all the cases. As regards 1977, the balance sheet for one company has yet to be received for compilation as indicated in Statement 1 referred to in reply to part (a). The delay in securing the balance sheets is not necessarily due to the reason that the said balance sheet has not been filed as required under the provisions of Companies Act. The Registrar of Companies concerned has been asked to obtain a spare copy and forward it for the purpose of compilation of information.

#### Companies of Sarabhai Groups

5908. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of all the companies under the control/ownership of the Sarabhai Group members, the nature of business carried on, the asset of each of these companies during the last five financial years preceding and including the financial year 1977-78 or calendar year 1978;

(b) how much funds and of which financial institutions have been invested in each of these companies;

(c) what is the value of share capital held by the Sarabhai group in each of these companies as also the total paid-up capital in each of these companies; and

(d) As the asset figures of companies in this group for the years 1976 and 1977 are still not available as was replied to in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2690 dated 14th March, 1978 what action has been taken against each defaulting company?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) In the context of the present industrial licensing policy and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, only those companies are considered as companies of the Sarabhai Group which are registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act as undertakings to which section 20(a) of the Act applies, and which at the same time either (i) figured in the list of companies identified by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee as companies belonging to the large industrial house of Sarabhai or (ii) are interconnected with such companies. Statement 1 which gives the required information regarding the nature of business carried on by each of such companies and the value of assets of each company during the years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4243/79]. The information on the assets as per balance sheets for the calendar year 1978 is still due to be filed with the Government in several cases and has not, therefore, been studied.

(b) Statement 2 which gives the details of investments by financial institutions in the equity shares of the companies in question as on 1-2-75 and the funds lent by the financial institutions to these companies as per information disclosed by the latter in their respective balance sheets for 1977, is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT-4243/79.

(c) Statement 3 which shows the value of total paid-up-capital of each of the companies and corresponding total value of equity share capital held

by various individuals who appear to belong to the Sarabhai family and the companies covered in the reply to part (a) of the question is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4243/79]. The information pertains to the position on 1-2-75. Consolidated information on a uniform basis is not readily available for all the companies for any subsequent date.

(d) The figures of assets for the year 1976 have since been furnished by all the companies in all the cases. As regards 1977, the balance sheet for one company has yet to be received for compilation as indicated in Statement 1 referred to in reply to part (a). The delay in securing the balance sheets is not necessarily due to the reason that the said balance sheet has not been filed as required under the provisions of Companies Act. The Registrar of Companies concerned has been asked to obtain a spare copy and forward it for the purpose of compilation of information.

#### Companies of Kasturbhai and Lalbhai Groups

5909. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of all the companies under the control/ownership of the Kasturbhai and Lalbhai Group members, the nature of business carried on, the assets of each of these companies during the last five financial years preceding and including the financial year 1977-78 or calendar year, 1978;

(b) how much funds and of which financial institutions have been invested in each of these companies;

(c) what is the value of share capital held by the Kasturbhai and Lalbhai group in each of these companies as also the total paid-up capital in each of these companies; and

(d) if the asset figures of companies in this group for the years

1976 and 1977 are still not available as was replied to in the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2690 dated 14th March, 1978 what action has been taken against each defaulting company?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) In the context of the present industrial licensing policy and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, only those companies are considered as companies of the Kasturbhai Lalbhai group which are registered under section 26 of the M.R.T.P. Act as undertakings to which section 20(a) of the Act applies, and which at the same time either (i) figured in the list of companies identified by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee as companies belonging to the large industrial house of Kasturbhai Lalbhai or (ii) interconnected with such companies. Statement 1 which gives the required information regarding the nature of business carried on by each of such companies and the value of assets of each company during the years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4244/79]. The information on the assets as per balance sheets for the calendar year 1978 is still due to be filed with the Government in several cases and has not, therefore, been studied.

(b) Statement 2 which gives the details of investments by financial institutions in the equity shares of the companies in question as on 1-2-75 and the funds lent by the financial institutions to these companies as per information disclosed by the latter in their respective balance sheets for 1977 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4244/79].

(c) Statement 3 which shows the value of total paid-up-capital of each of the companies and corresponding total value of equity share capital held by various individuals who appear to belong to the Kasturbhai Lalbhai

family and the companies covered in the reply to part (a) of the question is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4244/79]. The information pertains to the position on 1-2-75. Consolidated information on a uniform basis is not readily available for all the companies for any subsequent date.

(d) The figures of assets for the year 1976 have since been furnished by all the companies in all the cases. As regards 1977, the balance sheet for one company has yet to be received for compilation as indicated in Statement 1 referred to in reply to part (a). The delay in securing the balance sheets is not necessarily due to the reason that the said balance sheet has not been filed as required under the provisions of Companies Act. The Registrar of Companies concerned has been asked to obtain a spare copy and forward it for the purpose of compilation of information.

#### **Approval for Establishing Gujarat Petro-chemical Company in Public Sector**

5910. **SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any application for the approval of licence to establish the Gujarat petro-chemical company in the Public sector; and

(b) if so, by when the letter of intent is likely to be issued for the purpose?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) Government have received an application from the Government of Gujarat for an industrial licence for the setting up of a petro-chemical Complex by a Corporation partly owned by the State Government.

(b) The issue of a letter of intent will arise only after Government takes a decision on the recommendations contained in the Report of the Working Group on Petro-chemicals, received only on 28-2-1979.

छठी योजना वर्षात् के दीर्घ युवराज में विवाही की बातें

5911. श्री श्रीमू भाई गांधिजी : वया अर्थ वर्षी यह बातें की तुम कहरे कि :

(क) छठी योजना-वर्षात् के दीर्घ युवराज राज्य में कौन वित्तने विभाग विवाही की व्यावस्था होगी और उसका वर्णन के दीर्घ युवराज उत्तर द्वारा होगा तथा

(ख) वया इस वारे में युवराज उत्तरार्द्ध ने श्री केंद्रीय सचिवार को कोई योजना नहीं ;

(ग) यदि हो, तो उत्तरार्द्ध व्यावरा वया है और वह केंद्रीय सचिवार ने इसे स्वीकार कर लिया है और नहीं होती, तो इस पर क्या तर्क विवेद विवेद बातें की व्यावस्था है और उस पर कौन विवाही वर्णनात् वर्षी होती ; और

(घ) इस वारे में कौनी योजनाओं की स्वीकृति होने के लिए सचिवार द्वारा क्या व्यावस्था की बातें हैं ?

उत्तर श्रीमू भाई गांधिजी (श्री श्रीमू रामचन्द्र) : (क) केंद्रीय विद्युत विभाग द्वारा यथा यूनियन 1982-83 के बान्ध में युवराज में कर्वा की व्यावस्थाकर्ता, कर्वा की उपलब्धता, अस्ततमकालीन भार तथा अस्ततमकालीन उपलब्धता विवेदी श्री वासी है :—

1 कर्वा की व्यावस्थाकर्ता —विलियन ब्रूमिट  
11972

2 कर्वा की उपलब्धता—विलियन ब्रूमिट  
13142

3 अस्ततमकालीन भार—वेगावाट 2135

4 अस्ततमकालीन उपलब्धता —वेगावाट  
2027

(क) वे (घ) : युवराज उत्तरार्द्ध/यवा विवाही बोर्ड ने केंद्रीय विद्युत विभाग को व्यावस्था 1978-83 में युवराज में विद्युत उत्तरार्द्ध के बाबते के लिए विमानविभिन्न विभागोंमध्ये व्यवस्था देते हैं :—

क्रम संख्या	व्यवस्था का नाम	विवाहीपरिषद्] व्यवस्था	व्युत्तमनिवार्य उत्तरार्द्ध दिवेंद्र वायवाट वायवाट वायवाट वेगावाट में उत्तरार्द्ध कर्वा की वायवाट
1.	यार्ड में विभावाट पर वायवाटित तार विद्युत केंद्र ।	2 X 55	5850 13-3-78
2.	विभावाट में पूरानी और छोटी वृद्धियों के लिए विभिन्न वायवाट वायवाट परियोगना	1 X 120	4414 13-3-78
3.	वायवाट में विभिन्न वायवाट विद्युत परियोगना	1 X 60	2200 6-6-77
4.	पांची नगर वायवाट विद्युत के बेंगा विस्तार की विवाही व्यवस्था	1 X 210	6930 6-6-77
5.	उत्तरार्द्ध में पूरानी और छोटी वृद्धियों के लिए विभिन्न वायवाट वायवाट विद्युत योजना	1 X 120	3938 22-2-78

वायवाट उत्तरार्द्ध-विभाग युवराज उत्तरार्द्ध कर्वा के लिए वे स्वीकृत केंद्रीय विद्युत विभाग विवेद वर्षों में हैं ।

**Supply of Tapti Gas to Saurashtra and laying of pipe-line.**

**5912. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat Government have made a demand to Central Government for sanctioning a separate pipeline for the supply of Tapti Field gas to Saurashtra region of Gujarat;

(b) if so, when and the details of the demand so made;

(c) when and how this proposal will be approved;

(d) whether Tapti field gas will be used in generation of Power; and

(e) the length and width of this separate pipeline besides Bombay High pipe-line proposed to be sanctioned for Saurashtra region in Gujarat?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) In some communications to us during 1978, the Government of Gujarat had generally mentioned that as the Tapti gas fields get established, steps be initiated to pipe that gas across to a point in Saurashtra for its utilisation for power generation etc. in Saurashtra. However, the question of utilisation of Tapti gas is premature since any decision about exploitation and transportation of Tapti gas will be possible only after North and South Tapti Structures have been fully appraised and declared commercial.

(b) The information has been given in reply to part (a) above.

(c) to (e). Do not arise in view of the reply given to part (a) above.

**प्रश्नात्मक विभाग में विद्युतीकरण तालूक में यांत्री वा विद्युतीकरण क्षेत्र का विवरण करें।**

**5913. श्री अर्जुन विहारी चौहान : क्या यांत्री यह यांत्री की हापा करते हैं :**

(क) क्या मध्यरात राज्य के सौराष्ट्र ज़ीर में, यांत्री की कृदिवाना तालूक पंचायत के पश्चात में 14 अप्रैल, 1978 को मध्य द्वितीयवर्ष, यांत्री विद्युतीकरण विभाग विनियोग नहीं दिलाये तथा उठ के बालायन की कृदिवाना तालूक में यांत्री के विद्युतीकरण के लिये एक आवेदन पत्र भेजा था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस में क्या यांत्री की गई थी ;

(ग) उन में से कितनी मात्रे स्थीकार कर ली गई हैं प्रधान स्थीकार कर लेने का विचार है ;

(घ) उन यांत्री में विज्ञप्ति कब समाई की जावेगी ; और

(क) कृदिवाना तालूक में कब तक कितने यांत्री या विद्युतीकरण किया जा सकता है और कितने की विद्युतीकरण किया जाता है और यों यांत्री को कब तक विद्युतीकरण कर दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

**उत्तर भंडी (श्री दीपेंद्रलक्ष्मण) :** (क) है। (ख) न हो यांत्री विद्युतीकरण विभाग में और न ही विद्युत विभाग में प्रधान, कृदिवाना तालूक पंचायत, कृदिवाना से कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है। तथापि, मध्यरात में यांत्री विहारी के कृदिवाना तालूक में 13 पंचायतीज़ीलह यांत्री का विद्युतीकरण करते और पहले से ही विद्युतीकरण 24 यांत्री में और उच्च विद्युतीकरण करने के लिए एक स्थीकार यूनियन विकास योर्ड में कारबोरी, 1978 में नियम को लेखी थी। नियम ने यांत्री, 1978 में यह स्थीकार यूनियन पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम दिया है।

(ख) कृदिवाना तालूक में 46 यांत्री हैं। 30 यांत्री पहले ही विद्युतीकरण किए जा सकते हैं। 1 यांत्री, 1980 तक 13 और यांत्री को विद्युतीकरण कर दिए जाने की अन्तीम है। और यों 5 यांत्री के विद्युतीकरण पर यांत्री में विचार किया जाएगा जो अपेक्षित होने की संभावना पर विवर दियेगा।

**Recommendations of Law Commission  
to cut Trial Delays**

5814. SHRI A. R. BADRI  
NARAYAN:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Law Commission has suggested that early action be taken to cut trial delays in the courts;

(b) whether the Commission has made some recommendations in regard to reduction in delay in trials and arrears of cases in courts and congestion of undertrials in jails;

(c) if so, what are the main recommendations;

(d) how many of them have been accepted; and

(e) what steps are being taken to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). In their 77th Report the Law Commission have recommended certain measures to curtail delay and arrears in trial courts. In their 78th Report the Law Commission have suggested certain measures to deal with the problem of congestion of undertrial prisoners in jails.

(c) Some of the main recommendations contained in the 77th Report and 78th Report of the Law Commission are given in the attached Statement. The Report were laid on the Table of the House on 27th February, 1979.

(d) and (e). The aforesaid recommendations of the Law Commission are under the consideration of the Government of India.

**Statement**

The gist of the main recommendations of the Law Commission in its 77th Report is given below:

77th Report 1978.

(1) A civil case should be treated as old if a period of one year elapses since the date of its registration till the pronouncement of judgment. This applies to civil suits as well as to cases under Special Acts.

(2) A criminal case should be disposed of within six months. In case of Sessions trials, the above period should include the period of pendency of commitment proceedings.

(3) The time taken in scrutiny of the plaint should not exceed one week (between the filing of the plaint and the registering of the suit).

(4) Along with the plaint, besides the copies of the plaint necessary forms of summons, duly filled in with necessary particular except the date should also be filed by plaintiff, so as to save the time at present taken in preparing the form of summons.

(5) There should be proper administrative supervision of the work of process servers. If necessary, their pay scales should be suitably revised.

(6) The work of controlling the court diary and the fixing of dates should be done by the presiding officers and should not be left to the Reader.

(7) There must be some standard for the number of cases pending in a court. Whenever there are indications that the number of cases goes beyond that standard, additional courts should be created.

(8) Control may be exercised by the trial judge when questions, that are uncalled for, harassing or dangerous, are put in cross-examination.

(9) Entire evidence should, as far as possible, be recorded at a stretch.

(10) The provisions of Order 17, Code of Civil Procedure as amended, be enforced strictly, to prevent unnecessary adjournment of cases.

(11) Arguments should be heard soon after the close of evidence. The general experience is that arguments so heard take much less time than arguments advanced after a long interval.

(12) Order 20, Rule 1, Code of Civil Procedure should be complied with as to the time within which the judgement should be pronounced.

Time lag between pronouncement of judgment and preparation of decree should not be long. Order 20, Rule 6A, Civil Procedure Code, lays down 15 days as the normal interval.

(13) One of the methods which can be devised for relieving the Courts of the heavy load of cases is the adoption of system of conciliation of civil cases. The system is in force in Japan and Norway. It was previously in force in France. It was abolished a few years ago, but has been revived to a limited extent. It is in force for certain cases in Pakistan.

(14) The suggestion to have an all India Judicial Service with the same rank and pay scales as the Indian Administrative Service should receive serious consideration. The advantages gained from having all India Judicial Service will outweigh any supposed disadvantage.

(15) Need for periodic inspection of Subordinate courts by the District Judge and a Judge of the High Court must be emphasised. The emphasis in inspection should be to bring about improvement in the functioning of the officer concerned. A separate judge should be deputed for inspection of courts in each district.

(16) Long delays in filling up vacancies of judicial officers should be avoided.

(17) To clear the heavy backlog, the services of retired judicial officers, known for their integrity, efficiency and quick disposal should be utilised. Such officers should be appointed only on the recommendation of the High Court.

In addition to appointing retired judicial officers some special recruitment may have to be made from bright young members of the Bar who have practised for at least seven years for disposal of old cases. These members of the Bar would necessarily have to be given a higher start and, on satisfactory performance, be ultimately absorbed in service as District and Sessions Judges or Additional District and Sessions Judges.

Some of the serving judicial officers can also be asked to deal exclusively with old cases.

The number of additional courts should be such as to make it possible that all arrears are cleared within a period of about three years.

(18) There are certain categories of cases under special Acts which by their very nature, have an element of urgency about them and call for disposal, e.g., Matrimonial cases, Eviction cases, Cases filed before Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals, Cases under the Indian Succession Act, 1925. It is therefore essential that the cases of above categories should receive prompt attention.

(19) Need to pay sufficient attention to the execution of decrees is emphasised.

(20) As the chances of fading out of the memory in some essential matters are considerable as a result of passage of time in criminal cases and there is also possibility of the material witnesses succumbing to undue pressure and being won over, if there is a long time lag between the actual occurrence and the date of recording of the depositions in court, it is essential that the delay in the disposal

of criminal cases be eliminated as far as possible.

(21) Every criminal court should keep a register showing the number of witnesses summoned for a date, the number examined, the number sent back and reasons for sending them back without examination.

(22) Section 326 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 should also be made applicable to the Court of Sessions to enable a Sessions Judge to act on evidence partly or wholly recorded by his predecessor.

(23) At least two police officials at every police station should be set apart for getting service of summons effected upon witnesses for cases relating to that police station and for ensuring their presence on the date of hearing.

(24) The Police quite often deliberately refrain from producing all material/witnesses on one date. This practice is not only unfair and not warranted by the provision of Criminal Procedure Code, it also results in prolongation of the trial.

(25) Officials at the Police station, who are concerned with investigation should concentrate on investigation. As far as possible, they should not be deputed for other purposes.

(26) The motor Vehicles Act, 1939, section 180(1) provides for a special procedure for certain traffic offences whereunder the accused can plead guilty to the charge by post and remit the specified fine. In the case of persons other than professional drivers for some specified offences of a minor nature, the ticket issued by the policeman should also contain separately the amounts of fine for various categories of traffic offences in respect of different types of vehicles, so that if the person committing the infraction of law is so inclined, he can plead guilty and also remit the

amount of fine to the court concerned before the date of hearing.

(27) Disposal of cases in which there is a large number of accused gets delayed because one of the accused absents himself on the date of hearing. The trial court in such contingencies should consider the advisability of directing representation of the absent accused by counsel.

(28) Having regard to the importance attached to the framing of the charge, the trial magistrates should not leave it to the prosecutor to frame a charge.

(29) In recording statements of the accused under section 313 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the magistrates should ensure that all incriminating pieces of evidence are put to the accused.

(30) Cases in which there is possibility of death sentence, should receive priority over all other cases.

(31) The evidence in courts of District and Sessions Judge should normally be typed so that carbon copies of deposition can be supplied immediately to the parties.

(32) False statements on oath and false averments in affidavits should not be tolerated. Whenever a clear case of falsehood becomes manifest necessary action against the delinquent should be taken in accordance with the law.

(33) To draw talented young persons to the Judicial Service, scales of pay and other facilities in respect of judicial officers should be such as to provide a decent standard of living.

(34) To enable judicial officers to meet the various kinds of situations they have to face in court, there should be course of training for all judicial officers before they start functioning.

(35) Adequate court rooms, equipped with proper facilities and sufficient accommodation, should be provided. These should be suitably furnished and provided with a sufficient number of books. There should also be provision for a bar room and waiting space for the litigants.

(36) Providing residential accommodation to judicial officers is of great importance. There should be sufficient number of residential houses for judicial officers, which should be at the disposal of, and be allotted by, the District Judge.

(37) In big cities, three or four vans should be placed at the disposal of, and be allotted by, the District Judge for bringing judicial officers to the court and for taking them back to their houses.

(38) In all matters in which an appeal or revision is filed against an interlocutory order, the appellate or revisional court should ensure that such an appeal or revision is disposed of within a reasonable length of time.

(39) It should be ensured that the record of the trial court is sent back within 10 days of the judgment in appeal or revision against interlocutory orders. Similar course should be adopted if the case is remanded on appeal etc. to trial court.

(40) Judicial officers should be provided with stenographers for dictating judgements.

(41) Long delays take place in the grant of copies of judgements and depositions. These can be cut short if, instead of typing, the whole thing is done by mechanical or electronic process.

(42) Miscellaneous applications should be disposed of immediately after giving notice. The orders passed thereon should not be unduly long or elaborate.

(43) Judicial officers who are unpunctual bring a bad name to the judiciary. To ensure punctuality it

is necessary that the District Judge should pay surprise visits to the different courts.

The gist of the main recommendations of the Law Commission in its 78th Report is given below:-

1. Certain offences under the Indian Penal Code as well as under other Laws which are at present non-bailable, should be made bailable. The Code of Criminal Procedure, First Schedule, should be amended accordingly.

2. In regard to bailable offences, Section 436(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, should be amended to provide for release of a person on bond without sureties, if a period of one month has expired after arrest.

3. In regard to non-bailable offences, discretion should be given to the officer or court to release a person on bond without sureties. Section 437(2), Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, should be amended for the purpose.

4. In sections 395(3) and 439(1)(a) of the Code, power to release on bond without sureties should be expressly provided for.

5. A provision should be inserted in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, to the effect that a person released on bail shall be bound to appear and to surrender to custody.

6. There should be inserted in the Indian Penal Code a provision creating a new offence punishing violation of the obligation so undertaken with imprisonment upto 2 years or fine or both. The new offence to be created should be cognizable, bailable and triable by any magistrate. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, First Schedule Part I, should be appropriately amended for the purpose.

टेलीविजन व्यापारी ने विवरण वारंवरण के लिये लागू किया है।

5915. वी विवरण वारंवरण :

वी विवरण वारंवरण :

व्यापार व्यवसाय और प्रशासन वंशों यह वाराणी की दृष्टि करते हैं।

(क) टेलीविजन फैडर के उचित कार्यकरण के लिए तथा उपयुक्त कार्यक्रम देने और ई-वीडियोवर्टिंग वंशों की देख-वाराणी करने के लिए प्राप्ति सुविधाओं में, पृथक-पृथक वित्तने-कित्तने कर्मचारियों की साक्षमता पड़ती है।

(ख) व्यापार वंशी टेलीविजन वेन्डों में वोगों औरियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या पर्याप्त है और वह नहीं हो, किन-किन टेलीविजन वेन्डों में उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कम है तथा उत्तमवाही 'पूरा' भी वारा है। और

(ग) व्या. वर्तमान टेलीविजन कार्यकरण ने दूरी तक योरुंगक ही है और वह ही विविध व्यापार व्यापार इसके बाबा भारत है और उन्हें विविध कार्यक्रम वाराणी के लिए वर्तमार व्यापार कार्यवाही कर रही है।

व्यवसाय और व्यवसाय वंशी (वी वार व्यवसायवंशी) : (क) वी वार (ख) व्यवसाय वेन्डों में विवेक व्यापारी की व्यवसायकता है यह स्टाफ कार्यकरण की व्यवसायवाही, व्यापारों और तकनीयी सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता और व्यापक व्यवसायवाही वंशी वारों पर निर्भर करता है। यह: व्यवसायियों की संख्या फैडर-वेन्डों, में विवाह होती है। व्यवसाय वेन्डों वोस्ट-वाइट टेलीविजन केन्द्र द्वारा देश प्रोवेन्युल यूनिट के व्यावाया के लिये विविध व्यापाय की स्टाफ नियोजित होता है वह स्टाफिंग वारों के प्रान्तार वह वोगों वेन्डों में स्टाफ की कमी है और करियर व्यापारों में व्यवसायित स्टाफ है। (इन वारों ने अनुसार व्यवसाय वेन्डों में विविध व्यापार कर्मचारियों की संख्या और व्यवसायित स्टाफ की कमी की व्यवसायता संतुलित विवरण में भी है। व्यवसाय के व्युत्पन्न वेन्डों में व्यु-ए के पास वेन्डों में व्यु-ए के पास वेन्डों में स्टाफ नियोजित यूनिट की विवरियों की पहले कार्यवित किया जा पड़ा है। यह वोगों के सम्बन्ध में विवरियों वीडी व्यवसायवाही की वारेंही।)

(ग) विविध व्यवसाय वेन्डों से टेलीवाइट द्वारा वारे कार्यक्रम में विवाह, व्यवसाय और व्यवसायवाही व्यवसाय करने वाले तथा होते हैं।

### विवरण

व्यवसाय वेन्डों में विविध व्यापार व्यवसाय वारों वारे विवरण व्यवसायवाही वारों है। विवरण व्यवसायवाही व्यवसाय है।

वार संख्या	वेन्ड का नाम	वीवान प्रोवेन्युल	टेलीविजनवाही		प्रशासनिक और व्यापक व्यवसायवाही		
			विवरण वर्तमान वर्ती (-) प्रतिरिक्षा (+) %	विवरण वर्तमान वर्ती (-) प्रतिरिक्षा (+) %	विवरण वर्तमान वर्ती (-) प्रतिरिक्षा (+) %	विवरण वर्तमान वर्ती (-) प्रतिरिक्षा (+) %	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	व्यवसाय वेन्ड, विवाही	280	(+) 5%	107	(-) 25.2%	139	(-) 7.2%
2.	-वारें- व्यवसाय	245	(-) 3.3%	115	(-) 9.5%	130	(-) 23.6%
3.	-वारें- व्यवसाय	191	(-) 28.2%	109	(-) 22.01%	131	(-) 30.5%
4.	-वारें- व्यवसाय	189	(-) 20.1%	85	(-) 37.8%	107	(-) 53.2%
5.	-वारें- व्यवसाय	156	(-) 6%	85	(+) 18.8%	111	(-) 12.6%
6.	-वारें- व्यवसाय	138	(-) 31.8%	37	(-) 59.4%	73	(-) 67.1%
7.	-वारें- व्यवसाय	157	(+) 10.1%	81	(+) 24.6%	107	(-) 6.5%

## (क) टेलीविजन केन्द्रों के लिए सुविधाएँ

5916. और हुमन चल जाएंगे ; परा लूप्लूप और रसायन जैसे यह कहाँगे और हुम कहें कि :

(क) टेलीविजन केन्द्रों के उचित संचालन के लिए किन बातों को ध्यान में रखना होता है ;

(ब) देश में कितने टेलीविजन केन्द्र हैं और वे कहाँ-कहाँ स्थित हैं और वह इन सभी स्टेटियों में सभी अपेक्षित सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं और परि नहीं, तो किन सुविधाओं की कमी है ; और

(च) सरकार द्वारा टेलीविजन स्टेटियो की कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कामयाही की जा रही है और इस के लिए 1979-80 में कितनी राशि निर्धारित की गयी है ?

पूछता और जवाब दें (बी लाल हुम आवाजानी) : (क) टेलीविजन केन्द्रों के उचित संचालन के लिये पर्याप्त तकनीकी सुविधाओं, कारबाहियों, बदलावों आदि की आवश्यकता होती है जो उस केन्द्र के लिए विद्योंका कार्यक्रम की यात्रा और स्वरूप के अनुरूप हो।

(ब) भूरदर्ढन केन्द्रों की संख्या और उनके स्थान निम्न प्रकार में है :-

## केन्द्र (स्टेटियो और इंस्टीटिउट) :

1. विस्तीर्ण
2. बन्दर
3. बीमर
4. कलकत्ता
5. भाद्रात
6. लखनऊ
7. अमृतसर

## इंस्टीटियुट के गढ़ :

8. हैदराबाद (बेस प्रोडक्शन यूनिट के साथ)
9. जयपुर
10. रायपुर
11. गुवाहाटी
12. समस्तपुर (कटक में स्टेटियो के साथ)
13. मुजफ्फरपुर
14. पिंड (महमदाबाद में एस० ए० सी० में स्टेटियो के साथ)।

## अन्तिम केन्द्र :

15. पुणे
16. मदुरै
17. कानपुर

## वेत सोल्युशन सेंटर :

1. कटक (बालाकुड़ा इंस्टीटिउट के लिए)
2. विस्तीर्ण (बालाकुड़ा रायपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर इंस्टीटिउटों के लिए)
3. हैदराबाद (हैदराबाद और गुवाहाटी इंस्टीटिउट के लिए)।

स्टेटियो के पास कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकताओं का निर्वाह करने के लिए स्वतंत्र आवश्यक सुविधाएँ हैं। संसाधनों की उपलब्धियों के सम्मुख विकल्प सुविधाओं के बुधार/बुद्धि करने के प्रयास किए जाते हैं।

(ग) छठी पञ्चवर्षीय योजना अधिकारी के हीराम, रायपुर, गुवाहाटी और मुजफ्फरपुर में प्रोडक्शन प्रोडक्शन सेंटर स्वायत्त करने का निर्णय है। बेस प्रोडक्शन सेंटर को विस्तीर्ण से जयपुर और हैदराबाद के बेत्र प्रोडक्शन सेंटर को स्वायी बदलों में से जाने का भी विचार है। 1979-80 की वार्षिक योजना में योजना योग्य हारा इन योजनाओं के लिए 55 लाख रुपये का आवादान स्वीकार कर दिया गया है।

## Amount spent on IISCO Revitalisation

5917. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been spent by the Government in revitalising IISCO since its take over in 1972;

(b) whether the plant has now achieved the desired increased production; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The total amount spent by the Government so far on the plant rehabilitation, modernisation and capital expenditure schemes of Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., which are still under implementation, is Rs. 103.47 crores.

(b) and (c). There has been substantial improvement in the production performance of the Company since its take-over in July, 1972. The capacity utilisation in terms of saleable steel has gone up from about 43 per cent in 1972-73 to about 63 per cent in 1978-79. However, there is no doubt, scope for

further improvement in production performance which has been below the targets by 25.8 and 19.8 per cent during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 respectively. The main reasons which have hampered attainment of higher capacity utilisation are outmoded technology in certain areas, erratic operational parameters of the blast furnaces and lower availability of hot metal and slag ladles for steel making, lower availability of Bessemer Converters and Open Hearth Furnaces, indifferent industrial relations, power restrictions from DVC, etc.

मुख्यरात में कीटनाली शोधविदों की वापसी

5918. जी. बोरी जारी आरो जोरी : लक्ष्यपूर्तिकाल, राष्ट्रालय और उर्वरक भवी यह बताने की ज़रूरत होती है :

(क) मुख्यरात में कीटनाली शोधविदों की कुल कितारी वापसी वापस होती है;

(ख) मुख्यरात में कीटनाली शोधविदों का निर्वाचन करने वाले वित्तने संघर्ष काम कर रहे हैं और कितने संघर्षों की स्थानान्तर करने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए वित्तने काइसेस जारी किए गए हैं और उनमें से वित्तने संघर्ष आगे ही गए हैं और वित्तने संघर्ष रैन-दरकारी सेवा में है और काइसेस प्राप्त होने के बाद जी.कितारी संघर्ष आगे रही है;

(ग) कीटनाली शोधविदों का निर्वाचन करने वाले संघर्षों की स्थानान्तर करने के लिए सहकारी लोक में वित्तने काइसेसों की मांग की वार्ता है और इसके लिए कितने काइसेस जारी किए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सहकारी सम्बन्धियों को बड़ावा देते की दृष्टि से सहकारी लोक की प्राप्तिकालीन की जाएंगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पेट्रोलियम, इसकल और उर्वरक भवी (जी. हेमवती नामक व्यक्तिज्ञान) : (क) मुख्यरात में प्रत्यक्ष सुरक्षा के लिए 1978-79 के होठान 5000 जी.टन पेट्रोलाइट की वापस होने की मांग है।

(ख) संघर्षित क्षेत्र में प्राचारप्रश्न स्वरूप दस ले.वेस्टी-साइर्ट का निर्वाचन करने के लिए मुख्यरात राज्य में इस समय 12 संघर्ष प्रपने शोधविदकाल काइसेसों के अन्तर्गत कामे कर रहे हैं। इसके अन्तर्गत मुख्यरात राज्य में तकनीकी वेदी के सेलीसाइडल संघर्षों की स्थानान्तर के लिये 5 शोधविदकाल काइसेस तका 6 वार्षिक यत दिये जाये हैं जो कामियावाले सभी पर हैं। इन्हियकाल में वर्तितावाले कामारोरिट्स (एफको), जो कि सहकारी लोक हैं, को लकड़पत्र से ही अवैधताली संघर्ष तथा अपारिवर्त्य दिये जाएं संकेत ग्राहीत किये जाएं।

(ग) शोधविदी जैल में विदेशिकाल के निर्वाचन के लिये शोधविदकाल प्रदान करने हेतु केवल मैसर जारी-एक-एक लो. जी. ने आवेदन किया है। उनको वहाने ही एक वाराय पक्ष जारी किया जा सका है वित्तने उनके द्वारा बदों को पुरा किये जाने पर शोधविदकाल काइसेस में बदला जायेगा।

(घ) शोधविदकाल प्रदान करने के लिये जावेदानों पर योग्यता के प्राप्तार पर विचार किया जाता है।

#### Representation from Sikkim Prajatantra Congress

5919. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made to the Election Commission by the Sikkim Prajatantra Congress regarding the inclusion of all eligible voters in the electoral list before the forthcoming assembly elections;

(b) whether it has been alleged that about 50,000 persons had been deprived of their votes by the Kazi Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Three representations have been received by the Election Commission from the Sikkim Prajatantra Congress regarding revision of the electoral rolls in Sikkim with a view to bringing them up-to-date.

(b) No such allegation as is mentioned herein has been made in any of the representations.

(c) Does not arise.

विस्तीर्ण न्यायालयों में कार्यालयों द्वारा हुआ

5920. जी. बिहारीलाल बालबद्र :

जी. बरेत तिथि :

स्थान विधि, न्याय और सम्बन्धी कार्य संबंधी यह बातों की कृपा करते हैं :

(क) क्या यह तथ है कि विस्तीर्ण के न्यायालयों में श्रेणी सीमा और श्रेणी बार के कार्यालयों द्वारा 19 फरवरी, 1979 से की गई हुआल के कारण बहुत सम्भूल कार्य ठप्प हो गया था; और

(ब) मरि हो, तो उनकी बांगों का औरा क्या और उनके समाजान के लिए क्या कार्यालयी की गई?

मूँह अंतर्गत तथा विधि, न्याय और सम्बन्धी कार्यालय में राज्य बोर्ड (जी एस ई १० विधिः) (क) विस्तीर्ण उच्च न्यायालय के अनुसार 19 फरवरी, 1979 को न्यायालयों के बर्ती iii और बर्ती iv कार्यालयों के हुआल पर बांगे के कारण कार्यालय न्यायालयों में काम का हुर्फ़ था था। किन्तु वे कार्यालयी बांगे विन काक पर बालत था था गए थे।

(ब) इनकी बांगे बांगे थीं। विनमें के कुछ बांगे स्वीकार कर ती गई थीं और कुछ बांगे पर, उनके बीच में विना और देवता न्यायालयों के सभ विचार-विनार्थी के अवधार कार्यालयों ने बोर नहीं दिया। अब विस्तीर्ण उच्च न्यायालय की विनालिपि बार बांगे पर ही विचार करता है विनके सभ विचारान विनमों के संक्षेपान का प्रश्न या विस्तीर्ण प्रश्न का प्रश्न जुड़ा हुआ है।

- (i) अधिक उच्चतर पदों का सुनवा;
- (ii) कुछ पदों के दोष को उच्चतर करना;
- (iii) विस्तीर्ण प्रशीतस्य न्यायालय (नियुक्ति और देवता-बर्ती) नियम बनाना; और
- (iv) विना और सेनान न्यायालयों के कार्यालय के अधीक्षकों का विस्तीर्ण तथा अंदमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह तथा विस्तीर्ण न्यायिक सेवाओं में नामनिर्देशन।

#### Non-Implementation of Resolutions Passed by Dinapore Cantonment Board

5921. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that fifteen members of the Bihar Legislative Council, Patna have submitted a memorandum to the Defence Minister

and Minister of State for Defence on 27 August, 1978 regarding non-implementation of resolutions passed by the Dinapore Cantonment Board since last two years and other serious charges against the present Executive Officer, Dinapore; and

(b) if so, Government reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A memorandum dated the 27th August, 1978 signed by eleven members of the Bihar Vidhan Parishad has been received by the Government. The main points raised in the memorandum are as under:-

(a) Early amendment to the Cantonment Act, 1924.

(b) Enquiry by CBI against the Cantonment Executive Officer, Dinapore.

(c) Non-implementation of Resolutions adopted by members of Vidhan Parishad between May and July, 1977 in so far as Dinapore Cantt. is concerned.

(d) Inconvenience caused to the public on account of non-repairing/renovation to the roads in the vicinity of Lal Kothi, Dinapore Cantt. leading to Dinapore Hospital.

(e) Insanitary conditions prevailing in Dinapore Cantonment.

(f) Non-inspection by the Cantonment Executive Officer of the flood affected areas.

(g) Demand for transfer of Cantonment Executive Officer from the Station.

The position in respect of the above issues are as under:-

(a) A draft Bill amending the Cantonment Act, 1924 is being finalised.

(b) Inquiry by CBI against the Cantonment Executive Officer, Dina-pore, has been completed and further action is under examination.

(c) Details of the Resolutions passed by the Vidhan Parishad in so far as Dina-pore Cantonment is concerned have not been received. Administration of Cantonments has been placed in the Union List vide item 3 of the List I of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and it is not binding on the Cantonment Board. The Board, however, will consider the suggestions made by them which are capable of implementation.

(d) The Government have sanctioned a special-grants-in-aid of Rs. 98,000/- for repairs and renovations of various roads of the Dina-pore Cantonment. Out of this grant, a sum of Rs. 47,000/- has been allocated by the Board for the repairs of Hospital Roads to Fish market and Bibi-ganj Road to Hospital. The repairs to the Road behind the Hospital has been included in the programme of Repairs for the year 1979-80. This will relieve the present inconvenience caused to the public.

(e) Sanitary condition of the Dina-pore Cantonment is satisfactory. However, to remove the irritant caused by deficiency of conservancy vehicles, a special grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,00,000/- has now been placed at the disposal of the Cantonment Board, Dina-pore.

(f) Military authorities of Headquarters, Bihar and Orissa had conducted two flood control exercises for the entire Cantonment Area during monsoon. The Cantonment Executive Officer had attended this conference and informed the public about the flood measures to be adopted.

(g) The transfer of the Cantonment Executive Officer is an administrative matter to be dealt with in the normal course.

Investigation Regarding Irregularities by Comst. Board Officer.

5922. SHRI M. KALYANA SUNDARAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cantonment Board, Dina-pore has requested the C.B.I., Patna to enquire several cases of irregularities involving misappropriation of Government money by the Cantonment Board Officer and staff;

(b) whether it is a fact that the matter were inquired by the C.B.I. officials of Patna; and

(c) if so, Government reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). At the instance of the Cantonment Board, Dina-pore, CBI investigated alleged irregularities in the purchase of a Night Soil Tanker and sale of a tree in a public auction. The investigation has disclosed a *prima facie* case against the Cantonment Executive Officer, Store-keeper and Sanitary Inspector against whom appropriate disciplinary action is being taken.

#### Proposal for Change in Election Commission

5923. SHRI AMAR ROY PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to change the formation of Central Election Commission/Chief Election Commission to include the representatives from workers, farmers, engineers, scientists, educationists, trade unions and public organisations, party and state leaders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government do not consider it necessary to change the set up of the Election Commission in the manner indicated in part (a) of the question.

**Appointment of Shri Wadhura as Chairman-Cum-Managing Director in Central Coal Fields**

**5924. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether one Shri Wadhura was the Personnel Director, N.C.D.C.;

(b) whether he was given temporary charge of the post of Director in Central Coalfields;

(c) whether he was made Chairman-cum-Managing Director after the present Government came to power;

(d) what are the terms of appointment of Managing Director; and

(e) why were these terms not observed in the present case?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):** (a) Shri B. L. Wadhura was appointed as Director (Administration) in National Coal Development Corporation in 1970 and Director (Industrial Relations & Personnel) in Coal Mines Authority in 1973.

(b) and (c). He took over in November, 1974 as Managing Director in the Central Division of Coal Mines Authority Ltd. This division became Central Coalfields Ltd. a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd., with effect from 1st November 1975. In July 1977, Managing Directors of all the subsidiary companies were re-designated as Chairman-cum-Managing Directors.

(d) The Managing Directors/Chairman-cum-Managing Directors of the subsidiary companies of Coal India Ltd., are initially appointed for a term of 5 years or till the age of superannuation whichever is earlier. On completion of the above term, they are eligible for re-appointment for another term upto 5 years (at a time).

(e) the usual terms of appointment have been given to Shri Wadhura.

उत्तर प्रदेश में उत्तरक संसद की स्वापना करना

**5925. श्री तुरेक विकास :** क्या बैटोलियम, रसायन और उत्तरक संसद यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यहां तेल सूखन कारखाने के उत्पादन होने वाले नेपा पर आवारित एक उत्तरक संसद की उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी तेल में स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हो, तो यह कारखाना उत्तर प्रदेश के किस भाग में स्थापित किया जाएगा और उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस कारखाने की कूल खाता वाली होनी और इसकी स्थापना में कितना समय लगेगा तथा इसकी क्षमता क्या होनी चाही और इसमें कितने अधिकारी को रोजगार दिलाया जाएगा?

**बैटोलियम, रसायन और उत्तरक संसद (बृहुत्ता) :** (क) कि (क). यह स्टाक नीति के अन्तर्गत नेपा की उत्तरक संसद के रूप में प्रयोग में आने की स्वीकृति भी नहीं है यहां प्रयोग के बावजूद नेपा अधिकारी हैं। बृहुत्ता लेल-बीवरकाला (रिकार्डर) के बाल करने के संबंध में उत्तरक संसद में नेपा अधिकारी का सम्मूर्ख विवाद बोलाई गई है। इस विवाद में निर्णय इस बाब की स्थान में रखते हुए दिया जाएगा।

**Ceiling for Release of Canalised Raw Material**

**5926. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state,

(a) whether Government have fixed 1976-77 release as the ceiling for release of canalised raw materials; in

respect of those items where no specific capacity is specified;

(b) whether in respect of items where capacities have been specified release of canalised raw materials is proposed to be made on the basis of licensed capacity; what is the authority to ensure that this decision of Government is implemented; and

(c) in how many cases cuts in release of canalised raw materials are made beyond licensed capacity, on what basis such cuts have been made in respect of few selected items and why several cases are still not falling within the scope of the policy parameter?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) and (b) During the period April to September, 1978, DGTD units were released canalised raw materials to the extent of 50 per cent of the 1976-77 releases of individual items made by canalism agencies. The units were, however, free to claim raw materials as per their licensed capacities wherever such capacities were defined formulation-wise.

For the period October' 78 to March' 79, DGTD units are being released canalised raw materials on the following basis:

(i) where the formulationwise capacities are specified in the industrial approval, 50 per cent of the entitlement as per licensed capacities;

(ii) where licensed capacities are not defined formulation-wise 50 per cent of the allocations of relevant bulk drugs made in their favour during 78-77.

The canalising agencies have been asked by the Government to ensure that over-allocations, if any, made during the first half of 1978-79, in the context of total entitlement for the year on the basis of parameters for

October' 78 to March' 79, are adjusted in the allocations for the second half of the current financial year. For this purpose, the canalising agencies have asked all the DGTD units to furnish Chartered Accountant's Certificate indicating whether they would fall in the category of units having specified formulationwise capacities or those with non-specified capacities.

(c) It is presumed that the Member is referring to cases where the firms have specified formulation-wise capacities and where the allotment of canalised materials to such firms related to these capacities has given them less than what they were allotted during 1976-77. If so, this has happened in regard to Burroughs Wellcome, Hoechst Pharmaceuticals Limited, Alembic and Ranbaxy Labs. It is a fact that many other companies do not have specified formulation-wise capacities and have, hence, become entitled to the allocations made in 1976-77. In regard to these companies, the allocation will be related to their specific capacities on the basis of the regularisation/econsolidation of capacities to be done under the new Drug Policy, which is under way.

#### Supply of Raw Materials to Small Scale Units of Synthetic Detergent

**5927. DR. BAPU KALDATE:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of small scale units in the field of Synthetic Detergents have increased abundantly;

(b) whether these units have been facing shortage of raw material;

(c) whether the big business houses and Multinationals have stopped the supply of raw material to these units; and

(d) steps taken to safe-guard the interest of these small scale units?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. These units have been facing shortages of raw materials, particularly of Soda Ash and Linear Alkyl Benzene.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) I. Soda Ash:—

With a view to improve the availability of Soda Ash in the indigenous market and to give relief to the units consuming Soda Ash, Government have taken the following steps:—

(i) Government are permitted w.e.f. 18th January, 1979 import of Soda Ash under Open General Licence to Actual Users (Industrial) and Associations/Cooperatives thereof;

(ii) Customs duty has been reduced from 75 per cent to 5 per cent on Dense and 35 per cent on light Soda Ash;

(iii) Government have arranged to allot 1200 tonnes per month of Soda Ash in favour of National Co-operative Consumers Federation for distribution through their cooperative societies all over the country in small packets of 1-2 kgs. to consumers like washermen, households etc.

(iv) Government have issued Guidelines to all the manufacturers of Soda Ash to ensure supplies in 1979 to all the industrial consumers at least to the extent of their off-take during 1977; and

(v) State Governments are being informed every month of the details of supplies made to the industrial consumers as well as traders with a view to facilitate effective monitoring, by the State Agencies, of the consumption and distribution of Soda Ash in the State.

#### II. Linear Alkyl Benzene:—

The requirements of this chemical are being met through imports. The industry has been permitted to import this material directly subject to the condition that 25 per cent of such imports shall be placed at the disposal of the canalising agency which are unable to utilize the facility of direct imports. Small scale units, in particular, are expected to benefit from such a condition.

The production of Linear Alkyl Benzene has just been started in the public sector, from January 1979 and small scale units are expected to further benefit from this.

#### Profits of the National Rayon Corporation Ltd. .

**5928. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:** Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after taking over of the National Rayon Corporation Ltd., Kalyan, by the Central Government, this company has made tremendous progress and has been functioning most efficiently; and

(b) if so, how much profits this company has earned during the last two years and what expansions are going to take place?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. After the Government appointed Directors under section 408 of the Companies Act, 1956 assumed management in July, 1977, the financial position of the company has improved perceptibly as it has made a net profit of Rs. 215 lakhs (after depreciation, provision for contingencies etc.) for the year ended 31st December, 1978, as against a net loss of Rs. 352 lakhs for the immediate preceding year, according to the

information received from the company. Steps have been taken by the company to modernise its Rayon Plant and for increasing the Yarn Conversion capacity in the Nylon Tyre cord Division. The company is also considering the feasibility of entering the fields of Pesticides and Insecticides.

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में गांवों के विद्युतीकरण का लक्ष्य

5929. श्री दलपत तिहार परस्ते : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष के दौरान तथा छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं; और

(ख) क्या आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विद्युतीकरण के लिये कुछ केन्द्रीय अनुदान देने का विचार है?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) विजली बोर्ड ने 1978-79 के दौरान 2,650 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण का लक्ष्य रखा था। इस लक्ष्य के स्थान पर, 28-2-1979 तक 2,960 बांव विद्युतीकृत किये गये थे।

1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारूप में, देश में एक लाख अतिरिक्त गांवों के विद्युतीकरण की परिकल्पना की गयी है। तथापि, राज्यवार और नहीं दिये गये हैं।

(ख) आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए इस समय कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता उपलब्ध नहीं है।

**Decline in production of Power Capacitors due to scarcity of Aluminium Foil**

5930. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of power capacitors in the country has declined steeply on account of scarcity of aluminium foil;

(b) whether it is due to under-utilisation of the installed capacity of two firms manufacturing aluminium foils and if so; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production of aluminium foil in the country?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Letters of Intent have been granted to the two existing producers for expansion of their capacity. Letters of Intent have also been issued for new capacity.

**Cut in the Supply of Newsprint to Dailies**

5931. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL Naidu: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been a cut in supply of newsprint to the dailies; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) No, Sir. (b)

(b) Does not arise.

**Recruitment Rules in Undertakings**

5932. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of employees in each category in each undertaking under the Ministry of Defence at present;

(b) whether recruitment rules for all the categories of employees in each undertaking have been framed;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof;

(d) the details of the posts for which recruitment rules have not been framed and since when these posts have been in existence; and

(e) the reasons for which recruitment rules have not been framed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Undertakings Under the Ministry of Defence manufacturing Civilian Items

5933. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of undertakings under the Ministry of Defence where civilian items are manufactured;

(b) the details of the items which are manufactured in each undertaking;

(c) the quantum of each item along with the amount manufactured in each undertaking during the last three years;

(d) the percentage of capacity in each undertaking utilised for defence purposes at present;

(e) whether there is any proposal to shift some percentage of defence capacity for manufacture of civilian items in each undertaking;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) what steps are being taken to make the optimum use of idle defence capacity for civilian use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (g). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Disposal of Surplus machinery of the Central Workshop of Beas-Sutlej Link Project

5934. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Workshop of Beas-Sutlej Link project is situated at Slapper in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the details of the machinery, with original value procured for the project and kept in the Central Workshop at the time of construction of the Project;

(c) in what manner this machinery is being utilized after the completion of the project;

(d) whether these machineries are being disposed of through auction;

(e) if so, the details of the machinery disposed of through auction and at what cost separately; and

(f) whether it is proposed to utilize the machinery and spare parts for Koldam project, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) One of the workshops of Beas Sutlej Link Project situated at Slapper in Himachal Pradesh. This Workshop caters to fabrication of structures and penstocks for the project.

(b) The total value of the machinery at the Slapper workshop is about Rs. 45 lakhs. The details of

the machinery are shown in the Annexure.

(c) The machinery installed is being utilised for the Dehar Power Plant Extension Project.

(d) The machinery is disposed of generally by transfer to other pro-

jects at book-value or through auction at the appropriate stage.

(e) Does not arise at this stage.

(f) Such machinery as is available and useful will be utilised after observing the required formalities, when Kol Dam is taken up for execution.

#### Statement

##### *Details of Machinery at Slapper Workshop.*

Sl. No.	Item	Quantity No.
1	Radial Drilling Machine . . . . .	4
2	Benchtype Drilling machine . . . . .	1
3	Welding sets . . . . .	53
4	Sheering machine . . . . .	1
5	Hydraulic press . . . . .	3
6	Punch sheering and Bar cutting machine . . . . .	2
7	Lathes . . . . .	4
8	Hydraulic hack-saw. . . . .	1
9	Circular saw . . . . .	1
10	Bending roll . . . . .	6
11	Welding transformers . . . . .	8
12	Pedestal grinders . . . . .	2
13	Heavy Duty shaping machine . . . . .	1
14	Sliding, surfacing and screw cutting machine . . . . .	2
15	Milling machine . . . . .	1
16	Acetylene generator . . . . .	1
17	Hoists . . . . .	1
18	E.Q.T. Cranes . . . . .	1
19	Electric motor 15 H.P. . . . .	1
20	Hand operated bending brake press . . . . .	1
21	Welding rectifier . . . . .	4
22	Flux recovery unit . . . . .	1

Sl. No.	Item	Quantity No.
23	Paralleling attachment for connecting two generators	1
24	Horizontal centrifugal pumping sets	7
25	Capacitors	4
26	Hydro Pneumatic Intensified	2
27	Portable Shack	1
28	C.P. Sledged pump	2
29	Heavy duty powered welding boom	1
30	X-ray Film Processing Tank	1
31	Industrial Cobalt Radiography Camera	1
32	Ultra Sonic Flaw Detector	1
33	20 C.S. Radiography Camera	2
34	Belts Spot X-ray Unit	1
35	Acetylene Compressing plant	1
36	Water Cooling Tower	1
37	Oxygen Generating set	1
38	Hydraulic Testing equipment for Oxygen Cylinders	1
39	Blower 15000 cm. capacity	1
40	Cement Silos	1
41	Portable Sand Silo	1
42	Pulley with shaft & Key	1
43	Vertical Air receiver	1
44	Sand Blasting Machine	2
45	Blast Cleaners	2
46	B.O.L. Starter 7.5 H.P.	1
47	Winches	5
48	Single Drum Air Tugger	2
49	Electric Tugger	1
50	Return Idlers	2
51	T.M.B. Truck	2
52	Bed-Ford pickup	1

### Televetting of Himachal Programme

5932. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Himachal Programme is not telecast at Delhi Doordarshan;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to televise Himachal Programme on Delhi Doordarshan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Himachal Pradesh is not within the primary coverage area of Delhi Doordarshan Kendra. Therefore, no programme specially addressed to Himachal Pradesh is telecast from that Kendra. It is, however, proposed to include some items such as folk music and dances of Himachal Pradesh occasionally in the programmes of the Delhi Kendra. A camera team is also being deputed to Himachal Pradesh for preparing a programme on developmental activities.

### Establishment of a Ferro Manganese Plant at Balaghat

5933. DR. LAKMI NARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI KACHARU LAL  
HEMRAJ JAIN:

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

(a) whether letter of Intent has been issued by Government to Manganese Ore (India) Limited for setting up of a Ferro Manganese Plant at Balaghat;

(b) the progress made to set up this industry by the Manganese Ore (India) Limited; and

(c) when the project will go into production?

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

(b) The Company has appointed M/s. Dastur & Company (P) Ltd, Bombay as its consultants for preparing a feasibility/project report. The report is expected shortly.

(c) This will depend upon the receipt of the feasibility/project report, and its subsequent examination.

### Mismanagement of WIMCO

5937. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Internal Auditor of the Company has written to the Government with details about fumelling of funds and gross mismanagement of WIMCO by the present Managing Director; if so, what action Government contemplate to take against the Managing Director and other Members of the Board; and

(b) is it a fact that WIMCO has paid Rs. 1,00,000/- to the Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee by Cheque No. H/74-324732 of Grindlays Bank on 19th February, 1977 in contravention of S-243 of the Companies Act?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) On receipt of the complaint from the Internal Auditor, an inspection of the books of accounts of the company has been ordered to verify the allegations made by the Internal Auditor and the inspection report has not yet been received. On receipt of the report and examination thereof, necessary action as warranted under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 will be taken.

(b) The Company according to available information initially made a payment of Rs. 1 lakh to Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Committee. However, it has subsequently debited the said

payment to M/s. Climcoff Distributors. It is expected that the inspection report will throw more light on this point.

**Transfer of Power to States to Frame Rules on Minerals**

5938. DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that power to frame rules on Minerals is vested with Central Government;
- (b) if so, why these powers are not given to States; and
- (c) is there any proposal to transfer these powers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Under Entry 54 of the Union List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, the power to frame rules for the regulation of mines and minerals development vests in the Union. To the extent the Union does not consider it expedient to exercise these powers, under Entry 23 of the State List of the Seventh Schedule, the State Governments may do so. Since mining is a strategic and heavy investment industry, it is necessary, in public interest, for the Union Government to enforce uniform and scientifically sound controls over an extended time perspective. However, the State Governments are at present exercising powers to make rules to regulate the grant of

prospecting licences/mining leases in respect of minor minerals. This division of powers between the Union and the States, which has existed for long, has been found to work satisfactorily.

**Reports of Law Commission**

5939. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) how many Reports have been received by Government from the Law Commission of India in the last two years;
- (b) what are its main recommendations;
- (c) how many recommendations have been accepted by the Government;
- (d) give the details of the implementation on those recommendations which have been accepted by Government; and
- (e) how much money has been spent by Government in the last 2 years over the Law Commission of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) 11 Reports were submitted by the Law Commission during the last 2 years and until now.

- (b) to (d). Information furnished in the statement enclosed.
- (e) An approximate amount of Rs. 15,60,000 has been spent by the Government in the last two years.

## Statement

No. of the Report	Subject of the Report	Main Recommendations (Part b) of the question	Recommendations Accepted by the Government and details of implementation, Parts (c) and (d) of the question.
67	Indian Stamp Act	Recommendations, include definition of certain words like "Bill of Exchange", "Pronote", "Policy of Insurance etc." Simplification & rationalisation of the law with a view to improve its working.	The Report containing about 1000 typed pages has been sent for printing. Meanwhile a copy has been sent to Finance Ministry for their examination and further proceeding the same for implementation by the Government.
68	Powers of Attorney Act	Recommended to replace the existing Act in tune with the modern legislative pharmacology.	English & Hindi versions of the Report had been presented to Parliament. View/Committee of State Government/Union territories, Law Council of India and Bar Council of India have obtained. Meanwhile, the Report is being proceeded for implementation by the Government.
69	Indian Evidence Act	Recommended amendments to the Indian Evidence Act to include the new juristic principles and to suit the changing needs of socio-economic considerations. It has also recommended the removal of anomalies & the elimination of contradictions.	The Report containing 248 typed pages is being proceeded by Government for implementation. Printed copies of the Report are expected shortly.
70	Transfer of Property	The Law Commission studied the Transfer of Property Act, no note and made recommendations to remove uncertainties and obscurities & to re-phrase the law so as to enable it to define and regulate in a better manner.	The Report contains about 1,600 typed pages is under print and the same is being proceeded by Government for implementation.

3 71 On Hindu Marriage Act irretrievable break-downs. The Law Commission recommended certain amendments to the Hindu Marriage Act for the dissolution of a marriage on the ground that the marriage has broken down irretrievably. The report has been laid on the Table of Parliament (Hindi & English). Consideration of certain State Government members of the Law Commission received. The remaining States/Union Territories have submitted and recommended to the Law Commission before 31-3-1970. A written Report is being prepared by Government.

4 72 Article 36 of the Constitution—Restriction on 'The Law Commission did not favour the proposal to amend Article 36 to place restrictions on practice on being a permanent judge.

5 73 Certain liabilities of husband to pay maintenance etc. granted to the wife by court under certain enactments. The Law Commission recommended amendments to IPC & Cr. P.C. to make the husband criminally liable for such failure.

6 74 Proposal to amend the Evidence Act to render certain statement made by witness before commission of inquiry and other statutory authorities. The Law Commission recommended amendment of Evidence Act to make certain statement of the deceased witness relevant and admissible at the subsequent civil & criminal proceedings under certain conditions.

7 75 Disciplinary Jurisdiction under Advocates Act, 1961. The Law Commission was not favoured for amendment of the Advocates Act & agreed that a change on this count is unnecessary.

Report placed on the Table of Parliament (Hindi & English). The Government accepted the recommendations of the Law Commission.

Placed before Parliament (Hindi & English) Report has been sent to Ministry of Home Affairs for implementation which is in the administrative Ministry & action is in progress.

Placed before Parliament (Hindi & English) Report is being prepared for implementation by the Government.

English version laid on the Table of Parliament, English version has been submitted to the Law Commission, the report is being prepared for the same, printed copies of printed copies.

73 Disciplinary Jurisdiction under Advocates Act, 1961.

16	Amendment Act	Law Commission recommended amendments to the Arbitration Act, with a view to improve certain provisions of the Act that cause delay or hardship to the parties or unnecessarily introduce steps which hinder the smooth course of the proceedings.	5	English version laid on the Table of Parliament. Report sent for translation into Hindi & in the meanwhile the Report is being processed further, pending receipt of the printed copies.
17	Delay & Arrears in trial courts	The Law Commission made recommendations not only for the reduction of arrears but also to speed up the disposal of civil & criminal cases. The recommendations are varied right from the procedure upto the remodelling of the entire judicial system itself.	4	The Report (English) has been laid on the Table of Parliament and the Report is being translated into Hindi. Meanwhile copies have been sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Justice for execution and implementation. Printed copies are expected soon.
18	The Congestion of undeteriorated prisoners in jails	While impressing that the Law Commission's recommendations in 77th Report should be implemented in order to deal effectively with the problems of undeteriorated prisoners. They recommended regarding the disposal of cases, expatriation of the categories 'bailable offence, related on bond without sureties etc.	5	The Report (English) has been laid on the Table of Parliament and the Report is being translated into Hindi. Meanwhile copies have been sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs and Department of Justice for execution and implementation. Printed copies are expected soon.

## Demands of Judicial Officers

5940. SHRI EDUARDO FALERO:

SHRI KANWAR LAL  
GUPTA:SHRI PADMACHARAN  
SAMANTA SINHERA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the demands of Judicial Officers for increased pay and better conditions of service throughout the country; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the States and will be laid on the Table of the House.

## Oil Exports by Iran

5941. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Iran has resumed oil exports in the 2nd week of March, 1979;

(b) if so, whether India has also been assured that the supply of oil by Iran would be resumed;

(c) if so, whether any fresh agreement in this regard has been signed;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) what is the quantity that is being supplied to India by Iran after the new regime has taken over there?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Crude Oil exports are reported to have been resumed by Iran.

(b) Iran has given an assurance that our requirements would receive appropriate treatment.

(c) Discussions in regard to early resumption of crude oil supplies from Iran to India are presently under way.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

## Company Law Advisory Committee

5942. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have set up a Company Law Advisory Committee;

(b) if so, what are the matters referred to it;

(c) whether this Advisory Committee will also go into the recommendations made by the Sachar Committee and the recommendations of the high powered Committee on the Companies and M.R.T.P. Acts; and

(d) if so, when the Advisory Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government and the Company Law Board may from time to time refer such matters arising out of the administration of the Companies Act, 1956 and the various rules framed thereunder on which they may seek the advice of the Advisory Committee.

In the first two meetings of the present Advisory Committee, the affairs of a company where Government Directors have been appointed and certain recommendations of the High Powered

Expert Committee on the Companies Act and Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, were discussed. The importance of the independence of Auditors is one of the other items that has also been referred to this Committee at present.

(c) No, Sir. However, the Government may place before the Advisory Committee such recommendations of the Sachar Committee which it may consider to be of general importance and the advice given by the Committee thereon may be taken into account while taking a decision by the Government in this regard.

(d) Does not arise since the Committee's functions are to advise the Government from time to time.

#### Plans for Exploration by O.N.G.C.

5943. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that O.N.G.C. plans to spend Rs. 340 crores during 1979-80 for exploration.

(b) if so, the details of the proposed scheme;

(c) how much will be spent on on-shore and off-shore exploration and areas to be undertaken for exploration;

(d) whether the entire plan expenditure will be met by Oil India from its internal resources; and

(e) whether any foreign assistance will be sought?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BHAGUINA): (a) A Plan outlay of Rs. 340 crores has been

envisioned for the entire operations of the ONGC during 1979-80.

(b) The details of the above Plan outlay for 1979-80 are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

1. Onshore programmes (Surveys exploratory and development drilling, capital equipment, purchases capital works etc.)	130.00
2. Offshore Programme	204.75
3. Research Institutes (works in progress)	3.60
4. Research and Development	1.65
<b>Total Plan outlay</b>	<b>340.00</b>

(c) Rs. 130 crores would be the approximate plan outlay in onshore, which will include about Rs. 52.52 crores to be spent on surveys and exploratory drilling. The onshore exploratory areas are in the States of Gujarat, Assam, Nagaland, Tripura, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Cauvery Basin of Tamil Nadu etc. The Plan outlay for offshore is approximately Rs. 204.75 crores which will include about Rs. 41.35 crores to be spent on surveys and exploratory drilling. In the offshore, exploration will be carried out in the continental shelves of east and west coasts of India in addition to areas off the coast of Andaman Islands.

(d) It is presumed the reference is to the ONGC. Out of the Plan outlay of Rs. 340 crores envisaged for 1979-80, Rs. 233 crores is likely to be met by ONGC from its internal resources and the balance will be met by external budgetary support by the Government.

(e) The necessary foreign exchange will be arranged by the Government of India.

"Oil shortage to ease by month end".

5944. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-KHARA MURTHY:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the press reports in Economic Times and Financial Express dated 4th March, 1979 under the heading "Oil Shortage to ease by month end";

(b) if so, how much crude has been assured by Libya;

(c) what is the supply that will be made available by Iraq and Abu Dhabi;

(d) whether any delegation from India went to foreign country on 6th March, 1979, if so, the names of countries they visited;

(e) whether the Union Minister also visited some other countries on March 21, 1979; and

(f) if so, the countries he visited and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Negotiations in regard to crude oil supplies from Libya are presently under way.

(c) The following import arrangements have been firmed up for supply of crude from Iraq and UAE:—

Iraq . . . . . 5.5 million tonnes

U.A.E. . . . . 1.5 million tonnes

In addition Iraq has promised to make best endeavours to supply an additional one million tonnes of crude oil during the year depending upon availability. In fact, a quantity of 2,50,000 tonnes would be supplied during the period January—March, 1979.

against this stipulation relating to additional supplies.

(d) Petroleum Delegation visited Libya and U.K. for negotiations in regard to supplies of crude oil and petroleum products.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Congestion in certain ranks of Defence Force

5945. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-

KHARA MURTHY:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are actively examining the question of congestion in certain ranks arising out of the increased in-takes into the defence forces following the 1962 conflict;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be arrived at;

(c) what are the details of the proposed steps to remove the congestion; and

(d) what are the categories of officers involved?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). Attention is invited to the information supplied in answer to the following questions:—

Question No. 78—answered on 20-2-79

Question No. 1006—answered on 27-2-79

Question No. 2026—answered on 6-3-79

Question No. 4827—answered on 27-3-79

Starred Question No. 806—answered on 27-3-79.

The subject matter was also referred to by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence in his reply to the Budget Grants for Defence Ministry, on 28-3-1979.

**Commissioning of Mathura Refinery**

5946. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mathura Refinery Project is not progressing as scheduled;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to commission it on time?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Mathura Refinery Project which was originally scheduled for mechanical completion by end 1979 and commissioning by April 1980 is now expected to be commissioned only by the second half of 1980.

(b) The reasons for the slippage are:

(1) Delay in receipt of working drawings from the USSR and consequent delay in taking procurement action in respect of indigenous equipment and materials.

(2) Delay in receipt of Russian equipment and materials.

(3) The need for considerable amount of re-engineering required on the drawings received from the USSR side to take into account use of indigenous equipment and materials.

(4) Delay in supply of equipment by indigenous vendors.

(5) Unprecedented rains and floods that have taken place during the year 1978.

(6) Continuous labour trouble experienced by the various contractors at site for the last six months.

(c) All efforts are being made to complete the project as expeditiously as possible. IOC and their prime consultants EIL are monitoring the project status continuously and expediting action on engineering, procurement and construction. In addition, an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee, constituted for the purpose of monitoring the project, meets at regular intervals and reviews the progress of the project and takes measures to solve problems that are hampering the implementation of the project.

**Recommendations of Law Commission on Benami Deals**

5947. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Law Commission went into the affairs of "Benami-Deals" and submitted its report in August, 1973;

(b) what are the provisional findings and recommendations of the Commission;

(c) the reasons for the delay in taking decisions on them; and

(d) at what stage do the recommendations rest now?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Law Commission has, in its Fifty-seventh report, recommended the enactment of a separate law to provide that no civil suit should be maintainable on the ground of *benami* and the defence of *benami* should be banned, subject to certain exceptions.

(c) and (d). The various suggestions and alternatives made by the Law Commission to make the proposed legislation more effective had to be examined and, as such, it had taken some time in coming to certain decisions on the recommendations. A Bill to give effect to the recommendations is likely to be introduced in Parliament shortly.

**Violations of Industries Development and Regulation Act by foreign Drug Companies**

5949. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many violations of Industries Development and Regulation, FERA, Import Trade Control Act and Essential Commodities Act have been committed by companies like Pfizer, Sandoz and Glaxo, the details of violations under each Act during the last two years;

(b) what concrete steps Government have taken to put a stop to these violations except issuing reprimand; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) No instance of violation of the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, Imports and Exports (Control) Act and Essential Commodities Act by M/s. Sandoz and M/s. Glaxo has come to the notice of the Government.

However M/s. Pfizer have been found to be producing and marketing Protinex (i) without a specific licence under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and; (ii) without obtaining Price approval under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1970.

As regards the violations of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by the above said three (3) companies, no such instance has come to the notice of this Ministry. However the position is being verified further from the Ministry of Finance.

(b) The position in this regard has been explained in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3947 answered on 26-3-1979.

(c) Does not arise.

**Marketing of a number of formulations by M/s. Pfizer**

5950. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how and when Government would like to implement the Industries Development and Regulation Act, Essential Commodities Act, FERA and Import Trade Control Act, on M/s. Pfizer regarding their marketing a number of formulations under Permission Letters, COB Licences, Notification No. 3/3/65 dated 27th May, 1969, registration certificates etc.; and

(b) will Government restrict this firm to its original licensed capacity and ask for refunding the assets created on unauthorised production, if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) The provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, Essential Commodities Act, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and Imports and Exports (Control) Act as applicable to other sectors of industry are applicable to all the concerned units in the drug industry (including Pfizer) also.

(b) The policy in regard to excess production by drug companies is laid down in Paras 27 to 36 of the New Drug Policy. Action in respect of this firm will also be taken in accordance therewith.

**Pending Industrial Licence Applications of M/s. Pfizer**

5951. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial licence applications of M/s. Pfizer are pending with Government for final approval;

(b) the names of the items and the production indicated and the details of the outgoing foreign exchange etc.;

(c) whether a number of complaints have been received against M/s. Pfizer for their violating the Import Trade Control Act, Industries Development and Regulation Act, PERA and Essential Commodities Act; and

(d) if so, what steps have Government taken or propose to take against this firm, and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Two (2) Industrial Licence applications received from M/s. Pfizer are pending with the Government.

(b) The requisite details are furnished in the Statement enclosed.

(c) and (d). The requisite information has been furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3849 being answered today (3-4-1979).

APRIL 3, 1979

## Statement

Sl. No.	Date of application	Item of manufacture	Proposed foreign exchange annual foreign exchange capacity on account of				
			Plant & machinery	Raw materials	4	5	6
1.	10-4-1978	1. Olandomycin 2. Polymyxin 3. Bacitracin & Zinc Bacitracin (for Pharmaceutical use) 4. Zinc Bacitracin (for veterinary use)	6,000	1,000	10-00	10-70	
				70			
				1,500			
					25000 kgp	NIL	21-15
2.	17-4-1978	1. Timideazole					

### Supply of Steel to Private Trade

5952. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of supply of steel demanded by the private trade under the different types of steel and the quantum of quota allocations fixed by Government under the categories of pig iron, rerollable materials, bars, rods and structurals, CR sheets and GC Grade; and

(b) the steps taken by Government that the private trade does not misuse these allocations for personal benefit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) The private trade has remanded that different types of prime steel be supplied at percentages ranging from 5 per cent to 50 per cent from out of the receipts in the stockyards. The quantum proposed to be supplied to trade by SAIL for various categories is given below:—

Pig Iron . . . . .	8%
Re-rolls . . . . .	Nil
Bars & Rods . . . . .	10%
Structurals . . . . .	5%
CR sheets/coils . . . . .	10%
GC sheets . . . . .	15%

(b) As trade is free to sell the materials given to them, the question of taking steps so that the trade does not misuse the allocations for personal benefit, does not arise.

### Shifting of Headquarters of Public Undertakings from Metropolitan Cities

5953. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether four States have urged Union Government for shifting without further delay the head offices of

the concerned public and private undertakings under the Ministry from the metropolitan cities to their respective States;

(b) if so, whether they have also demanded the conversion of the present Central Law relating to the development of mines and minerals resources into a State Act;

(c) if so, the names of the States which have demanded the same;

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereon; and

(e) the main reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Orissa.

(d) and (e). For the following reasons it has not been possible to accept these suggestions:—

(i) Under Section 17 of the Indian Companies Act it is the legal right of the shareholders of the Company to decide the location of the Registered Office, or any subsequent change thereto.

(ii) Any amendment to the Companies Act, providing for regulation of the location of registered offices of Companies, cannot be reasonably related to "regulation or development of minerals." Therefore, it would not be justified to amend the Companies Act for the purpose suggested by the State Governments.

(iii) Several Companies are carrying out mining operations for a variety of minerals in several States. In such circumstances, there would be practical problems of adopting a uniform principle for locating the registered offices.

(iv) It is not likely that any significant benefit will accrue to any State by the shifting of the registered offices, as there is a well settled

procedure for sharing between States the revenue collected from income tax.

(v) The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 has been enacted under Entry 54 of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Therefore, this cannot be converted into a State Act.

**Exchange of Pelletised Iron Ore for Sponge Iron with Indonesia or UAE**

5954. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-KHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that proposal is under consideration to conclude a link deal involving export of pelletised iron ore in exchange for sponge iron with Indonesia or the United Arab Emirates;

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

(c) whether the countries have agreed to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to meet the gap between the availability of metal scrap and the requirement of mini steel plants, it has been considered useful to link, wherever possible, proposals for export of iron ore pellets from India with import of certain quantities of sponge iron to India.

(c) According to the Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Minister of Steel and Mines and the Indonesian Minister for Industry on 7-3-1979, an agreement in principle has

been reached in this regard but further details, both technical and commercial have yet to be settled. The UAE proposal is still in a preliminary stage.

**टेलीविजन स्टूडियो का सुवास कारबाह**

5955. श्री बद्रीनस्त्रीलक्ष्मी: यह सुवास और प्रसारण बंदी यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि:

(क) ऐसे विविध कारण कोन्काण से हैं जिनका टेलीविजन स्टूडियो के सुवास कारबाह के लिए आवश्यक हैं से व्याप रखा जाना काहिं;

(ख) इस समय देश में कितने टेलीविजन स्टूडियो काम कर रहे हैं और वे कहां-कहां पर स्थित हैं;

(ग) यह बहां पर तभी लपेशित सुविधाओं उपलब्ध हैं; यदि नहीं, तो किन-किन स्टूडियो में सुविधाओं का अभाव है और यह यह अभाव है;

(घ) इन सुविधाओं को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कारबाही की रही है?

सुवास और प्रसारण बंदी (श्री नाल कृष्ण बाबुलक्ष्मी): (क) टेलीविजन केन्द्रों के लिए संचालन के लिए पवान तकनीकी सुविधाओं, कम्प्यूटरों, यथानुसारी श्री आवश्यकता होती है जो उस केन्द्र के लिए विदेशित कारबाहों की यात्रा और स्वरूप के अनुकूल हो।

(ख) इस समय सात दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में स्टूडियो की व्यवस्था है तथा इनके वितरित सभी बेत प्रोडक्शन केन्द्र हैं। स्टूडियो सुविधाओं सहित, केन्द्रों के स्थान निम्नलिखित हैं:-

1. दिल्ली
2. बंगलौर
3. बीमार
4. कलकत्ता
5. भारत
6. कल्कत्ता
7. मुमुक्षुर

दीन देव प्रोडक्शन केन्द्र करार, विदेशी तथा दैर्घ्यवाद में स्थित है।

(ग) श्री (घ), स्टूडियो के पार कारबाहों की आवश्यकताएँ जो पूरी के लिए स्वतंत्र सारकार सुविधाएँ हैं। कारबाहों की आवश्यकता के बाहर दूसरे दम पर आवश्यक सुविधाओं में दूसरा/उन्हें बहार का स्वतंत्र विदेश यात्रा है।

मिली में राजन बांध पर यैस कमिशन रिट बाजार

5956. जी यहा राज बांध : यहा पैट्रोलियम राज राजान और उर्बर कंपनी वह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में कूकिंग यैस कमेन्टर देने के लिये नवम्बर, दिसंबर 1978 में राजन कांडे पर पंजीकरण किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो किनसे अधिनियमों के नाम दर्ज किये गये और उन्हें कद तक यैस मिलों की समावना है ।

पैट्रोलियम, राजान और उर्बर कंपनी (भी देवखाली नम्बर बहुमया) : (क) जी हाँ, दिल्ली में कूकिंग यैस कमेन्टर देने के लिये राजन कांडे प्रधान आवास का प्रमाण देने पर पंजीकरण किया गया था ।

(ख) पंजीकृत किये गये अधिनियमों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :

(i) भारत पैट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन

नवम्बर,	1978	2952
दिसंबर	1978	8128

(ii) इंजिनियर आवास कारपोरेशन

[[नवम्बर, '78 और दिसंबर 1979 के बीच 1.21 नाम (लगातार) ।

तरल पैट्रोलियम नेट (कूकिंग यैस) के उत्पादन के लिये नई लूपितायाँ के पारब्ल देने से वर्ष 1980-81 से बाद से तरल पैट्रोलियम यैस की उत्पादन में कृदि देने से बीमर्दी के पास पहुँच यैस कमेन्टर के लिये पंजीकृत अधिनियमों की प्रतीका भूमि को भीष्म निपटाने भी आसा की जाती है ।

Study by MRTP Commission on Large Industrial Houses

5957. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the MRTP commission has started a study on the growth of large industrial houses in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

The MRTP Commission has not commenced any study on the growth of large industrial houses in the country. However, such of the proposals under Sections 21, 22 and 23 of the MRTP Act, relating to expansion of undertakings, establishment of new undertakings, merger, amalgamation and takeover, as are referred by the Central Government for enquiry to the Commission, are being enquired into and reported upon by them.

(b) Does not arise.

फिकेट मैलों का आंदो देखा हाल प्रसारित करने का सम्बन्ध

5958. जी चुरेंड जा चुक्कम : क्या चुरेंड और प्रसारण बंडी वह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फिकेट बैंड बैंडों के बीचों का आंदो देखा हाल प्रसारित करने का 'समय' यैसा होता है जब कम्बारी कार्यालयों में काम पर होते हैं और डाक तथा बाड्यापक स्कूल कालेजों में होते हैं ।

(ख) क्या 'मह मध्य है कि कम्बों के होठाने के कार्यालय के काम पर और प्रपत्त आवास की ओर कोई व्याप नहीं देते और ऐसियों को व्याप पूर्वक हुनरत है जिस के परिवाय स्वयं कार्यालय के काम और प्रसारण का तुकाराम होता है ; और

(ग) क्या यह काम का विचार "कमेटी" के समय में परिवर्तन करते ; या उसकी व्यवस्था कम करने का है जिससे काम करने के समय कोई बाजार न पड़े ।

चुक्कम : और प्रसारण बंडी (जी चुरेंड चाड्डानी) : (क) से (ग) प्रांदों देखा हाल प्रसारित करने का समय बास्तव बहु लंबे जा ये बैंडों के समय से संतुलित होता है । यह काम है कि फिकेट बैंडों का उत्पादन सामाजिक बहु होता है ; जो कार्यालय/स्कूल/कालेज का समय होता है । तथापि, व्यापक महालपूर्व बैंडों में परिवर्तन के कारण सामाजिक बहु द्वारा उत्पादन को लांबा देखा हाल के साथ है । उत्पादन करने के बाद यैसा हाल के साथ है । जब इन बैंडों के समय में परिवर्तन करता है जब इन बैंडों के समय में परिवर्तन करता है या उसके समय का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

**Appointment of a Committee to go into the working of the Power Supply Industry**

5959. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:**

**SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee was appointed by the Union Government to go into the working of the power supply industry in the country;

(b) if so, when was this Committee set up;

(c) and who were its members;

(d) whether any time limit for submitting the report has been put on the Committee; and

(e) if so, when the Committee is likely to submit its report?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 27th November, 1978.

(c) The following are the members of the Committee.

1. Shri V. G. Rajadhyaksha, Member, Planning Commission.

2. Shri N. B. Prasad, Secretary, Department of Power.

3. Shri S. N. Roy, Chairman, Central Electricity Authority.

4. Shri J. C. Shah, Chairman, Gujarat State Electricity Board.

5. Dr. N. Tata Rao, Chairman, Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board.

6. Shri J. M. Patnaik, Chairman, Orissa State Electricity Board.

7. Shri R. N. Bhargava, Chairman, U.P. State Electricity Board.

8. Prof. V. N. Kothari, Head of the Deptt. of Economics, University of Baroda.

9. Shri K. M. Chinappa, Managing Director, Tata Electricity Company.

10. Dr. K. V. Raghavan, Chairman and Managing Director, Engineers (India) Ltd.

11. Shri Muthuswamy Gounder, President, Tamil Nadu State Agriculturists' Association.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Committee will submit its report in a period of 12 months.

**Employees in M.E.S. Port Blair not confirmed**

5960. **SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Task force personnel in the M.E.S. Establishment at Port Blair have served more than 11/12 years and still not regularised and denied all benefits and facing retrenchment; if so, what is the total number of such employees category-wise and the reasons for not absorbing them in the regular defence establishment; and

(b) considering the experience and service rendered for such a long period and being over aged and being not eligible for new appointments as per new recruitment rules, which change frequently according to availability of hands, whether the Government shall have a special consideration for such categories of employees for regularisation in Defence Establishment; if not, why not, state details?

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):** (a) and (b). A Task Force comprising technicians and unskilled personnel was formed for execution of Defence works in Port Blair.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands, in 1987. The tradesmen are employed on contract of two years at a time, extendable mutually, on specified terms and conditions of service. The Mazdoors are engaged on contract of six months, extendable mutually, on specified terms and conditions of service. It is a fact that some of them have rendered 11 years' service. A statement showing list of such employees category-wise is attached.

The question of absorption of the Task Force personnel in regular basis at Port Blair is under consideration of the Government. Efforts will be made to adjust such of the Task Force personnel who cannot be absorbed at Port Blair, in other Defence establishments under the 'Adjustment of Surpluses and Deficiencies Scheme', subject to their fulfilling the normal conditions for adjustment and availability of Vacancies.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	Category	No.
1	Brach Fitter	9
2	Blacksmith Gde. I	1
3	Blacksmith Gde. II	2
4	Charge of Fitter	1
5	Charge Mechanic	12
6	Charge Electrician	5
7	Cabinet Maker	10
8	Carpenter	63
9	Compounder Gde. I	1
10	Chepoy Sudager	2
11	Cottonweaver	2
12	Cowhider	54
13	Driver 2ME	9
14	Driver 2A	47
15	Engine Officer	4

Sl. No.	Category	No.
16	Electrician	7
17	Electrician (M.V.)	3
18	Engine Driver Gde. III	1
19	Fitter (RMFT)	2
20	Head Mukadum	1
21	Hammerman	2
22	Khalasi	7
23	Lineman	3
24	Lescar OD	9
25	Master Tradesmen	3
26	Machinist Wood Worker	1
27	Mason	87
28	MT Driver	40
29	MPA	27
30	Mukadum of Labour	30
31	Nursing Assistant	2
32	Oilman/Lubricator	14
33	Plumber	2
34	Pipe Fitter	9
35	Painter	6
36	Refg. Mechanic	17
37	SBA	4
38	Suboverser	1
39	Succany	1
40	Storeman	11
41	Sweeper	23
42	Turner	2
43	Tinamith/Coppersmith	1
44	Tradesmen Mate	45
45	Upholsterer	1
46	Vehicle Mechanic	9
47	Valueman	18
48	Welder	3
49	Wireman	3
50	Mazdoor	2161
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1667</b>

**Frequent Power Failures at Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

**5961. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of about the continuous power failures at Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands causing tremendous hardship to the people and if so, the reasons in details and the remedial measures taken thereof;

(b) whether Electricity is provided to Government Quarters and Clubs whereas College and School Hostels were kept in load shedding zones; and

(c) whether Government are aware of about any students demonstration for failure to provide power when examinations are due and if so, what are the details and action taken?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) Power shortages during the peak hours have occurred at Port Blair in Andaman & Nicobar Islands on account of forced outage of two diesel generation sets. Efforts are being made to commission the two diesel generating sets on a priority basis. To augment the generating capacity, two new diesel generating sets of 880 KW each capacity are being imported from German Democratic Republic and are expected to be commissioned within a year. Action has also been initiated to procure a third diesel generating set of 880 KW capacity, for which an indent has been placed on the Directorate General of Supply & Disposal.

(b) No, Sir. Load shedding has been done on a rotational basis. However, essential consumers such as hospitals and telephone exchanges had been exempted from load shedding. With effect from 1st March, 1979, hostels are also being supplied uninterrupted electricity.

(c) The Union Territory Administration of Andaman & Nicobar Islands have informed that the students of Government College, Port Blair had resorted to demonstration to protest against the irregular supply of electricity. Steps have been taken to ensure uninterrupted supply of electricity to the hostels with effect from 1st March, 1979.

**Mineral Ore Deposits in Chhota Nagpur, Bihar**

**5962. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge stock of mineral ore deposits have been found in Bihar in general and Chhota Nagpur area in particular by G.S.I.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have taken decision to start factories in the area in the near future for the development of Bihar in general and Chhota Nagpur in particular and if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):**

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Most of the important mineral deposits located in Bihar fall in Chhota Nagpur area. Mineral deposits located in Chhota Nagpur area include coal, iron ore, chromite, limestone, dolomite, vanadium bearing magnetite, copper ore, bauxite, fireclay, chinacite, barytes, asbestos, mica, apatite, graphite, andalusite, vermiculite and bentonite.

The reserves of important minerals in Bihar are: coal—48,632 million tonnes; iron ore—3,057 million tonnes; chromite—3.271 million tonnes; limestone—351 million tonnes; dolomite—10 million tonnes; copper ore—155 million tonnes (1.4 per cent copper); bauxite—45 million tonnes; etc.

(c) There are already a number of industries in Bihar based on the mineral resources of the State such as steel plants; cement plants; fertilizer plants; copper smelter; refractory units; sulphuric acid plants; ceramic, glass, mica industries, etc.

**Shortage of Soda Ash and Sodium Nitrate**

**5963. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that small scale industries are facing acute shortage of Soda Ash, Sodium Nitrate etc.;

(b) whether Indian Chemical Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Calcutta have drawn the attention of Government to the problem; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government there?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BHAGUNA):** (a) Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the shortage of Soda Ash in the indigenous market, but no specific complaints of shortage of Sodium Nitrate have been received by this Ministry.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Chemical Merchants and Manufacturers Association, Calcutta have drawn our attention regarding the shortage of Soda Ash vide their letter dated 27th August, 1978.

(c) There is no statutory control over the distribution and pricing of Soda Ash. However, with a view to increase the availability of Soda Ash in the indigenous market and to give relief to Soda Ash consumers, Government have taken following action:-

(i) Government have permitted with effect from 18th January, 1979 import of Soda Ash under Open

General Licence to Actual Users (industries and Associations/Co-operatives thereof);

(ii) Customs duty has been reduced from 75 per cent to 5 per cent on Dense 35 per cent on Light Soda Ash;

(iii) Government have arranged to allot 1200 tonnes per month of Soda Ash in favour of National Cooperative Consumers Federation for distribution through their Co-operative societies all over the country in small packets of 1-2 kgs to consumers like washermen, household etc.

(iv) Government have issued guidelines to all the manufacturers of Soda Ash to ensure supplies in 1979 to all the industrial consumers at least to the extent of their off-take during 1977; and

(v) State Governments are being informed every month of the details of supplies made to the industrial consumers as well as traders with a view to facilitate effective monitoring, by the State agencies, of the consumption and distribution of Soda Ash in the State.

**Units of Fertiliser Corporation of India under Corporation**

**5964. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the units of F.C.I. which are under the corporation;

(b) whether Headquarters of F.C.I. and some of its units like Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation were to be shifted to Patna; and

(c) if so, whether they have shifted, if so, details thereof; if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a)**  
The Fertilizer Corporation of India

and the National Fertilizers Limited have been re-organised into the following five companies with effect from 1-4-1978:—

Name of Company	Units/Divisions
1. Fertilizer Corpn. of India, Limited . . . . .	Sindri (including Sindri Modernisation and Sindri Rationalisation), Gorakhpur, Talcher, Ramagundam and Korba.
2. National Fertilizers Ltd. . . . .	Nangal, Bhatinda and Panipat.
3. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited . . . . .	Namrup, Haldia, Barauni and Durgapur.
4. Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited . . . . .	All units of Trombay and the gas based plants in the South of Bombay.
5. Fertilizer (P&D) India Ltd. . . . .	P&D Division of the FCI.

**(b) and (c).** The question of shifting the Head-quarters of Fertilizer Companies which are at present located in Delhi is under examination.

**Jet crash in Contai Sub-division of West Bengal**

**5965. PROFESSOR SAMAR GUHA:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently a jet aircraft flying from Kalaikunda sector crashed in the Contai Sub-division area of West Bengal;

(b) if so, facts about the crash and the losses of lives, and properties resulted thereof; and

(c) steps taken for giving proper compensation to the affected persons?

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c).** There was a flying accident in the general area in Eastern Air Command in which unfortunately, the pilot of the aircraft was killed. A Court of Inquiry has been constituted to investigate into the matter:

and its report is awaited. Necessary action for the payment of compensation to the next-of-kin of the pilot has been initiated.

**P.I.B. Coverage of Central Minister's visits to Calcutta and Madras**

**5966. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) details of the coverage of the Central Ministers' visits to the States by the Calcutta and Madras P.I.B. during the last three years, date-wise;

(b) the names of the news dailies and weeklies informed about the Central Ministers' visits on each occasion by P.I.B.'s;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the visits of the Central Ministers are ignored by the officials of P.I.B. Calcutta and Madras;

(d) if so, the detailed reason thereof; and

(e) the details of the action taken by these P.I.B.'s to arrange meeting of the visiting Central Ministers with the local language press up-to-date?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a), (b) and (c). The PIB invites the Press not only when Ministers give a Press Conference but also when official functions of the Central Government take place. On all such occasions, all the local dailies as well as weeklies including language ones, as are concerned with the subject are invited.

The meetings desired by Ministers with special representatives of language dailies and weeklies are also arranged.

During the last three years, the PIB had made arrangements to cover the visits to Calcutta and Madras by different Central Ministers as well as the Prime Minister as indicated in the Statement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

*Details of visits by Central Ministers including the Prime Minister to Calcutta and Madras during 1976, 1977 and 1978*

Calcutta	Year	No. of visits		
		Central Ministers including the Prime Minister, who made the visits	including Press Conferences	3
		1	2	3
1976				
January		4	4	
February		4	5	
March		3	3	
April			1	
May		...		

	1	2	3
June		3	3
July		6	8
August		2	3
September		...	7
October		2	2
November		5	8
December		3	6
1977			
January		3	3
February		4	4
March		1	1
April		2	3
May		2	3
June		...	...
July		1	1
August		3	7
September		3	3
October		1	1
November		4	4
December		3	3
1978			
January		2	3
February		4	4
March		1	5
April		4	7
May		3	5
June		4	4
July		1	3
August		3	6
September		2	6

Year	No. of Central Ministers including the Prime Minister, who made the visits.	No. of visits including Press Con- ferences covered	1	2	3
October	.	4			
November	.	1			
December	.	3			
<i>Madras</i>					
1976					
January	.	4	4		
February	.	3	4		
March	.	3	3		
April	.	4	6		
May	.	4	4		
June	.	5	6		
July	.	4	6		
August	.	5	7		
September	.	4	4		
October	.	3	4		
November	.	3	7		
December	.	3	7		
1977					
January	.	6	6		
February	.	1	1		
March	.	...	...		
April	.	3	3		
May	.	2	3		
June	.	1	1		
July	.	1	1		
August	.	1	1		

September	4	4
October	1	1
November	1	4
December	4	5
<b>1978</b>		
January	6	6
February	5	6
March	1	1
April	2	2
May	1	3
June	1	1
July	2	2
August	1	1
September	3	5
October	1	1
November	2	2
December	1	1

#### Re-organisation of Central Electricity Authority

5967. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details with regard to the proposed Re-organisation of central Electricity Authority for which provision has been made in the Estimates for 1979-80;

(b) what would be the advantage from the proposed conversion of the Four Thermal Power Station Personnel Training Institutes into a Registered Society; and

(c) the details with regard to the selected areas for exploiting Geo-Thermal energy for power generation during the year 1979-80?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):** (a) and (b). The Central Electricity Authority which is a statutory organisation constituted under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 has been strengthened to enable it to discharge its responsibilities in the sphere of planning, hydro and thermal power development, monitoring the operation of power plants and construction of power projects and techno-economic appraisal of power projects. In the Budget Estimates 1979-80 provision has been made for the reorganisation of the four thermal power institutes, set up by the Central Electricity Authority, into an autonomous society. The Thermal Power Station Personnel Institutes have been re-organised into an autonomous society since their present form of management as a government department inhibits flexibility of operation. The society will function as an apex national body for fulfilling the training requirements of the power sector in the country by co-ordinating the training programme of the various utilities and supplementing the same with its own training activities. The society will function through a Governing Council which will have broad-based representation, including persons from allied fields and disciplines and representatives of the Ministry of Energy, Finance and Central Electricity Authority.

(c) Geo-thermal investigations are planned to be continued during 1979-80 in two areas viz. (i) Puga Valley in Ladakh District (J&K) and (ii) Parvati Valley in Kulu District in Himachal Pradesh.

#### Slow progress of HAL Projects

**5968. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the projects of Hindustan Aeronautics Limited whose slow progress has caused a decrease in the

Revised Estimates to the tune of Rs. 8.91 crores for the year 1978-79 and the reasons for slow progress; and

(b) the details in respect of the new projects which will be taken up during the next year, i.e. 1979-80?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) The decrease in expenditure is mainly due to delay in receipt and installation of machines, involvement of design changes and judicious utilisation of available resources. It is not in public interest to disclose the names of the projects.

(b) Work on the Jaguar Project will commence during 1979-80.

#### Purchase of Crude Oil

**5969. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how much quantity of crude oil had to be purchased at a higher price than the official OPEC price and the financial implications thereof, during the current calendar year;

(b) whether the Soviet offer for the additional supply of crude oil would be sufficient to bridge the gap between demand and supply for the present calendar year; if not, the additional arrangements made to meet the requirements; and

(c) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has entered into a swap deal with any company for the low sulphur Libyan crude, if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):** (a) During the period January-March, 1979 a total quantity of 6.76 million

tonnes of crude oil has been purchased by the Indian Oil Corporation at prices higher than the official OPEC prices from Iraq National Oil Company and Qatar General Petroleum Company. It would not be in the commercial interest of the Indian Oil Corporation as also contrary to international practices to disclose further details.

(b) The likely supply of an additional quantity of 0.6 million tonnes from USSR during 1979 would go towards bridging the gap between requirements and the existing firm arrangements. Further arrangements for covering the remaining requirements of imported crude oil are under different stages of negotiations.

(c) This aspect of the question is yet to be finalized.

#### Manufacture of Aircraft bearings

5970. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to manufacture in India aircraft bearings which is a wholly imported item;

(b) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics has approved any project technical specifications in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Claims of Coal Dealers pending Settlement with Coal India Ltd.

5971. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large number of cases of claims of coal dealers which are pending settlement with the Coal India Ltd., for several years;

(b) if so, the number of claimants and the amount involved and since when; and

(c) the time by when the claims are likely to be settled?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):** (a) and (b). There are about 485 claimants. Claims for a total amount of about Rs. 79.50 lakhs are pending settlement with the Coal India Limited. These claims relate to different periods, some from 1973-74 onwards.

(c) Necessary steps are being taken by the Coal companies to settle the claims of the dealers as early as possible. In the Eastern Coalfields Limited, where the number of claims is large, a separate cell has been set up for speedy settlement.

#### Slackness in Extracting Coal from Lalmatia-Hoora Coal Mines of E.C.L.

5972. DR RAMJI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal is available in adequate quantity in Lalmatia-Hoora coal mines of Eastern Coal Fields;

(b) if so, the reasons for slackness in extracting coal there;

(c) the number of workers working in these mines at present as also their number 10 years before; and

(d) whether Government will start work in other mines also and give employment to those workers first who were earlier removed from service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Legal Aid for under trials

5973. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to make any provision for giving legal aid to the under trials, undergoing long terms of confinement in jails; and

(b) if so, the total number of cases and cases involving women and children separately in which such legal aid was sought during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Report of the Expert Committee on Legal Aid entitled "Processual Justice to the people" made certain recommendations on pre-trial aid in Chapter 7. The above Report and the Report of the Bhagwati Committee on National Juridicare is being processed for implementation.

(b) As the Government is yet to take a decision on the above Report this question does not arise.

#### Sale of Old Jeeps, Trucks and Tanks

5974. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state the procedure Government have adopted for the sale of old jeeps, trucks and tanks?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Jeeps and trucks, which are surplus to Army's requirements, are handed over to Director General Supply and Disposals for public auction. Jeeps are also issued to MPs, MLAs and MLCs. Trucks and jeeps are also issued to Charitable/Welfare/Educational Institutions and Ex-Servicemen, their widows and Cooperative Societies for Ex-Servicemen.

When tanks are surplus to Defence requirements and are rendered unserviceable, they are stripped of all useful parts and security items and sold either through public auction, or by inviting tenders, or through negotiations after mutilation in accordance with the security instructions.

#### Increase in Price of Petrol and Petroleum Products

5975. SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the 'Times of India' dated the 10th March, 1979 that another increase in the price of petrol and other petroleum products has become inevitable because of the unexpected increase in the payment for imported crude; and

(b) whether Government propose to raise prices so soon after the big duty increases on petrol, kerosene and high speed diesel levied in the recent budget?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries have decided on a further increase in the prices of crude oil with effect from 1-4-1979.

Every aspect of the situation arising out of the price hike is being examined by the Government in consultation with the oil companies.

**Adverse effect of Computer in Bharat Electronics Ltd.**

5976. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government realises that a computer set up recently introduced in the Bharat Electronics Ltd., has adversely affected employment opportunities;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether Government contemplate to introduce similar computer set up in the other defence production units also; and

(d) if so, the names of such units along with their costs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). A computer has been set up in Bharat Electronics Ltd. primarily for achieving better inventory control and as an aid for production planning. There has been no retrenchment or adverse effect on employment opportunities as a result of the introduction of the computer.

(c) and (d). Government have approved a proposal for introduction of computers in Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. at a cost of approximately Rs. 4.5 crores. Such a facility may be provided in other undertakings also as and when required.

**Pilferage or Theft of Fertilizers from Fertilizer Factories**

5977. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any loss suffered by way of pilferage or theft of fertilizers from fertilizer factories and Government stores during last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to tighten security measures to prevent such recurring losses, pilferages?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). None of the major fertilizer factories suffered any losses due to pilferage or theft of fertilizers from the factory premises during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78. In certain cases, pilferages have occurred while in transit from the factory premises to the consuming centres or from stocks maintained in godowns outside the factories in different places for which due compensation has been obtained or is being obtained either from the Railways, Insurance Companies or from the warehousing Corporations. In the case of the Barauni fertilizer factory, however, there had been a loss of 20 bags of fertilizers costing about Rs. 1400 during 1977-78 due to pilferage from the railway sidings from loaded Railway wagons.

In so far as imported fertilizers are concerned, handled by the Food Corporation of India, the loss suffered due to pilferage or theft which had to be written off or is in the process of being written off in these years amounted to about Rs. 45. Cases of thefts/pilferages of an approximate value of Rs. 1,07,130 are, however, under investigation to see

whether any responsibility could be fixed for the losses and whether any amount could be recovered. The exact amount which might have to be written off from the losses referred to cannot be assessed at this stage.

(c) The following security measures are taken by the fertilizer companies to avoid pilferages/thefts.

(i) Storing of fertilizers in well-protected silos.

(ii) Round the clock watch by security force.

(iii) Providing pucca perimeter wall or fencing around the factory premises.

(iv) Despatching the fertilizers from the factory only in bagged form duly weighed and stitched.

(v) Conducting surprise checks.

(vi) Regular physical verification of stocks; and

(vii) By intensive patrolling of the railway yard at night when loaded wagons await movement to outstations.

In the case of imported fertilizers handled by the Food Corporation of India, the following security measures are taken.

(i) By storing fertilizer, in most cases in the godowns of the State Warehousing Corporations or Central Warehousing Corporation where there are adequate security arrangements.

(ii) In the case of godowns of Food Corporation of India by providing round the clock watch and ward duty.

(iii) By ensuring surprise checks and regular inspections.

रक्षा कर्मचारियों द्वारा छुट्टी न लिए जाने पर उन्हें अतिरिक्त वेतन दिया जाना

5978. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसा कोई निर्णय लिया है कि उन रक्षा कर्मचारियों को 60 दिन की छुट्टी के लिये अतिरिक्त वेतन दिया जायेगा जो इसको नहीं लेते हैं।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इसको संशोधित करने के लिए कार्यवाही करेगी और प्रत्येक (जवान) के लिए तीन वर्ष में कम से कम एक बार छुट्टी पर जाने की व्यवस्था को अनिवार्य बनायेगी ताकि वह सैनिक होने के नाते कुछ समय के लिये छुट्टी पर जाये; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग). छुट्टियों के बदले नकद राशि देने की रियायत सभी कार्मिकों को केवल एक बार सेवानिवृत्ति के समय दी जाती है। यह रियायत उस कैलेंडर वर्ष में न ली गई छुट्टियों के अनुसार निम्नलिखित रूप से दी जाती है :—

(क) अफसर 60 दिन

(ख) अफसर रैंक से नीचे के कार्मिक

(i) पिछले कैलेंडर वर्ष की कोई भी वार्षिक छुट्टी जमा न करने वाले कार्मिकों के मामले में 60 दिन।

(ii) जिन भारतीय अधिवास के कार्मिकों ने अपने खाते में पिछले वर्ष की छुट्टियां जमा की हैं उन के मामले में 90 दिन।

(iii) जिन नेपाल अधिवास के कार्मिकों ने अपने खाते में पिछले वर्ष की छुट्टियां जमा की हैं उन के मामले में 120 दिन।

आमतौर से, शांतिकाल में यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए परा प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि सभी कार्मिक वर्ष के अन्दर अपनी पूरी वार्षिक छुट्टियां ले लें, परन्तु कुछ ऐसे मामले हो सकते हैं, जिन में सेवा की अनिवार्यता के कारण वार्षिक छुट्टियों का पूरा कोटा मंजूर नहीं किया जा सका हो।

अफसरों के मामले में, न ली गई छुट्टियां वर्ष की समाप्ति पर खत्म हो जाती हैं। जिन अव्यरैंक ने वर्ष के दौरान अपनी वार्षिक छुट्टियां नहीं ली हैं वे अगले कैलेंडर वर्ष में अपनी अधिकतम 90 दिनों (गोरखा के मामलों में 120 दिन) की संचित छुट्टियां ले सकते हैं।

**Number of Female Workers in the Bharat Coking Coal Limited**

5979. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state;

(a) number of the female workers on roll both in casual and permanent and male to female ratio in the B.C.C.L. for the last five years, break up in details for each year;

(b) whether it is a fact that by series of circulars female workers have been discriminated resulting in a large scale substitution of female by male workmen, if so, number of such circulars with details;

(c) whether such policy is against the Constitution guaranteeing equal right and opportunity to male and female in all sphere; and

(d) if so, steps taken to correct the injustice done to the female workers in the BCCL due to its anti-women policy?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA):**  
(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Guidelines for appointments of Directors of Companies**

5980. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 45 on 20th February, 1979 regarding appointment of Managing and wholetime Directors in Public Limited Companies and state:

(a) whether any guidelines, if not universally applicable standards as stated in answer to (d) are followed

in considering the matters of approval or disapproval of appointments of Managing and whole time directors of companies;

(b) whether the decision is made on the basis of any objective standards, for which uniform facts are elected from every applicant company; and

(c) which is the authority Board or officer that comes to an opinion that a particular Managing Director is or is not a fit and proper person?

**THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN):** (a) to (c). According to the rules framed by the Government proposals for appointment or reappointment of Managing and Wholetime Directors of public limited companies, or private limited companies which are subsidiaries of public companies, are required to be made in a prescribed form wherein particulars like nature and form of the existing management, reasons for the proposal, nature of the services rendered by the Managing/wholetime Director etc. are called for. The proposals should be justified having regard to the size and functions of the company, and the responsibilities and duties to be assigned to the Managing/Wholetime Directors and the proposals are approved if they are shown to be in the interest of the company. Sub-section (3) of section 269 specifically provides that the Central Government shall not accord its approval unless it is satisfied that the proposed Managing or Wholetime Director of the company is, in its opinion a fit and proper person to be appointed as such are that the appointment of such person is not against the public interest. Each case is thus considered on its merits by the Central Government keeping in view the policy indicated above and the provisions of Section 269 of the Companies Act, 1956.

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के बारे में कार्यक्रम

5981. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दूरदर्शन और आकाशवाणी से पदक-पृथक नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के बारे में कितने कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये गए ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में व्यौरा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) वर्ष 1979 के दौरान समाचार सेवा प्रभाग सहित आकाशवाणी से नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की 82 जयन्ती के संबंध में विभिन्न रूपों में 307 कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये गए और दूरदर्शन से 1977, 1978 और 1979 वर्षों के दौरान 88 कार्यक्रम टेलीकास्ट किये गए । 1977 और 1978 वर्षों के लिए आकाशवाणी के तैयार आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और देश के आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों से आंकड़े एकत्रित किये जा रहे हैं और यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दिये जायेंगे ।

(ख) 1979 में आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित किए गए कार्यक्रमों और 1977, 1978 और 1979 के दौरान दूरदर्शन द्वारा टेलीकास्ट किए गए कार्यक्रमों के विवरण 1 और 2 में दिये गए हैं, जो सभा पट्ट पर रख दिया गया है । [ ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-४२४५/७९ ]

#### Pension to Reservists who retired before 1973

5982. SHRI V. G. HANDE : Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that reservist armed forces persons who have been retired/reserved before the year 1973 are getting Rs. 10/- as pension:

(b) whether it is also a fact that the reservists/retired persons from armed forces after the year 1973 have been benefited by the revision of the pension scheme; and

(c) whether Government will consider the case of those pensioners who are getting Rs. 10/- per month?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). Reservists transferred to pension establishment prior to 1-1-73 but on or after 1-4-1968, receive a pension @Rs. 15/- per month, while those transferred to pension establishment prior to 1-4-1968 receive a pension ranging from Rs. 10/- to Rs. 12/- per month. In addition to pension, the above two categories of reservists are also entitled to receive an *ad hoc* increase of Rs. 15/-, *ad-hoc* relief of Rs. 15/- and periodic relief of Rs. 35/- per month. Thus, their total pensionary emoluments range from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 80/- per month.

Consequent on the improvements made in the pensionary rates of service personnel w.e.f. 1 January 1973 on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the rate of pension of OR reservists, who have been transferred to pension establishment on or after 1-1-73, has also been raised to Rs. 50/- per month. In addition to pension, a periodic relief of Rs. 35/- per month is also admissible to them at present, thus making the total to Rs. 85/- per month.

The actual difference between the pensionary emoluments of the reservists who were transferred to pension establishment prior to 1-1-1973 and of those who were sent on pension on or after that date, ranges from Rs. 5/- to Rs. 10/- per month.

(c) No, Sir. As in the case of other categories of pensioners, there is no proposal at present to revise the rate of reservists pension of OR reservists who were transferred to pension establishment prior to 1-1-73.

सेवा निवृत्त रक्षा कर्मचारियों की बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल करने के लिए उपाय

5983. श्री युवराज : क्या उपचारान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रति वर्ष सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले रक्षा कर्मचारियों के रोजगार की समस्या को हल करने लिए कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या भूतपूर्व सैनिकों द्वारा अनभव की जा रही आवास समस्या को हल करने के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि सैनिकों की सेवानिवृत्ति करने के स्थान पर उन्हें रक्षा सामान तैयार करने वाले कारबानों में रोजगार दिया जाए जिससे कि ठेका पद्धति समाप्त हो और घटिया किस्म का उत्पादन भी रोका जा सके ; यदि हां तो ऐसी योजना कब कार्यान्वित की जायेगी और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उत्तरावान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) भारत सरकार में समूह "ग" तथा "घ" में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए 10% तथा 20% स्थान आरक्षित किए गए हैं। केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में भी समूह "ग" तथा "घ" में 17½% तथा 27½% भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए आरक्षित किए गए हैं। राज्य सरकारों की नौकरियों में भी अधिकतर राज्य सरकारों ने 2% से 28% तक स्थान भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के लिए आरक्षित किए गए हैं।

अफसरों के एक अध्ययन दल (यह दल राष्ट्रवाचारी समिति के नाम से जाना जाता है) ने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के पुनर्वास की समस्या का गहन अध्ययन किया है और इस दल की सिफारिशों की जांच की जा रही है। इस कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशें सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार कर लिए जाने पर आशा है कि सिविल नौकरियों में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की रोजगार की स्थिति सुधर जाएगी।

(ख) आवास का विषय राज्य सरकार का है। फिर भी, केन्द्रीय सरकार की सिफारिशों पर अधिकतर राज्य सरकारें अपनी आवासीय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत आवास स्थल तथा तैयार मकानों के आवंटन में भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को प्राप्तिकरण दे रही है।

(ग) जी. नहीं।

Recommendations made by Committee set up to investigate into large profits made by Drug Multinationals

5984. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the principal recommendations made by the Committee set up to investigate into allegations of unduly large profits being made by the multi-nationals engaged in Drug Manufacture; and

(b) the action taken thereon by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS & FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The Committee is yet to submit its Report.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Shortage of Coal in Gujarat

5985. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal dumps would be opened in Ahmedabad Baroda area to help supply of coal to industries; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to set up coal dumps at Ahmedabad Baroda Area by the Coal India Limited. However, coal would be made available to the consumers/State Governments if they like to set up dumps at suitable points to meet their needs.

#### Proposal to Limit the number of Companies for appointment of a whole-time Director

5986. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to limit the number of companies to

which a Managing Director could be appointed as whole-time Director to five;

(b) whether it is also proposed to prescribe minimum academic qualifications for appointment of Managing Directors and directors;

(c) whether these moves are meant to limit the concept of family business;

(d) if so, whether a large number of businessmen, Chambers of Commerce and shareholders have opposed the proposals; and

(e) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the recommendations of the Sachar Committee—copies of whose report were laid on the Table of the House on 30-8-1978. One of the terms of reference of this Committee was that the Committee should consider and report on the 'measures necessary to promote professionalisation of management....'. In pursuance of this, the Committee has recommended, *inter-alia*, that—

(i) The 'managing director' or 'whole-time director' should be a 'professional manager' (Para 3.4 of its Report);

(ii) The 'professional manager' would be an individual belonging to certain specified professions or who would be a member of a recognised professional body or institution exercising supervisory jurisdiction over its members or who would be a holder of a degree or diploma in management from any recognised institute of management or from any recognised University or would be a holder of a post-graduate degree from any recognised University;

and possessing not less than five years' experience in an executive capacity in a company, corporation or a body corporate or in the Government. Alternatively, a 'professional manager' should be an individual possessing a minimum of ten years' experience in executive capacity in a company, corporation or a body corporate or in the Government (Para 3.4 and 5.6 *ibid*). The Committee has further recommended that every public limited company having a paid up capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and more should have a managing or whole-time director as defined above (Para 5.9 *ibid*). Another recommendation of the Committee is that no person will be allowed to hold office of managing director in more than one public company unless—

(a) in the case of holding-subsidiary companies the appointment is approved by a special resolution passed by both the companies;

(b) in the case of any other public company, the following conditions are fulfilled:—

(i) The company in which the person concerned is already a managing director approves of his continuance as managing director of the other company;

(ii) The second public limited company which proposes to appoint a person as its managing director approves of the appointment by special resolution; and

(iii) the approval of the Company Law Board is obtained by the second company proposing to appoint the person as managing director. (Para 5.15 *ibid*). A further recommendation of the Committee is to restrict the number of directorships held by a managing or whole-time director to ten since such a person would not be able to devote adequate time and attention to a large number of other companies. (Para 5.17 *ibid*).

(c) The recommendations of the Committee mentioned above have been made in the interest of promoting the process of professionalisation of management. (Paras 5.1 to 5.6 *ibid*).

(d) Some Chambers of Commerce and professional bodies have represented to Government that the definition of 'professional manager' suggested by the Committee is not exhaustive and excludes certain other professions and disciplines as also in regard to the nature of experience proposed, while some others have represented that it places too much emphasis on the possession of certain qualifications such as a degree of a university or certain minimum number of years of experience.

(e) The recommendations made by the Committee are now under the Government's urgent consideration and appropriate action to give effect to them, including legislative amendments as may be found necessary, will be taken in due course.

#### French Collaboration for Mangalore Steel Plant

5987. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether French collaboration would be sought for the Mangalore steel plant;

(b) which other countries have made definite proposals for collaboration; and

(c) the various terms of these collaboration proposals and their relative advantages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA) :

(a) Government have been exploring the possibilities of obtaining technical and financial cooperation

from certain developed countries, including France, for setting up shore-based steel plants in India. During the visit of the French Economic Delegation to India in February, 1979, there was only general exchange of views in this connection.

(b) M/s. Mannesmann Demag of West Germany alone have given a preliminary proposal which is under examination.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Firms registered with C.P.C. for allocation of Raw Materials

5988. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) how many firms are registered with C.P.C. for allocation of raw materials, names of such firms, date of registration, allotment of raw materials in last three years, date-wise and

(b) whether all these firms are registered, during their registration and details regarding allocations of raw materials, quantity and value of raw materials made in their favour during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited is the canalising agency for chemicals, petro-chemicals and bulk drugs. They service about 1000 organised sector as well as small-scale units in regard to chemicals, about 2500 units in regard to petro-chemicals and about 400 units in regard to bulk drugs. Each of these firms makes either a single or multiple registration with the CPC for its raw material requirements. Further under the 1978-79 Import Policy the firms have the facility that they can register

their requirements at any time of the year, although ninety day's lead time should be given to the canalising agency for effecting supplies. As regards allocations, each firm receives multiple allocation orders during the year in regard to the canalised raw materials for which it has registered.

In view of the very large number of firms serviced by CPC, the time and effort involved in collecting and furnishing data concerning their names, registration particulars and raw material allocation details, is likely to be immense and will not, in Government's view be commensurate with the result likely to be obtained.

#### Release of Canalised Materials to Foreign Drug Firms

5989. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1012 on 27th February, 1979 regarding direct allocation system of raw materials and state:

(a) where capacity is specified why release of canalised raw materials has not been restricted to Sandoz, Glaxo, Borroughs Wellcome for all those items where capacities have been specified in their industrial licences;

(b) whether overall approved capacity of M/s. Sandoz for liquids is 1,96,000 litres whereas they are producing Santivini alone to the extent of 5 lac litres if so, why cuts in released of raw materials is being made in the case of Ampicillin quota of M/s. Ranbaxy; and

(c) how Government would ensure that no discrimination is exercised in the matter of release of canalised raw materials specially when the policy parameters have been announced and in some cases consolidation of capacities is being resorted to whereas in others they await such consolidation and releases are made?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) According to the guidelines issued by the Deptt. of Chemicals & Fertilizers for the period Oct., 78—March, 1979 DGTD units should be allotted canalised raw materials on the following basis:—

(i) Where formulation-wise capacities are specified, the half-yearly allocation will be on the basis of such capacities.

(ii) Where formulation-wise capacities are not specified, the allocation will be to the extent of fifty per cent of the 1976-77 allocation.

Sandoz & Glaxo have submitted Certificates from Cost/Chartered Accountants to the effect that they do not have specified formulation-wise capacities.

In view of the aforesaid certificates submitted by these two firms, they have been allotted canalised raw materials in accordance with the guideline at (ii) above.

M/s. Borroughs Wellcome have specified formulation-wise capacities for their "Trimoxazole" formulation. Hence the allotment of Sulphame-thoxazole required by them for the manufacture of this formulation has been restricted as per guideline at (i) above.

#### (b) SANDOZ

Santivini is a liquid preparation in respect of which Sandoz were issued a COB licence (Licence L/22/416/71-Ch III dated 6th July 1971) which covered ten other items. This licence did not give item-wise capacity. Hence Sandoz came under category (ii) indicated in reply to part (a) above in regard to allotment of canalised raw materials.

Nevertheless, it is a fact that Santivini production in 1977 was 5,78,767 liters. Allocation of canalised raw materials to Sandoz in the context of such sizeable production of Santivini is under review.

**RANBAXY.**

The industrial licences held by this firm and its entitlement for Ampicillin Trihydrate based thereon are as follows:-

(i) Industrial Licence No. L/23/395/78-Ch III dated 13th July 1970 authorises them, inter alia, to manufacture formulations based on Ampicillin Trihydrate. This is a licence giving formulation-wise capacity and specified the related bulk drug consumption as 800 Kgs. of Ampicillin Trihydrate.

(ii) Industrial Licence No. 112(76) dated 17th March, 1976 authorises them to manufacture 5 tonnes of bulk Ampicillin Trihydrate, subject, inter alia, to the condition that 30 per cent of the actual production of bulk drug should be supplied to non-associated formulators. While under this industrial licence the firm could consume 70 per cent of the actual production of Ampicillin Trihydrate, it cannot claim any allocation of Ampicillin Trihydrate from canalised stocks on this score.

(iii) M/s. Ranbaxy hold industrial licence No. CIL 34(79) dated 19-2-79 for substantial expansion of Ampicillin Trihydrate bulk drug production and the manufacture of a new article (Cloxacillin) within a combined capacity of 24 tonnes which stipulates, inter alia, that any requirement of raw material for manufacture of formulations beyond the present level has to come from the production of raw material which they secure from the expansion authorised by the said licence. Thus this industrial licence does not entitle them to any allocation of Ampicillin Trihydrate from canalised stock.

During 1978-79 M/s. Ranbaxy has already received 2000 kgs. of Ampicillin Trihydrate from CPC which is 1280 kgs. more than 800 kgs. to

which they are entitled as indicated under (i) above.

(c) The CPC/IDPL which are the canalising/distributing agencies are responsible for the proper implementation of the policy laid-down by the Government. Whenever any report with regard to discrimination in the release of canalised raw materials is received, the same will be looked into by the Government.

**Multinationals given Loan Licences after announcement of New Drug Policy**

5990. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of multinationals who were given loan licences after the announcement of the new Drug Policy last year, and the reasons for doing so in each case;

(b) what are the reasons for limiting the supply of canalised raw materials upto Rs. 20,000 per year only for loan licences;

(c) whether Government of India have decided to subsidise some initial capital of the loan licences to have their own units; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to redress the grievances of the small units in the pharmaceutical industry?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI M. M. BAHUGUINA): (a) Loan Licences are issued by the State Drug Controllers and they have been requested to furnish the required information.

(b) The limit of Rs. 20,000 was fixed in March, 1978 on the advice of

Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, given in the context of the provisions in the 1977-78 Import Policy, and has been followed during April 1977-March 1978.

(c) No such decision has been taken.

(d) Specific grievances of the Small units in the pharmaceutical industry are examined in the light of the general policy of Government on Small Scale Industry units as well as such specific provisions in the New Drug Policy as may be relevant to them.

5991. वी चालान्तरण चालान्तरण : वया देखी वह चालाने की हुए करेंगे कि :

(v) 1972 में उन विकासीरारों को उपचारि किये गये कोयले की तुलना में 1973 में उन्हें विकासीरा को यह उपचारि किया गया था।

(d) इन विकलीवरों में कोनसे को कही जाए ताकि वह वार्तालाई बहुत बढ़ावी दे सके ?

कर्वा नंदी (भी भी० रामचन्द्र) : (क) सितम्बर, 1978 से विश्वम्बर 2978 तक की वर्षावृत्ति में गुरुवार में प्रत्येक विश्वाम्बर द्वारा वर्षावृत्ति कोवर्स की भाषा, स्वाम्बर लिंगों के सम्बन्धित द्वारा आवंटित भाषा, वह लोगों द्वारा वास्तव में प्राप्त और उत्तीर्ण किए एवं प्राप्त की भाषा का बाबने वाला विवरण उल्लंघन उपराज्य पक्ष में दिया गया है।

(क) वर्ष 1977 और 1978 के दौरान दीन विद्युत कंपनी में से प्रत्येक कोन्व को बदलाई किए गए कोणों की दूल भावा को बदलाई भला लिए रखना उपलब्ध-दो में दिया गया ।

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सिंहासन, 1872 के सिंहासन, 1878 की अवधि में, दूसरी तारीख सिंहासनों द्वारा अपेक्षित की गयी थी वहाँ, जहाँ रिपब्लिकनों के दोस्तों में दोस्तों के बाबत, उनके द्वारा वास्तविक अस्तित्वों का व्यापक व्यवस्था

(प्राचीन भारतीय साहित्य)

वर्ष 1977 और 1978 की वर्षीय रूपाने की विविध विद्युत वस्तुओं की विवरण तथा विद्युत

विवरण तथा विद्युत

विवरण  
(विवरण विवरण तथा विद्युत)

	1977	1978
प्रधान विद्युत	9,04,194	8,86,030
पांची विद्युत	1,24,031	4,23,512
उत्कर्ष	2,47,452	4,65,830

News Item Captioned 'MECON Accuses H.E.C. of Lies Over Expansion Plan'

5992 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Times of India dated 12th March, 1979 captioned 'MECON accuses H.E.C. of lies over expansion plan';

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein, observation-wise; and

(c) action taken/proposed in the matter.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BLJU PATNAIK):

(a) The news report referred to has come to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c) It will be recalled that Government had earlier decided to entrust the design, manufacture and supply of the second cold rolling mill complex forming part of expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to a capacity of 4.0 million tonnes to Indian Organisations. Accordingly, MECON and EPL were appointed as prime contractors for the project with BHEL

as their main associate for the electronics. It had also been decided that all efforts would be made to get as much equipment as possible manufactured within the country, keeping in view the overall cost of the project as well as the firm's schedule for delivery of equipment. The main issue involved in the reported controversy is the question of placement of orders for the manufacture and supply of mechanical equipment required for the project with Heavy Engineering Corporation. As regards mechanical equipment for the rolling mills, tender for which were invited by MECON, the matter was also considered at the Government level and, having regard to various considerations like indigenous manufacturing capabilities, stringent technical requirement, and tight time schedule etc. it was decided that part of such equipment should be imported and that for the remaining equipment to be procured indigenously, orders could be placed with HEC provided it offered a price comparable to that quoted by other private/public sector parties in India. Since HEC did not find it feasible to do so, there was no alternative for MECON but to place orders on parties other than HEC. Similarly, the orders for 46 cranes, as part of the auxiliary equipment items, had to be placed on other firms, mostly public sector undertakings, as their quotations

were lower than those of HEC. HEC's quotations for 'Processing Line' indigenous equipment are still under the consideration of EPL.

**News Item regarding long wave band**

5993. SHRI VASANT SATHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the Indian Express dated 12th March, 1979 under the caption "India in two minds about long wave band";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations made therein; and

(c) facts of the matter observation-wise and details of action taken/proposed?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have constituted a Working Group of experts from the concerned departments to examine all the implications involved in the allocation of long wave band to broadcasting in I.T.U. Region 3 (Asia and Pacific countries) and to recommend an appropriate national stand in this matter. Government will take a view after the Working Group submits its report.

**Block making arrangements for News Dailies**

5994. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the fact that in a number of places in the backward regions in some States there is no block making arrangements for the news dailies.

(b) if so, whether the P.I.B. has arranged to supply blocks to these dailies;

(c) if so, the details of the arrangements; and

(d) the names of the news dailies benefited upto date State-wise, with the particular reference to Agartala Dailies?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Eleonoid blocks are supplied to newspapers through Regional and Branch Offices of the Press Information Bureau.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Expenditure incurred by the Industrial units on publicity**

5995. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the industrial units under his ministry;

(b) the details of the publicity expenditure of these units, unit-wise, during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) the names of the dailies that were given advertisement by these units unit-wise, and the amount thereof, during the last three years, year-wise;

(d) the details of the attitude towards the language dailies of these units, unit-wise and the reflection of the attitude in the language papers; and

(e) the details of the action taken by these units to help the small and

medium news dailies as per Government policy by these units, unit-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KARIA MUNDA):** (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**News report regarding a secret R.S.S. Film**

**5996. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:**  
DR. RAMJI SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press report appearing in the Blitz dated the 17th February, 1979 under the heading "Secret RSS film on DEORAS" and if so, what;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this film and titled TATOJAYA deals mainly with the nation-wise tour of Shri Deoras;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some T.V. Cameramen on contract with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting were engaged; and

(d) whether Government propose to inquire into the whole matter and if not, the reasons thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The film produced by one Shri N. G. Joshi covers visits of Shri Deoras to various parts of the country after his release from jail in 1977.

(c) No. T.V. Cameraman on contract with Doordarshan was involved.

however, a cameraman who was a T.V. 'stringer' till April, 1977 ('stringer' is a freelance photographer entitled to accept assignments from anywhere) is understood to have been engaged by the producer.

(d) Does not arise.

**Alleged harassment of News-men in Kashmir**

**5997. DR. BAPU KALDATE:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Kashmir and their officials have been harassing the news-men in Kashmir;

(b) whether the Central Government have taken note of the resolution of the Working Journalists of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by Central Government to protect the newsmen?

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI):** (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to a resolution passed at a meeting of the working journalists and local editors held in Jammu on December 20, 1978, expressing concern over the alleged unwarranted and uncalled for attack on pressmen by the State Chief Minister. No specific instance of harassment by State Government officials is within the knowledge of the Government.

The Press Council of India has been established with effect from the 1st March, 1979, and is expected to start functioning soon. The scope of its functions will include going into matters which affect the freedom of the Press.

परिस्थिति द्वारा बाहर पर दीर्घ दौर के लाभकार  
निये जाने वाले हैं इसका

5882. दा० राजेंद्र निहूः या० एक  
समय जौनी बाहर आया जौनी यह बाजौर की बाजौर  
कहे दि :

(a) या० सरकार का ज्ञान लिंग 24  
परिवर्ती, 1979 के अनेकी समाचार पत्र नियतमें  
प्रकाशित इस बाजौर के समाचार की ओर दिलाया  
गया है कि परिस्थिति द्वारा बाहर पर दीर्घ दौर से  
लाभकार निये जाने की दर्शाया है ;

(b) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या  
प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(c) यदि हाँ, तो या० परिस्थिति के सीधावर्ती  
रेखांशील लोड में 'कल्ट' के लियार के लिए  
बाजौर बाजौर के जिस के हाल के दौरे का मारत की  
सूखा पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

उप-प्रश्नान वजौर बाजौर राजा नंदी (जो बाजौरीवाद  
राज) : (a) और (b). सरकार ने जैसे लियों  
देखी हैं और उस पर कोई विपरीत नहीं करता  
पाही है ।

संवेद में जैसा कहा बार लग्ज किया जा चुका  
है कि हामारी सूखा सेनाएं बारी जीमा वर जीकी  
बनाए रखती हैं और उन्हें पारित है कि वहाँ पानीक  
ही बही कारबाही करे ।

(c) की नहीं ।

Missile station and cantonment near  
Gopalpur-on-sea

5890. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the  
DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND  
MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased  
to state:

(a) what are the details regarding  
the work of establishing the missile  
station and cantonment near Gopal-  
pur-on-sea in Orissa;

(b) what are the details regarding  
the number of persons affected while  
acquiring the land for the purpose;  
and

(c) the details regarding the al-  
ternative land or compensation in  
lieu of the land acquired from  
these?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DE-  
PARTMENTS OF ATOMIC ENERGY,  
ELECTRONICS AND SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY (PROF. SHER-  
SINGH): (a) The land required for  
the project has been acquired. Water  
supply is being arranged through  
participation in a joint scheme which  
is under implementation by the State  
Government. The project is to be  
undertaken in three phases and com-  
pleted by 1991. Necessary sanction for  
Phase I of the project has been accorded.  
Work for provision of minimum  
external services and essential accom-  
modation for MES constructional staff  
has commenced. Further phases of the  
project will be sanctioned in due  
course.

(b) 527.65 acres of private land has  
been acquired for the project. The  
names of the villages and the number  
of owners affected are given below:-

Name of Village	Number of owners affected
Buxipalli	48
Golabandha	425
Vikrampur	27
Kodrapalli	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>574</b>

(c) Compensation amounting to  
Rs. 57,05,774.46 has been paid to the  
earlier land owners. This amount  
represents the market value of the  
land, as determined by the competent  
authority under the law plus 15 per  
cent solition on account of compulsory  
acquisition of land.

**Service Conditions of Workers of Badarpur Power House**

6000. SHRI KRISHNA VARAVARA HALDER: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the take over of the management to Badarpur Power House by the National Thermal Power House by the National Thermal Power Corporation, the service conditions of the workers have further deteriorated and whether the terms and conditions have not been settled so far;

(b) if so, why;

(c) whether the management has curtailed certain benefits of the employees in the matter of leave, pension, compulsory insurance scheme, general allowance etc. thereby giving rise to the discontentment and unrest among the workers;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and steps proposed to be taken to improve the lot of the workers and to ensure that no untoward incident takes place;

(e) the reasons for low generation of electricity and for the closure of the Thermal Plant for 15 days in October-November, 1978; and

(f) steps taken to avoid recurrence of such things?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The terms and conditions of absorption of workers were settled under an Agreement dated 31st August, 1978 signed in conciliation under section 12(3) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. The Agreement, inter-alia, provides for an interim increase of 10 per cent of the basic pay as on 1-4-1978 subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 per month.

(c) and (d) The National Thermal Power Corporation Rules provide for 20 days earned leave, seven days casual leave and 12 paid holidays in a year for the workmen as against 30 days earned leave, 12 days casual leave and 16 days paid holidays, permissible under Central Government rules. Under NTPC rules encashment of 75 per cent of Earned Leave is allowed whereas no such facility exists under Government rules. In the matter of leave the workmen have the option of continuing with the entitlement as per Government rules or opting for NTPC rules.

N.T.P.C. rules do not provide for pension, compulsory insurance schemes etc. as in Government. Under NTPC rules workers would be deriving the benefit of contributory provident fund in lieu of Pension and non-contributory Group Insurance Scheme in lieu of Compulsory Insurance Scheme. Under the Company Rules payment of House Rent is permissible at 30 per cent of basic pay as against 15 per cent prescribed under Government rules. NTPC rules provide for leave travel concession. In addition to the several monetary benefits to the workmen, a number of welfare amenities have been extended. All except five out of about 1500 workers have voluntarily opted for absorption in NTPC.

(e) The performance of the Badarpur power station has improved during the last three months of the current year compared to the corresponding period of the previous year:-

	Generation in Million Units	
	1977-78	1978-79
December	89.36	113.83
January	65.75	110.61
February	40.54	65.70
March	40.66	102.00

The thermal power station had to close down for 15 days during October-November 1978 on account of the strike by the Operation and Maintenance Staff Union to press for their demands including early finalisation of the terms and conditions of the absorption in the N.T.P.C. The strike was declared illegal.

(f) To further improve the performance of the Power Station a number of steps have been taken by the NTPC management. These include:—

- (i) A programme of Project Renovation covering modifications and replacements.
- (ii) Introduction of improved operating and maintenance practices through well documented operation and maintenance manuals and schedules.
- (iii) Training of Operation and Maintenance Staff.
- (iv) Steps to ensure supply of adequate coal for the power station.
- (v) Arrangements for stocking of adequate spares as well as developing alternative sources for critical spares.
- (vi) Continuous dialogue with the Registered Trade Unions to sort out pending service matters and improve the industrial relations.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid. (Interruptions) What is this habit? (Interruptions).

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): The mysterious silence of the Government of India on the question of Mr. Bhutto's execution is surprising. It should be taken up with the President of Pakistan. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed a notice under rule 377.

12.01 hrs.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS RE ANNUAL REPORTS OF COAL INDIA LTD. FOR 1975-76, 1976-77 AND 1977-78 AND COAL BOARD, CALCUTTA FOR 1974-75, DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, MINISTRY OF ENERGY FOR 1979-80, AND ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. OF NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD., NEYVELI FOR 1977-78.

झज्जरी भंतालय में राष्ट्रीय भंती (भी जनेश्वर मिशन) : ग्रन्थालय महोदय, मैं ग्रामपक्ष ग्रन्थालय से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

(1) लेवा वर्षों की समाप्ति के बाद नी महीने की निर्धारित अवधि में कोल हिंडिया लिमिटेड के वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों को सभा पटल पर न रखने के कारण बताने वाले तीन विवरणों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4225/79.]

(2) कोयला बोर्ड, कलकत्ता का वर्ष 1974-75 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनों तथा लेखे सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण बताने वाला एक विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4226/79.]

(3) वर्ष 1979-80 के लिये उर्जा भंतालय के ग्रन्दनानों की व्योरावार मार्गों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4227/79.]

(4) कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 619क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति :—

(एक) नेवेली लिगनाइट कारोबोरेशन लिमिटेड, नेवेली (तमिलनाडु) के वर्ष 1977-78 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा सभीला।

(दो) नेवेली लिगनाइट कारोबोरेशन लिमिटेड, नेवेली (तमिलनाडु) का वर्ष 1977-78 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखाप्रदीकृत लेखे तथा उन पर नियंत्रक बहालेबाद परीक्षक की टिप्पणियाँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4228/79.]

12.03 hrs.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH AND HUNDRED  
AND NINETEENTH REPORTS

SHRI P. V. NARSIMHA RAO  
(Hanamkonda): 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 the Ninth Report of the Committee on Andaman Forest Department relating to Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

(2) Hundred and Nineteenth Report on paragraph 26 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77 Union Government (Defence Services) relating to Contract for supply of Empty Bodies of an ammunition.

## COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-TAKINGS

## TWENTY-NINTH, THIRTIETH AND THIRTY-EIGHTH REPORTS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

(1) Twenty-ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighty-fifth Report of the Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited.

(2) Thirtieth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Seventy-ninth Report of the Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Film Finance Corporation Limited.

(3) Thirty-eighth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in

the Seventy-seventh Report of the Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Steel Authority of India.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) POLICY IN REGARD TO RESERVATION  
OF ITEMS FOR PRODUCTION IN THE SMALL  
SCALE UNITS

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up matters under rule 377.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the following matter. The press notes of January 3 and 5, 1979, issued by the Department of Industry has created a new difficulty in the small scale industrial units. 307 items have been reserved for the small sector with an investment of Rs. 10 lakhs. The policy will hurt the non-small scale units who are required to cut back their production to the level of 1973. Unfortunately, the non-small scale units which were formerly small scale units and have over a period of years after facing many difficulties and putting in hard work, ploughed back their profits in expansion, are great sufferers. This policy will set in a chain reaction and grossly affect the production and profitability of non-small scale units who would be forced to legally or illegally bifurcate their units or cut down their investment and production to remain for ever under the caption 'small scale'. Unfortunately, the same policy does not apply to the capacities of large scale companies who are protected by industrial licensing. The list of items reserved for the small sectors under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act has expanded in 1978 and consequently many small scale units find themselves manufacturing articles suddenly reserved for the small sector; whereas large units can diversify into capital intensive areas, the formerly small scale units have been badly hit by the new policy.

(ii) COVERAGE OF NEWS BY ALL-INDIA RADIO AND DOORDARSHAN ABOUT AGRICULTURAL WORKERS' DEMONSTRATION AND RALLY AT NEW DELHI ON 20TH MARCH, 1979.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Sir, under rule 377, I wish to make the following statement:—

I wish to draw the attention of the House to the shabby and discriminatory manner in which the All India Radio and Doordarshan had treated the massive demonstration of agricultural workers in Delhi organised by Bharatiya Khet Mazdoor Union on 20.3.1979 in the news bulletins on that day. All the national newspapers published from Delhi had carried reports about the demonstration and rally at Boat Club with pictures and photographs. The demonstration was organised in a disciplined and orderly manner.

The agricultural workers, harijans, adivasis and other sections of the rural poor belonging to all castes, creed and religions had participated in the massive demonstration. They had come from all parts of the country to voice their grievances and demands before Parliament. Their representatives met you, Sir, on that day and they submitted a petition to you which contained their main demands.

This massive demonstration of the agricultural workers was an event of national significance. This was the first time that agricultural workers, harijans, adivasis and other sections of the rural poor had undertaken a march to the national capital to present their grievances before Parliament. This showed a new awakening among the most exploited sections of our people and a new awareness among them of their rights.

All right thinking people would welcome this new awakening among the rural poor, because it augurs well for the onward march of our country, for the development of the national

economy and particularly the development of agriculture. But this great event of national importance was almost blacked out by AIR and Doordarshan. AIR gave the news about this demonstration and rally as a last item of the bulletin with hardly one or two sentences. But the performance of Doordarshan was even worse. At the fag end of the bulletin it mentioned about the agricultural workers' demonstration in a few words and showed some pictures. The pictures shown were those of a few men cut off from the main body of the demonstration. They did neither show the leaders marching in front of the demonstration, nor the main body of the demonstration. No picture of the rally was shown.

I wish to contrast this performance of AIR and Doordarshan with their performance in covering the RSS rally held in Delhi on 6-3-79. Not only more time was devoted to the RSS rally by AIR and Doordarshan, but Doordarshan also tried to show the full rally, including the physical display of lathi-wielding young boys, as well as the leaders who participated in the rally.

I record my strong protest against this blatantly pro-RSS attitude of AIR and Doordarshan and the shabby, discriminatory and almost insulting way these two premier mass media of our country had treated the first ever massive demonstration and rally of the rural poor in the capital and request the Government to ensure free, impartial and objective reporting of national events in future.

(iii) DEMAND: OF MILL WORKERS OF THE MARATHWADA DIVISION OF NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION

श्री केशवराव थोडगे (नारेड) : सदर साहब, बहाराष्ट्र राज्य के मराठवाडा विभाग में औरंगाबाद और नारेड के टैक्सटाइल मिल्स सहकारी सूत गिरनी, वाक्षेपाव, टैक्सटाइल, घनेगाव के हजारों मजदुरों के साथ जो नाइनासी ही रही है, उस तोकमहत्व के प्रश्न को आपकी धन्यमाति से यहां पर प्रस्तुत कर के थै इन्स्टाफ की मांग कर रहा हूँ ।

एवं विद्याय विद्या विद्या

परमी न्यायोचित भाव के लिये नारेंद्र ने 6000 लिम बड़ूरों से बंधवै बुक दिया है। 16 अक्टूबर, 1978 के लिम बड़ूरों ने बहु विष्ट में एक बंदा "दूष-दातान" बत्त्यापह आन्दोलन बुक कर के इसका की भाव की है। 1978 के अन्तर्वर मान्देह के 3000 बड़ूरों ने परमी भाव बस्तवाद कर के आलम के पाव देकी है। 26 अक्टूबर, 1979 को १८ लिम बोर्ड निकाला और भाव लहौरी "दूष-दातान" बत्त्यापह आन्दोलन बुक दिया है। बहाराब्द राष्ट्र के लिम बड़ूर बंदी भी ने लिम बड़ूरों की भाव को आलम बाकर बैलोक ई-विदाह बहारी रेखा को इह बारे में लेकर करने के लिये काहा था। यह बदलत बहाराब्द विद्यालय तक भी भाव आकर्षक बस्तवाद द्वारा उठाया था।

लेन्डोव उत्तर भूमि की की 23-3-1979 को विवेदन देख कर महाराष्ट्र के विधायक उत्तर उत्तराखण्ड के इन्होंने की थी।

बोकाहुर विल बहदूर लोर लोवली के  
पुर विल नवदूरी को बिल नवदूर वडे  
के बारे में इत्याक दिला दया है। दिला  
ही इत्याक लोहे लोर लोरेवाला के विल  
बहदूरी को लोर लोहे बहकारी दय विल,  
बालेवाल लोर देसकाल, बलेवाल में  
हुकारी कालवारी को भी इत्याक देगा वहरी  
है।

केन्द्रीय उच्चों भूमि और यजदूर भूमि की तरफ से भव्यती भिन्ने बाहर इन यजदूरों को इम्प्राइम नहीं भिन्नेवा और केन्द्र वास्तव के बाहर के बिना भैरवल दैस-डाइल कार्योदास भी यमाद्याका विवाह के इन यजदूरों को इम्प्राइम नहीं देते। यजदूरों में दीर्घ वास्तव भैरवा या रहा है। यह भैरव के विवाहित भैरव के यजदूरों यजदूरों का महत्वपूर्ण वास्तव है। मैं यानीय उच्चों भूमि और यजदूर भूमि भी से इन यजदूरों की इम्प्राइम देकर यजदूरों का प्राप्तीदान वास्तव करा कर यमाद्याका विवाह को याद देते की याद करता हूँ। यह आगति।

(iv) REPORTED INADEQUATE SUPPLY OF  
ELECTRICITY, KEROSENE AND COAL IN  
WEST BENGAL

**SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan):** Because of inadequate supply of quality coal required for generation of electricity, the supply of electric energy has reached an explosive stage in the State of West Bengal. Moreover, there is no kerosene oil in the village and urban areas resulting in tremendous difficulties for even the examinees who are the future assets of our country to prepare their lessons. The State of West Bengal has been plunged into complete darkness. The State Government has already sent an S. O. S. for the speedy supply of kerosene, coal and wagons to save the State from the present catastrophe, but it appears that no action has yet been taken by the appropriate authorities.

Power cannot be generated by the thermal power stations for want of coal, although there is sufficient stock of coal at the pitheads. The coal cannot be moved from the pitheads to the power generating stations as the railways are not supplying adequate number of wagons due to heavy

shortage. The Railway Board failed miserably to assess the requirement of wagons, although the major wagon-builders are in the public sector and located in West Bengal. The Railway Board did not place the wagon orders in time on the wagon manufacturers resulting in the present heavy shortage of wagons. Shortage of wagons has hit hard power generation, and the position has reached such an extent that the West Bengal Government has decided to introduce compulsory two weekly off-days for all the industries and the State Government has been planning even compulsory closure of shops at 8 p.m. In the absence of all sorts of energies, that is, coal, electricity, kerosene oil, furnace oil, gas etc., the situation has become very serious. Even the minimum energy required for supplying drinking water cannot be met. The civic life is completely paralysed. Such a situation has been reached because of non-supply of wagons and other essential commodities. This shows lack of imagination and absence of proper and realistic planning by the Railway Board and the concerned authorities.

I would like to add that power shortage is not only affecting the industrial production severely, but also bringing disaster to thousands of wage-earners and the entire economy of the State. The installed capacities of the steel plants cannot be utilised for want of coal, which too is dependent on the supply of wagons, compelling us to import steel at a higher price. For want of steel materials, not only the large industries, but also thousands of small-scale industries which, as per Government policy, should get materials on a priority basis, are not getting materials, and they have no alternative but close down their units set up with the financial assistance from banks and other financial institutions, and throw thousands of workmen out of employ, simply, I emphasize, for want of materials. Or, they have to run the units by purchasing steel from the open market at a premium varying

between Rs. 500 to Rs. 2000 per tonne and incurring huge losses.

The orders for wagons placed on the public sector undertakings like Burn Standard Co. Ltd., have not been executed in time as there is practically no efficient and dedicated management. There is rampant corruption and the Government has not taken any steps in spite of specific complaints. Shortage of power and kerosene oil has also forced thousands of examinees to write applications in thousands to the Board of Secondary Education and Universities either to defer the examinations or hold one paper a day and the said applications have been forwarded to the State Government by the educational authorities. State Government is also helpless as the Railways have been failing in their duties to supply adequate number of wagons required for movement of coal, kerosene, furnace, furnace oil, etc. Such a state of affairs is really deplorable.

For want of electricity, the manufacture of life saving drugs is at a jeopardy and even the drugs manufactured cannot be preserved in refrigerators; students are not in a position to prepare their lessons for examinations; general public are not getting even the drinking water; trains are running late; steel and other materials are not available resulting in closure of the industries and all kinds of shops will be compulsorily closed for want of power and unemployment problem becomes much more acute. In totality, the economic condition and the civil life are completely in a chaotic position. We should not forget that due to severe unemployment, the youths of West Bengal started the naxalite movement which ultimately engulfed the entire country. West Bengal will be shattered completely which will lead to bloody revolution throughout the country unless emergency measures are taken, namely:—

(1) regular and steady supply of electric energy from other States

[*Shri Raj Krishna DAWN*]  
through inter-State transmission lines is ensured till adequate power is generated in the State itself.

(ii) ensure adequate supply of wagons by the Railway Board for speedy movement of coal, kerosene oil, petrol and petroleum products, fertilizers; cement, etc. etc.

(iii) ensure strict adherence of delivery schedules by the wagon manufacturers; and

(iv) ensure more supply of kerosene, cement, coal, industrial raw materials, steel, etc. etc.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I submit to you to permit me to raise issues of public importance under rule 377—Calling Attention but instead of that, you allow me to raise the issues under rule 377 which, as you know, is not being given importance by the Government and even they do not give any answer to such issues. I would request you to please see to it that the Government gives reply to the issues involved without any delay.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all, rest is only the repetition. *Shri Purnanaryan Sinha*.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Let me complete the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: You are merely repeating the rest, nothing else. I allow a Calling Attention on the subject.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Please allow me to complete the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The rest is only repetition.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (*Serampore*): We should have been told earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: He has been told earlier. *Shri Purnanaryan Sinha*.

(v) REPORTED SCARCITY OF WHEAT, SALT, SUGAR, KEROSENE, CEMENT AND STEEL IN ASSAM AND NORTH-EASTERN REGION.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (*Tezpur*): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter of public importance.

It has been brought to the notice of the Ministries concerned that for some time now there is shortage of wheat, salt, cement, sugar, kerosene and steel in Assam and Nagaland besides all other States of the North East. But at one stage, the Ministry of Petroleum denied having received any complaint from the State Government of Assam. Now the position is that while at one end the Food Corporation of India has encouraged building of new warehouses by private parties with liberal loan etc. from banks, at the other end the existing godowns have no stock of wheat as a result of which the flour mills of Assam are almost closing down. I have received several telegrams from the Mills and Government sources that absence of wheat in the Food Corporation's godowns has threatened the availability of Atta and flour in the ration shops. Already, salt has virtually stopped moving into Assam and retail price in the rural areas has gone up to Re. 1 per kg. Sugar is selling at Rs. 3.50 to Rs. 4. Kerosene is selling at Rs. 5 a litre.

MR. SPEAKER: You are changing the figures.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Those figures are 10 days old. These are the latest figures.

The price of cement in black market is Rs. 45 per bag. The steel marketed by agencies other than the Steel Authority of India is selling at double the price at which the Hindustan Steel Limited can sell at

Gauhati though the available steel is not tested variety. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that certain dishonest handling agents of cement mixed Brahmaputra silt dust with cement to make some extra money. In this way the backward tribals and others of Assam and Northwest generally have been compelled to suffer. It is complained that the Railways do not remove the restrictions imposed against booking wagons with essential commodities into Assam and the traders have been forced to hire trucks to carry most of the goods at double the railway freight. The capacity of the trucks to carry all that is offered is less than half the capacity of the Railways. In view of all these and the inherent lack of interest in the affairs and community hardships of this sensitive area, the poor, backward, including the tribals people are suffering intolerable distress. The bureaucratic set-up which rules the country pay little heed to the hardships of the people.

I draw the attention of the Government through the hon. Prime Minister to save Assam and the North-Eastern region as a whole by asking the Ministries of Food and Agriculture, Petroleum and Chemicals, Industries and Railways to rush wheat, salt, sugar, kerosene cement and steel immediately to save the systems created for distribution of these commodities to the people without any further delay.

(vi) RECENT AUCTION OF PLOTS BY DELTA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.

श्री शरद वारद (बबलपुर): आपने मुझे शास्त्र 377 में वास्तव देने का जोका भी दिया है उस के लिए मारका आवधारित है। आवधा जोका बढ़ा है ...

MR. SPEAKER: You must confine yourself to the statement.

श्री शरद वारद : उस की इतना वास्त्र आपने दिया है। श्री दो मंत्रालय डी० डी० ए०

की जो आवधी है राजेन्द्र देसर ने वास्त्र के लाभ ले रहे हैं ...

MR. SPEAKER: You should read the statement.

श्री शरद वारद : वे पर लाभ हैं। श्री दो मंत्रालयों में आवधा जोका की जो राज्य सभा में डी० डी० ए० के दो आवाजें हुए थे ...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, kindly read your statement. Rule 377 provides that you have merely to read out the statement. Nothing more.

श्री शरद वारद : वही से वे बोल रहा है।

श्री भग्नी राम बागड़ी (मदुरा) : क्षेत्र व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

व्यवस्था बहोदय : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है, व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

श्री भग्नी राम बागड़ी : आप से मैं व्यवस्था बाहता हूँ। 377 के अन्दर जो लाभ लिये जाए हैं उस से पहले जल्दी आप आपर कोई कुछ कहा जाए तो उस आप कहने की तुलना नहीं बहुत है? उसकी विविधता को आप बुलवा नहीं बताए हैं? आप इस तरीके से ...

व्यवस्था बहोदय : नहीं, नहीं, नहीं।

श्री भग्नी राम बागड़ी : यह कानूनांकन का वास्तवा है। जो से कोई स्थूल बदलाव बदलों को कहता है, उसे कोई वह कहता है ही इस अपह तो से यही नहीं होता जातिये। जोक कला का कोई बदलाव है उस को कहता की कला को अपहे का आप कोका जो बे। कला को इसका इस जो होता जातिये।

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked you to read out the statement. You are not reading from the statement.

श्री शरद वारद : इसके करे ने वास्त्र बाजारी दोनों हासिल में की वर्दी है। राजेन्द्र देसर वास्त्र बाजार में ...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. Either you read the statement or do not read at all.

श्री शरद वारद : कानूनों की ओर देख कर दोनों हैं। उस में विविधों जगती हैं। विविधों जगतों में वास्त्र बाजारी है ...

MR. SPEAKER: Under the rules, you have only to read out the statement.

बी बाबू बाबू : बाबू बीही बाबू बालाला  
है । 377 वे बाबू जै बालाले बालाला  
है । बालाली जै बालाला बालाला जै  
बाली बाला है । बुद्धारित्य जै बीबाला  
है । बी बिला है बाल बही बीबू बाला  
है । वे बाली कैहे है ? बिलालै । बी  
बी बाला, बुद्धिकाल उलाला बालाला जै बाला  
बी कैहे १० राजन बालाला के बर्देलय जै  
बालाला जै बाला जै बिली बिलालै ।

MR. SPEAKER: Please read the statement.

वी कारब लाल : डी० डी० ६० वे हाल  
ही वे वी प्लाट वी विलायी वी वी विल वे  
लाली वे लोलिला लालाई वी कर के  
करे वे राम्बला और लोक लाला  
वी वालत लालायी वी वह वह वह  
कहा लाला है वि विली विलाय  
द्वारा विल द्वारा वी वह लोलायी वे वहसे  
वहसे वर लोली लंगल द्वारा द्वारा वे लालाई  
वी । लंगल लाला वे वहसे वह  
वह वे वाल लोली वे । वहसे लोली  
वी ली ली १ वरोर २१ लाल ३२ लाल ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am now asking the Reporters to stop recording. You are not sticking to the rule. Under the rule, you have only to read out the statement. Nothing more.

### **(Interruptions)**

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please do not record. You are repeatedly defying me. You have given me a written statement and I have allowed that. Either you follow that written statement or you do not follow that.

**(Interruptions)**

दा० अमृतानन्दराम दादेश (अमृती) :  
समझ थी, कोई वर्ष दरमें इन वरद में  
मही उसी जाती चाहिये । को वरस यह  
वरद में तिक्क कर दिया है वही कुमा-  
री है ।

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to follow the rules laid down in this regard.

**THE PRIME MINISTER** (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Otherwise he will have to sit down. This is not the way. Better be disciplined.

\*\*Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: We have laid down the rule and we follow that.

MR. SPEAKER: I find you are incorrigible. I do not think I can allow you.... (Interruptions) You just read the statement and confine yourself to the rules.

यो वारद वारद : यह वारद तो  
कौन है ?

**SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur):** This is a serious matter, Sir. It cannot be confined only to Rule 377. People in high power.....

MR. SPEAKER: That is a different matter. At present we are under Rule 377.

ਭੀ ਸਾਰੇ ਬਾਵਦ : ਜਾਣਕ ਭੀ, ਕਿਵ  
ਦਿਵ ਵੀ ਸ਼ੇਟਵੇਂਡ ਦੇ ਰਹਾ ਕਾ, ਜਾਣਦੇ  
ਤੇ ਦਿਵ ਬਾਹੋਂ ਦਿਵਾ ਕਾ : ਕਲ ਤੇ  
ਬਾਵਦ ਮੇਰੇ ਕਾਲ ਬਹੁਤ ਭੀ ਇਸ਼ਕੀਲੋਕਾਲ  
ਕਾ ਹੈ ਹੈ ...

(四三三)

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot. Unless you give me a copy of it, you cannot read it.

वी वरव वारव : सो वह वो वारव  
वारवी है इसका बोरिव देता वी  
वारवो ?

MR. SPEAKER: I call the next Member.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu,

(vii) DEATH SENTENCE AWARDED TO  
SHERI Z. A. BHUTOO, PRIME MINISTER  
OF PAKISTAN

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** (Diamond Harbour): I seek your consent to raise the following matter today which is occupying the minds of many people not only in this country, but all over the world.

The matter relates to execution of Janab Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, a former Prime Minister of Pakistan, who has been found guilty by various higher courts in Pakistan on charges of conspiracy to commit murder of a political opponent.

Whilst it is customary not to interfere with the internal affairs of any country—Prime Minister Morarji Desai's statement on the same was appropriate—yet, a new situation has arisen because of the sudden visit of Shri Shankar Bajpai, India's Ambassador in Pakistan who visited Delhi this week-end returned to Islamabad after meeting Shri Atal Bihari Vajpejee and other political leaders. It is understood that his visit was connected with the rejection of the review petition made on behalf of Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. Very recently a top most personality in our country in a public speech expressed that Shri Bhutto's life should be spared. We also note that practically all the governments in the world have pleaded for clemency. The Bar Association of Jabalpur has passed a resolution in favour of Janab Bhutto.

Since Pakistan is our closest neighbour and we have friendly relations with this country it is natural that this House would be interested to know the actual developments that are taking place concerning Shri Bhutto vis-a-vis, the government's latest attitude with regard to the same in the context of the utterance made by the First Citizen of the country.

वी द्वारा विकल (लालगढ़ी ग्र): अबतक वी, परिस्थिति में भूमि की जगत की से कर नियंत्रण की विविध दिशाएँ रही हैं। परिस्थिति हुमारी कीमत वर सेवा इकलूदा कर के हुमारा करका बदला है विविध परिस्थिति की जगता का व्याप्त कर रहे। इससिंहे हमें वर्णनी दृष्टि के द्वारा इत्यादि करता रहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we come to the Budget (General)—further discussion on Demands for Grants under

the control of Ministry of Planning. Shri Shrikrishna Singh.

SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let the Government react.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not react for them.

वी वरीराम शाहरी (लालगढ़ी): अबतक घूमें, परिस्थिति की इसका एक दृष्टि दिशा की जगत बदली जाए, जोक-जाता है परिस्थिति की एक इसका दृष्टि दिशा की जगत बदली जाए। (अवकाश)

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: (Anantnag): Mr. Speaker, Sir what has happened today is that because of the proposed execution of Mr. Bhutto, a number of infiltrators have stated coming into Jammu. Today's report in that most of his relatives are crossing over to India to save their lives. I would like to know whether you will permit me to raise the issue under 377.

MR. SPEAKER: You give notice. I shall consider that after the notice comes. I do not give any assurance unless the notice is given.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Because you have been considering I would like to know your reaction. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Singh. You have taken 9 minutes. Please be brief now.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: My point is that you allow a call attention on this. You did not allow me previously to raise the issue on the plea that it was a state subject.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Qureshi, that type of imputation is not fair on your part. Mr. Singh.

12.31 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1970-80—**  
**contd. MINISTRY OF PLANNING—**  
**contd.**

**श्री शीर्षक तिहार (मुंबई):** अध्यक्ष यहोराय, अब यह बार्ता करते हुए लक्ष्य के बाहर का क्षितिज है इसके बाहर भूमि सेवा वाही करना चाहिए। अब हम इतनी सारी विविधत बायं नीति बता रहे हैं, सम्प्रयोग का कार्यक्रम, तिचाही, विद्युत उत्पादन, प्रदूषक, पानीसारा, प्रदूषण-विनाश प्राविदि जब यह तारे काम बत रहे हैं तो हर प्रकार में कृषि जैसे हुए स्थानों पर इस को मैं बढ़ा द्याऊं, भूमि सेवा बतानी चाहिए और कृषि स्थानों की संरक्षणों के लिये इस को वे देना चाहिए और कृषि विकासों के अधीन जोनों के काम की प्रगति का सूचीयांक करते रहना चाहिए। जब तक जलता के प्रतिनिधियों का पार्टीसेप्याल नहीं होगा, तब तो संसदार्थक सामेजार नहीं होगी, जब तक जलालिम जलालिम बोलता रहा तो, और उसके लिये मेरोनियम बोलता रहा तो काम में प्रगति हम नहीं कर पायेंगे।

इसलिये मैं प्रधान मंत्री से मान करता हूँ कि योकामा के यहाँ भी कालेस्ट्रीयरी बायं-बायाइकलस के बायाय भी देखा के जूने हुए प्रकारों में हर प्रदेश में काप भूमि करायें। कृषि जगहों पर बहुत काम कारोगर है। 5, 7 लीकियों से कुरान कारोबारों का बास्ताहोता या यहा है। कलालपुर का कारबाजा सन् 1962 वें तुक्त द्वारा लिये गए जून लिया। यह दिल्ली का जब जैसे द्वारा करकराया है। यह द्वारा प्रायः एवं हुआ तो भूमियों में वही द्वारा इकन का काम बन्द करा कर माल बताने का काम बहुत कराया। जबतक 3, 4 लाख तक यह जलता रहा तो वही काम जलते रहे। जलाल पुर में उस समय 22 हवार बायार बायाय एकलालपुर का काम करते रहे। जलालपुर बायाय एकलालपुर ही जूने है। 125 वर्ष तक द्वारा इकन का काम बनता था यहा है। इस में जी हमने काल लीन लहरी है, कलब जलाल करना चाहिए। यह कारबाजा जाम यह लेने रहा है। भूमियां से 7, 8 हवार बायायी वही रहे हैं। जब वही लीकियों से लोग कुलालपुर बायाय बदलते हैं तो यह जारीर का काम है कि वही काम लियाया का जलाल काम करते हैं।

जल नियांन का काम मुंबई में यह यहा है कि कलालपुर के काम में है। वही 2 हवार बायायी, कलूक लियाया का काम करते हैं। कलालपुर में यह भी लीकियों द्वारा बायायी रहे हैं जो बायाय-एम्सोलन का काम लगते हुए हैं, कलूक, पिस्टोल

जारी भी यह बता रखते हैं। जोकामा को बाहिये हैं सुनेहरी और जलालपुर में जो काम से जल नियांन करते हैं और जल की स्थान जलालपुर के कारबाजे में बैलूल फैला भी बताने वाले हुए भी लिये। जलालपुर के बैलूल काम काम छीन कर दूसरी जगह दे दिया जाया है, जीने और एकल का काम भी दूसरी जगह दे दिया। योकामा का कारबाजे जो अभी टेक-भोवर किया सरकार ने बैलूल बनाने का, लेकिन यार्ट पूजों का भावित है रहे हैं योनीयता हाउस की। पाठ्यक्रम का काम तो योकामा और जलालपुर में हो सकता है, वैयक्ति नियांन का काम हो सकता है। हम योनीयारों से कहेंगे कि यहाँ कोयला बैलूल भाल उपलब्ध है, वही पर कारबाजे जानाये। ऐसा नहीं होगा चाहिए कि कच्चा भाल बही है, कोयला बही है और कारबाजे बही और भाल जायें। बैकवर्ट रियल्यू को भालने के बाबत में प्रक्षतरों द्वारा पोलिटिकली बाटिटेटिं डंग से काम होता है। हमारी रेलवे पटरियां भी फंसी रहती हैं, समय भी बढ़ाव होता है और लापत का क्षण भी बढ़ता है।

**बड़लपुर और जामा — सियलताका की ओर में बहुत यादा लाइम्स्टोन है।** यहीं नहीं बहा पर यिनी सीमेंट प्लाट बिलाया जाता है। जामा में एक यिनी सीमेंट प्लाट था, जो यह बद यहा है। यह का बीजोंदार किया जाना चाहिए। जलालपुर और बड़लपुर की द्वारादियों में कालसाइट भरा हुआ है। बिजोंदी देकर वही एकलनियम का कारबाजा बालू करवाना चाहिए। कहलायां वे नलीक कोयला और यानी हैं। इस लिए कहलायां में तुररत बिलायी लापत्र बालू करवाना चाहिए।

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the suggestions given by the hon'ble Members on planning and I have also taken cognisance of the criticism that has been made of the plan. But on the whole I am happy to find that there was no criticism that the whole planning is wrong. It was pointed out at the outset that there is a dichotomy in the thinking of the Planning Commission in the matter of raising resources or in the matter of taxation. I do not see where the dichotomy lies when we want to raise more resources. It is said that agriculturists have been given some concessions. That does not mean

any dichotomy. That is done in order to raise more resources so that agriculturists can produce more. But there is no question of giving undue concession to anybody in this manner.

The question of more people to be taken away from agriculture is certainly very valid. We have too many people depending for their livelihood on agriculture. That is quite true. But it is not possible to reduce this dependence very quickly. It goes on getting reduced and it should come to about fifty per cent. But to do that we have to give alternative employments to other people in the villages and that is why I have taken more care to see that priority is given to this factor in the development of villages. That is why it has been done. Therefore, my hon'ble friend who has great experience of planning and who made the suggestion ought to be satisfied that we are trying to see that planning goes on better lines in future.

We have had planning now for the last twenty-eight years. And it was new to us. It was introduced and brought in by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. But for him, perhaps, it would not have come here. That is how I look at it and that is the greatest service that he did because without planning we would not have made this progress. But as we were new to it and as we were very eager to advance more quickly the Plan were certainly made in a very optimistic manner both with regard to the targets and also with estimates of the resources and that is how it went astray to some extent. I had tried to draw attention to this in the Third Five Year Plan and brought it back to reality but again this over-optimism and desire to go forward more quickly landed us into more trouble. But that happens. I do not say this to find fault with anybody. But we have got to benefit by all that experience and see that Planning becomes better and better every day.

We are therefore now seeing that the targets are not made more aspira-

tions than really justified and costs are not under-estimated. That also we are seeing. But I have found this, that, over the years, we have gone on making projects and making estimates. And no estimates have remained where they were. They have been doubled more or less every time. And that has been really the difficulty why these conditions arise. We are now therefore trying to see that estimates are more real and they do not increase inordinately when actually the implementation is done. We are now seeing that in respect of those who make estimates, if those estimates were found to be wrong, then, we will take cognisance of them and see that they are brought to book. That is the only way to bring sense into this and that is why we have taken those steps now. And it is also one of the purposes of the Plan, being made a Rolling Plan, that we take such steps.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA** (Begusarai): The Ministers accept the estimates. They must take the responsibility. Why should other persons take the responsibility for them?

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** My hon. friend ought to know that Ministers are not experts and they are not Accountants and they are not Auditors. They have got to accept the figures given by those people who are experts. He himself ought to know that. He himself was in Planning.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** But, Sir, who is going to be taken to task?

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** Those who have made the estimates.

**SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** In Parliamentary Democracy it is the Minister who must be held responsible.

**SHRI MORARJI DESAI:** Well, that is all right. My hon. friend says that because he is not a Minister now. But

[Shri Morarji Desai]

If he had been a Minister, he would not have said this, I am quite sure. So, what is the use of saying this?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I would say the same thing always.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I know.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I do not say anything which is incorrect and my views do not differ from position to position.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: But this is not the way to look at it. Certainly, those who are responsible for it, ought to be held responsible for it. I agree there. If the Minister is responsible then, he should be held responsible. But, when a project is made, the project is made by experts,—not by the Minister. Estimates are not made by the Minister. The Minister can go into it, can examine it, and yet he does not know more of it. Therefore it is not possible for him to be responsible for that kind of a thing. But he will be responsible if he does not find out why they have increased and who is responsible for it. That will be his responsibility.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Because he does not know these elementary facts he will never become a Minister!

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If by violation of the principles of Parliamentary Democracy, I have to become anything I will never become....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Nobody has a monopoly of Parliamentary Democracy. That also must be understood. One who makes criticism ought to also hear criticism. Otherwise there will be no democracy left. Therefore, that is one of the fundamental principles....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I said it in the light of what Mr. Sathe has said....

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: That is why one ought not to take it ill—when something is said. I don't take it ill...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Mr. Sathe was telling...

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Even Mr. Sathe must not be replied to in a way, where he has no right to say anything.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Have I no right, Sir?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am not saying he has no right. I have not said that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He does not know the elementary things that you were talking about.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Then, Sir, it was said that there were difficulties about Railways and coal. It is true that there have been difficulties experienced in the matter of taking coal to various places. Therefore, power generation also is suffering. Some other industries also suffer. There were difficulties in the Railways on account of floods for some time. We suffered from it for a few months. But now that has been set right. I had taken a meeting with the Railway Minister and several Ministers and some others concerned only about a week back and we took stock of the situation and we decided that urgent steps must be taken to see that this difficulty is removed. More difficulty was caused by wild-cat strikes by some persons who are not even members of regular trade unions.

But that dislocated the Railway in certain particular places and that is why the whole transport became difficult. We are now taking steps to see that those who do this kind of a thing will be properly punished and a notice has been given to them. Also, we are trying to see that the Territorial Army will also work with the Railways so that their work is not impeded. That

is how we are taking urgent steps to see that coal reaches wherever it has to reach, but it takes a little time before the things are straightened out.

It was argued that remunerative prices ought to be given to farmers. I agree with this entirely. But what is remunerative and what is not remunerative will always be a debatable point.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Cittoor): Why?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There will be differences in estimating even the cost price, but we have got to be more realistic in the matter. We have ourselves increased the support prices of wheat, paddy, gram and other produce. We have increased the support prices and that it shows that we are alive to this fact, but we cannot go on increasing more and more. Then, the prices will never be held. If the prices are to shoot up always, then no economy will be working properly. That is why inflation has got to be halted. That is what we are trying to do. I hope, we will be helped in doing that rather than being asked to go in the reverse way.

It was mentioned that there have been several working group reports and they have not been placed before the Parliament. We are having as many as 90 working groups and they are more meant for the benefit of the Planning Commission and their reports cannot put here in the House. Then, it will be impossible to do any work. They have been taken into account by the Planning Commission in what they do.

It was pointed out that we must pay more attention to the U.P. hilly areas and similar other hilly areas and some other backward areas. We are trying to do the best that we can. There are sub-plans in these matters, and we are trying to see that these areas receive special attention and the Planning Commission has been attending to it to the best of its ability and under the

circumstances in which we are functioning.

It was pointed out that land reforms ought to be implemented soon. This is a permanent demand, this is quite true. But land reforms are being implemented in most of the places. They have not been completely implemented in many places, I would agree, but the attempt is to see that this is done, but this is more a thing to be done by the States and Centre can only go on writing to them which we are doing all the while. If the hon. Members show me some other effective way, I am prepared to consider it, but do my hon. friends mean that I must arrogate to the Centre the powers of the State Government? How can that be done? We must have some patience in this matter and see that we work in taken up there. Let them tell them more than tell me all the while but because I am very handy here and they can go on telling me. That is all right. If that gives them satisfaction, I am very happy.

There was a reference made to Ganga-Cauvery link. That is for better irrigation and supplying more water in several of these areas. We are attending to this problem very seriously. There is a Garland Canal Scheme which was prepared by one Mr. Dastur, which I saw first in 1975, and I was attracted to it at that time. But, soon after that I was detained and I could not attend to it. As soon as I was free, I took to it again and I called him and called several engineers also. And we are now investigating the possibility of implementing this scheme. That can be done, but it can be implemented only when we are certain that there are no undue risks involved in this scheme. If that scheme fructifies, many of our problems will be solved, because then all floods will disappear. There will be no dearth of electricity anywhere. There will be complete irrigation facilities for almost 90 per cent of our land. And there will be water-ways which will add to our transport facilities, and it will give employment to our people.

[Shri Morarji Desai]

No person will remain unemployed, if this scheme comes into effect.

But the scheme is full of some dangers also. It is a scheme where, if I may say so, a canal of about 1500 miles across the Himalayas from east to west, has to be dug, about 400 to 500 ft. wide, and the other two below in the middle, and one at the end in the South; and then vertical canals out of that, so that all the waters of the Himalayas and the rivers are joined together, by also having some reservoirs of some suitable places, so that the water is perennially available. Then no floods will be there to do any damage—now endless damage is taking place due to floods every year. But the difficulty is that the Himalayas are considered very young. Even though they are 15 million years old, they are young in the sense that there is no hard rock throughout, and there is a lot of earth and, therefore, there is a danger that there may be landslides there, and if that happens, instead of avoiding floods, it might cause floods. We are, therefore, examining it very minutely, with the help of the engineers of the FAO, as also of the World Bank. Recently, I have also requested the Prime Minister of USSR to help us with their engineers who have great experience in these matters. They are dealing with the waters inside Siberia. Therefore, we are examining this matter very seriously, but we have to take the necessary time, before we can give to implement it.

But we are not idle in the matter of other schemes nor in the meanwhile, we are waiting only for this scheme to fructify. These are all being examined simultaneously.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will you say that it will be taken up on a war footing?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: 'War footing' is a very convenient word. We are doing it urgently. That is all I can say. If you are satisfied by calling it as 'war footing', I am happy. You can

call it so. I am doing it urgently, ever since I have taken charge. I have talked to the World Bank and to the FAO.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe is fond of war.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I don't say that. I do not want to call him a war-monger. Nobody wants war.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want war against poverty—unless you want peace with poverty.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is no question of peace with poverty. That scheme also requires a large amount of money, not less than Rs. 15,000 crores or Rs. 20,000 crores. It is not certainly a great problem. It will take about 10 to 15 years. The money can be raised or obtained from friendly countries. I don't think it will be difficult, but the whole question is whether we can implement it without any risk. That is being examined very seriously, very urgently—and if it makes my friend happy, on a war footing.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Thank you very much.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am also, as I said, meanwhile examining the other sub-plans for the canals, so that we don't remain idle, but go on increasing the irrigation facilities in the meantime, because they can all be dovetailed in to the other schemes. We cannot wait for the other schemes. If it does not come, then what?

Therefore, we are seriously engaged in it. That is all what we can say. The Planning Commission, therefore, is trying to do everything in this matter. The question of deficit financing was raised. It is a serious question. I do agree. I am not happy at all with the deficit financing that we have got now. But it is a thing which has been inherited, inherited means, because the plans have gone on like this, suddenly to take a right about turn,

will upset everything. And therefore we are trying to see that we slowly come to a position where we do without deficit financing. There has been a large dose of deficit finance in the last two years. But prices have not been affected by it because we have taken other counter measures to see that that does not affect it. I agree that deficit financing ought not to be used as the convenient instrument; it is not a convenient instrument at all. It is a very delicate instrument sometimes it can be used but it can be used only with certain safeguards, when there is enough production of consumer goods, their availability is complete, then deficit financing may not be harmful so much because then there will be no question of its effect on prices. But all that has got to be guaranteed before we can take to it as a method of expansion or development. The planning commission has taken note of all these factors.

I am very thankful to my hon. friends for reminding me of the danger of deficit financing and also for reminding me about the experience of the past. We are taking lessons from it. I was once connected with it and therefore I cannot say I am no<sup>th</sup> responsible for it; we are all responsible; it is no use disowning responsibility; it is easy to find fault with others; we do not want to do that. We have to take note of the fact of past experience so that we benefit by it, make things better and do not commit the same mistakes. That is how the planning commission is attending to these matters.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: (Gandhinagar): When the hon. Prime Minister was mentioning a point about the rolling plan, at that point Shyam Babu intervened and distracted him. Would he please say a word on that?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I have explained it before; therefore, it was

not that I was interrupted by him and therefore it was left; he should not be blamed for it. It is a rolling plan in this sense that it must be continuous planning; of course at one time we take note of five years; it takes note of perspective planning for 15 years or more. Every year we take count of it so that we know what we have done in the year, whether we have not reached our target, whether we have not done properly so that we correct ourselves immediately the next year and become more realistic in our planning all the while. Every year we go on adding one year to it. It all depends upon how we are successful in taking stock at the end of the year. It is also a new thing that is being done and I think we will be more successful in correcting ourselves by this method; that is why we have taken to it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Have we got any rolling plan now?

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot be turned into a question hour.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): May I know whether in this planning, the Brahmaputra-Ganga link canal is going to be taken up? It is very important to West Bengal and the Eastern Region.

MR. SPEAKER: It comes within the scheme.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): I welcome the Prime Minister's remarks with regard to the Garland canal scheme. All of us are aware that water is a state subject; for quite some time we have been asking that it should be removed from the state list and made a subject in the concurrent list. Otherwise you cannot

(Shri K. Gopal)

push through any of the schemes, I want to know whether the government is seriously thinking of making interstate waters a national resource that way.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Without making it a central subject, we can certainly pool the resources of the centre and the states in this matter. No state will be standing in the way; I have no doubt about it; I do not think therefore it is necessary to amend the Constitution and create suspicion in the minds of the states; I do not want to do that.

12 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the cut motions to the vote of the House, I would like to know if any member wants to withdraw his cut motions.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I want to withdraw my cut motions Nos. 1 to 17.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw the cut motions?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Cut Motions Nos. 1 to 17 were by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI DHIREDRANATH BASU (Katwa): I want to withdraw my cut motions Nos. 18, 19 and 46 to 51.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw the cut motions?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Cut Motion Nos. 18, 19 and 46 to 51 were, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI GIRDHARI BOMANGO: I want to withdraw my cut motions Nos. 20 to 23, 26 to 32 and 43 to 45.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw the cut motions?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Cut Motion Nos. 20 to 23, 26 to 32 and 43 to 45 were, by leave, withdrawn.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I want to withdraw my cut motions Nos. 24 and 25.

MR. SPEAKER: Has he the permission of the House to withdraw the cut motions?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Cut Motion Nos. 24 and 25 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: Cut motions Nos. 38 to 42 moved by Shri Kumari Ananthan. He is absent. I shall now put these cut motions to the vote of the House.

Cut Motion Nos. 38 to 42 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India 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, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 72 to 74 relating to the Ministry of Planning."

The motion was adopted.

*Demands for Grants, 1979-80 in respect of the Ministry of Planning Voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		2	3	4	5
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF PLANNING</b>					
72	Ministry of Planning	40,000	..	2,01,000	..
73	Statistics	2,62,13,000	..	13,10,63,000	..
74	Planning Commission	1,07,28,000	..	5,36,41,000	..

RE: MATTER UNDER RULE 377  
DEATH SENTENCE AWARDED TO  
SHRI Z. A. BHUTTO, FORMER  
PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN  
Contd.

give advice to any people unless we are asked for it. Specially in the matter of relations that we have with Pakistan at present, it would be misunderstood completely.

AN HON. MEMBER: Rashtrapati said it.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Rashtrapati only said that he gave his personal opinion, when asked him, I cannot do that. (Interruptions) Don't try to equate me with....(Interruptions). I am not going to do it. But when my friends here are beginning to say about this, why are they so very silent when so many—60 people—were hanged in Iran?

AN HON. MEMBER: You also are silent.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Because I follow a uniform policy. You are following no policy. I am following a uniform policy of not interfering with any other States in their internal affairs. Therefore, I do not say. No exception is to be made in this matter.

About Mr. Bhutto being hanged, I have said from time to time, every time I have been asked, that we cannot interfere in other countries in what they do, in their internal matters. This is certainly an entirely internal matter. Again, it is a matter of law. Therefore, we cannot

13.05 hrs.

DEMANDS\* FOR GRANTS, 1979-80—  
Contd.

## MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 47 to 57 relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which 8 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicat-

ing the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motion moved:

"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 out of the Consolidated Fund of India 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, 1980, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 47 to 57, relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs."

*Demands for Grants 1979-80 in respect of Ministry of Home Affairs submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
<b>MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS</b>					
47	Ministry of Home Affairs	44,78,000	..	2,23,89,000	..
48	Cabinet	90,66,000	..	1,03,31,000	..
49	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,35,07,000	..	6,75,34,000	..
50	Police	38,57,75,000	1,84,31,000	1,92,88,66,000	9,31,55,000
51	Census	1,35,52,000	..	6,77,62,000	..
52	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	33,35,95,000	18,27,80,000	1,58,07,99,000	76,77,66,000
53	Delhi	24,84,29,000	16,19,36,000	1,24,21,45,000	80,66,81,000
54	Chandigarh	3,97,44,000	1,84,98,000	19,87,19,000	9,24,91,000
55	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4,73,33,000	3,05,33,000	23,66,63,000	15,26,68,000
56	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	44,31,000	42,85,000	2,21,54,000	2,11,24,000
57	Lakshadweep	98,31,000	41,22,000	4,91,56,000	4,06,03,000

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE** (Akola): Sir, I want to start this debate on the Ministry of Home Affairs by saying that in the last two years the most dismal performance of the Janata Party Government is in the field of law and order, security, the unity and integrity of the country, the protection of minorities and harijans, the growth of crime and the general loosening of the grip of the Government on administration, both on police, which is their direct charge, and even the general administration.

13.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

This is the general picture of the last two years, and particularly the last one year.

Instead of continuing to remain in this euphoria of the initial victory and sudden acquisition of power at the Centre, this Government should have been able to find its moorings and consolidate the unity and strength of this country. Instead of that, the picture that we find is that the Government is pursuing a policy of non-issue, non-priority, of personal vendetta. As my hon. friend pointed out, if you see the whole central theme that influences the entire thinking and working of the Government, it appears to be this obsession. Therefore, they are not able to give the right lead in the right direction. A Government of commissions, omissions and persecutions will naturally get landed in non-priority.

According to me, the most important field is the field of law and order. That is the primary responsibility of any Government. What is happening in this field? We begin with atrocities in Bihar. Then came riots in Aligarh. Hundreds of workers were shot down in Kanpur and Pantnagar. In Delhi, the capital city, the life of the ordinary man is so insecure that the other day the girls of colleges had to march in protest, coming to Parliament to meet the Speaker and say

that even in broad day light they cannot safely travel in buses. Is that a compliment to the Government's law and order administration? And the tragedy of all according to me, is that ultimately for the first time in the history of this country, those who dispense justice, the magistrates and judges were forced, compelled, to come out in the streets, asking for their legitimate demands of just equality of treatment. If justice is not done to those dispensing justice, if they do not have a feeling of justice, what kind of justice will they dispense?

Coming to the police force, I would ask the Home Minister, because he has been an administrator: what is the best way to inspire confidence in officers? They must know that the politicians, the Minister, will stand by them even if they commit a mistake. But what has been the attitude of the Government since it came to power? While trying to wreak vengeance against the ex-Prime Minister, you suspended and arrested two senior officials, Secretaries. This demoralised the services and there was an inner protest. The result was you had to eat your own order, reinstate them honourably and it is no secret to anyone that there was a tremendous resentment in the higher administrative services. They have been reinstated because they were not found guilty according to you, but against the person who is supposed to have not even put a signature, but consented to it. ex-Prime Minister, the case still goes on in the High Court.

The next case was against Bhinder. A notorious dacoit had committed so many murders. The allegation was that he was drowned. All right. What do you do? You haul up the highest, most respected official of the police force in this case of DIG's rank, for a crime of murder under section 302, grace him and his colleagues in the most shameful manner. What do you think will happen to the police force? Will they now feel encouraged to do their duty. They would think: we cannot catch dacoits

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

and bring them to book, because if somebody gets interested somewhere, we will be nowhere. Then, why should they take interest in the investigation of daylight murders and robberies here?

Then again, see how much this basic obsession of yours has done? You said you would not tamper with the judiciary. The latest case is that of Vohra. I said it on the floor of the House. You may try to explain it away. You said his appointment had already been decided upon, all that you did was that you did not issue the notification till actually he disposed of the case. Why was not the notification issued? If you had decided to make him a Judge, you could have said that it had been decided to appoint him, but that he would assume charge after he had disposed of the case. You could have announced it. No, you did not want to announce it earlier. You wanted to postpone the announcement till he gave the decision of guilty against the persons before him. This is the commonsense, common inference any man will draw. Are you going to raise your prestige about your impartiality and the credibility of the judiciary in this way?

Take another case. I am going to hold the Home Minister directly responsible for it. I asked the other day a question under Rule 377 about Tirkha's appointment in Manipur Commission. Your reply says that this person was appointed to be an authority to report to Shah. His original terms of reference is that. As soon as the Shah Commission's term was over, obviously this authority would become redundant. But no, it did not. Manipur Government itself did not want him to continue. They had said that repeatedly. But you advised you are stating in your reply that you advised—Manipur Government. You means who? Should I not hold the Home Minister responsible? Should some petty official be hanged tomorrow? You say that as per the term,

of reference, the authorities were initially required to submit their report to the Shah Commission of Inquiry. Further when the term of Shah Commission came to an end an end on 31st December 1978, it was suggested to all the State Governments, which had set up the authorities that they may (i) give a short extension to the authority and allow it to finish the cases already taken up for public hearing, (ii) suitably revise the terms of reference of the authority to the effect that the report of the authority may thereafter be submitted to the concerned State Government instead of the Shah Commission as originally envisaged and (iii) have the remaining complaints inquired into through normal administrative channel." You have given this advice. This is what follows later on. You say in para 6: "while communicating the orders of the Government of Manipur extending the term upto 31-3-1979..."

I have a copy of the notification here. "...the Government has stated that this will be the last extension". These are the words. "Whereas the Governor of Manipur is now of the opinion that by way of last instalment of further time..." There were four extension. What is this begging for further extension? For what? The only object of this can be inferred. He tells some one here—I do not think that the Home Minister will fall a prey to such a nasty way of behaviour—"allow me some more time, I am getting Mrs. Gandhi, I have served a warrant against her, just give me one more extension". Is that the object for which the Commission or the Authority is to operate? On the last occasion you advised the State Government "give him one more extension". This is so shabby and scandalous. Why is the Government behaving in such a manner? I cannot understand that. Prime Minister Morarji Desai told "remove this fellow, he is an white elephant. You cannot afford to have him". Even his initial appointment was not in order, according to the Law Minister. The

Law Minister and the Prime Minister think one way. What is the speciality and why is it that the Home Minister, Mr. Patel, is advising the Manipur Government, forcing it to continue with this man? Now you say that it was the last extension. I want to know whether he has been given further extension after 31st March because that would be only on your advice. If after having said that this was the last instalment of further time for completion of the inquiry, further extension has been given, the only conclusion will be that the Home Minister is doing and doing it for vendetta, just to humiliate and harass Mrs. Gandhi. You cannot imagine this. Mrs. Gandhi is being called as a witness. That Inquiry Authority is only for the excesses of Manipur. She is being called from here to give evidence there and once or twice she had difficulties, she could not be served. What does the authority do? It sends a warrant and not only that, he wants to initiate contempt proceedings. Can you ever imagine an Inquiry authority doing this? Under what authority is it doing this? You do not see such an idiot, who does not know even the elementary principles of law.....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): He should not have used that word. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You see, Mr. Sathe...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I withdraw that word. You do not see an unwise man, an unwise fellow, a fellow of no judicial sense in him to head an authority like that.

The general picture of your Government today is of two types. Your Government is a Government for vendetta, suffering from persecution mania. You will not be able to get out of that. Till you get out of that, you will have no time to attend to more important priorities, in terms of law and order, in terms of protection of minorities, protection of the lives of

the people, protection of Christian Churches. Even they are today a victim of vendetta. Day light murders and robberies are taking place. That is your responsibility. You will have no time to attend to them because you are going to be obsessed with one mania, how to get Special Courts to try Mrs. Gandhi and her family members. But for the same time, you will not have special courts for Kanti, for the nephew of Charan Singh, for the son of some other Minister, you will not have special courts for the son of Mr. Saklecha. Where from did he get Rs. 1 crore to make the bid? You will not do that. Therefore, it is a Government which has totally lost its credibility on the field of home affairs, on the field of law and order. Even now forget those 19 months. That record is now old. It is these 24 months or two years that you had been in office, you talk about that now. Come to senses at least now, bring the whole country on the rails of sanity, then you will find the atmosphere of cooperation. End this madness. This is what I would like to say. Bring this country on the rails of sanity. This will be the responsibility of the Home Minister.

I thank you very much for giving me this much time.

SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE (Nanded): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up a Central judicial enquiry into the riots in connection with changing the name of Marathwada Vidyapeeth in Maharashtra. (13)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to publish the report of the Enquiry Committee set up in regard to the death of Dr. Ambedkar. (14)]

[Shri Keshavrao Dhondge]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Policy in regard to popular demand to treat neo-Budhists as backward class and grant of facilities to neo-Budhists which were available to other depressed classes. (15)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Indifference towards the communal organisations and associations which are indulging in anti-national activities. (16)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Indifference towards providing settled life to all vagrant communities in the Union Territories. (17)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to purge all religious books where casteism, communalism, untouchability and other vices have been encouraged. (18)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to declare the birth and death, anniversaries of leaders like Shivaji, Mahatma Bhashwar, Mahatma Phule, Dr. Ambedkar, Rana Pratap, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and birth anniversary of Jayaprakash Narayan as public holidays. (19)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to take any action against those who preach casteism and communalism in the name of religion and culture. (20)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Indifference in regard to increase in tenure of service and pay as also other amenities including holidays for police personnel. (21)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Lack of national policy in regard to police and home guards. (22)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Increasing anti-people attitude and corruption amongst police officers and threat to democracy thereby. (23)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Anti-people policy regarding checking of communal riots and protection to minorities. (24)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Government’s policy of encouraging communal tendencies. (25)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to grant aid to the freedom fighters and dependents of martyrs in Nanded District of Maharashtra. (26)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Government’s indifference towards grant of Statehood to Goa. (27)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give justice to the ten lakh Marathi inhabitants on Maharashtra-Karnataka border. (28)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing assistance to the kith and kin of freedom fighters and martyrs in Maharashtra State. (29)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for bringing about revolutionary content in the national anthem 'Jan Gan Man'. (30)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in setting up special court to deal with cases of injustice to Harijans, Girijans and other downtrodden classes. (31)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in stopping atrocities on downtrodden classes in the country particularly in Maharashtra State. (32)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Deteriorating law and order situation in the country and Government's inaction in the matter. (33)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to over-haul the police set-up in Union Territories. (34)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi. (35)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to uplift Harijans, Girijans and other down-trodden classes. (36)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in removal of casteism and caste-system in the country. (37)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to punish those who are responsible for making wrong announcement regarding the death of Lok Nayak Jayaprakash Narayan. (38)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of cordial relations amongst the States and anti-State policy of the Government. (39)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the activities of anti-social elements as well as cases of theft and dacoities in Union Territories. (40)]

"That the demand under the head 'Cabinet' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to settle the border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka on just principles. (41)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Keshavrao Dhondge]

[Failure to check the interference by foreign missionaries in our internal affairs in Maliwara village near Aurangabad in Maharashtra. (58)]

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): I beg to move:—

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to check increasing influx of refugees from Bangladesh in Assam, Tripura, West Bengal and Orissa of Eastern Region. (57).]

SHRI A. K. SAHA (Vishnupur): I beg to move:

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Need to give Nepali language its due place. (59)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Need to revise pensions of the freedom fighters who sacrificed the best part of their lives in fighting against the foreign imperialists. (60)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to take necessary follow up action on the Reddy Commission of Inquiry Report on the Nagarwala episode, which is with the Government for the last six months. (61)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Police’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Need to have co-ordination between the State Police Forces, the Central Reserve Police Force and the Border Security Force in view of the significant services rendered by them particularly during the floods in West Bengal. (62)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Police’ be reduced to Re. 1.”

[Need to provide more funds to upgrade the standard of Police Administration in State. (63)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Police’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Absence of a national policy in regard to police force in the country. (64)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Police’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to check mounting number of atrocities, violence, rape and killings of Harijans, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. (65)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Police’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to check continuous infiltration from across the other side of the Indo-Bangladesh border to the villages such as Gandhina, Fulbari and Char Mughna of Shikarpur Anchal under the police Station Karimpur in Nadia, West Bengal. (66)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Andaman and Nicobar Islands’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to resettle some of the former East Bengal refugees in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (67)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Andaman and Nicobar Islands’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to improve the medical services in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (68)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Andaman and Nicobar Islands’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to draw a comprehensive plan for nursing and nourishment of the Onges, the Andamanese, the Shompens and the Nicobarese. (69)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Andaman and Nicobar Islands’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to establish fast, cheap and frequent transport service with the mainland. (70)]

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I beg to move:—

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to finalise the Tribal Sub-Plan Reports in Fifth Plan and Annual Plans of Sixth Five year Plan. (85)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to earmark funds for Tribal Sub-Plan Areas by the Central Ministries responsible for these areas for socio-economic upliftment and development. (86)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to keep developmental statistics of Tribal Areas for preparation of project report and to provide funds. (87)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure in development of tribal areas and to earmark funds in the plans therefor. (88)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to strengthen the administrative machinery to protect the tribals from all forms of exploitation and to implement the schemes and programmes of tribal sub-plan areas in time bound period. (89)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Working Group on Tribal Development relating to the Ministry and of the other

Ministries and in timely advice to the States to follow the recommendations of different Committees set up for the development of tribal people and areas. (90)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to mobilise the resources for Tribal Sub-Plan Areas by Central Ministries and States. (91)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to constitute Working Group on tribal education. (92)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Ministry of Home Affairs’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Failure to ensure implementation of the excise policy, forest policy, personnel policy, education policy, economic policy, cultural policy and other policies relating to the tribal areas and tribal people by the Centre. (93)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need for creation of sub-cadre in All India and State level service for tribal Sub-Plan Areas. (94)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms’ be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to constitute a Committee to study in detail the problems of administration in tribal sub-plan areas and for making recommendations to the Government thereof. (95)]

“That the demand under the head ‘Other Expenditure of the Ministry

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for preservation and development of tribal languages in written and oral form and necessary measures by the concerned authorities for the development of the Saura, Santhali and Kuruk tribal scripts invented by these tribals to write the history and culture. (86)]

"That the demand under the head 'Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to call the applications from different minority linguistic groups among the tribal communities by giving wide publicity by the Government agencies of Centre and States in the tribal areas to submit before the Minority Commission to include them in linguistic minority groups and to recommend the Government about the safeguard of the tribal languages, culture and tradition. (97)]

**SHRI MANORANJAN BKAKTA**  
(Andaman and Nicobar Islands): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant equal scale of pay to the Bush Police under Police Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (98)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to grant selection grade to Police Radio operators in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (99)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove the anomalies in the pay scales of laboratory assistants and attendants in Education and Medical Departments in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (100)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide sufficient funds for construction of *rural roads in Andaman and Nicobar Islands*. (101)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to have a free port at Campbell Bay in Andaman and Nicobar Islands (102)]

"That the demand under the head 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the stipend/scholarship amount for the students of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. (103)]

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** The cut motions are also before the House.

**श्री रामचंद्र विहारी (बक्सर):** उपर्युक्त महोदय, आपनी बात कहने से पहले मैं मानवीय ओ साठे जी से निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने परी विहार के सम्बन्ध में, और छात्रकर हाजिरों तथा भूमिहोंनो पर होने वाले अस्ताय के सम्बन्ध में, कहा, यह कि विहार के सेकड़ों हाजिरों को नक्सलात्मक के नाम पर उनकी पुलिस ने करते करताया और उन पर अस्ताय किया। आज उस प्रबसर को भूला कर वह जो असू बहा रहे हैं, वह उचित नहीं है।

आजादी के बाद गृह विभाग पहली बार एक अवकाश प्राप्त आई १०० लाखों को मिला है। मैं वही नम्रता के साथ उसे निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि आज सद्योऽन्तराल में कानून और अधिकार नहीं करता चाहिए। उस में हमें हमें इन्होंने जो गिरावट आई है और यह कावेश के लिए बरसों के बादन की देन है। इसके साथ-साथ आपे जिन घटराई निरस्तर बहते जा रहे हैं। सरकार का निर्वाच

इत्तिए हुआ था कि देव में सांति और अवस्था कायम रहे । जब तक देव में सांति और अवस्था कायम नहीं रही देव का विकास भी नहीं होगा । यह अपराध और कानून अवस्था की निरावट देव के विकास को भी नुकसान पहुंचा रही है । मैं ज्ञान और कानून की संरक्षण पर 1960 में जब 1 लाख पर 140.5 अपराध होते थे तो 1977 में यह 195.10 अपराध हो गया । पुलिस के अनुसन्धान को देखा जाय तो 1974 में जब उसे साकृष्ट की सरकार थी तो यहीं सी अविक्षित निरपत्राद हुए तो पुलिस ने 40 पर जांच शीट दी और न्यायालय ने 7 को सजा मिली । यह प्रवासियत करता है कि हमारी अनुसन्धान, हमारी पुलिस का आचरण और पुलिस का चरित्र फैला है । 1943 में 5.56 लाख केस जाने में रजिस्टर हुए और 1978 में यह अनुमान है कि लगभग 15 लाख हुए । 73 में 13 लाख से अधिक है । इसलिए हम यह जाह्ते हैं कि अपराधों के चरित्र को देखते हुए हमें उसका गहरा और अचूक अध्ययन करता चाहिये, जनने का प्रयत्न करता चाहिये कि किस परिस्थितियों में और किस कारणों से आप दिन ये अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं । हमें यह देखना होगा कि पुलिस विभाग में पार्टी कर्पर से भी तक जो भेंटियाँ बनी हुई हैं इन भेंटियों में किस तरह के काम हो रहा है । इन भी देखना होगा कि हमारे अधिकारियों और पुलिस विभाग के निम्न अधिकारी के कर्मचारियों की स्वीकृत या है ? उनकी मनःस्थिति क्या है ? क्या वह है कि 32 वर्षीयी आजादी के बाद भी भारतीय पुलिस बनाई थी, यह हम समझते हैं । इसके बारे में आप से निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि 32 वर्षीयी आजादी के बाद भी भारतीय पुलिस बनाई थी, यह हम समझते हैं । इसके बारे में आप बत कर बताऊंगा । लेकिन यह मैं आप के माध्यम से निवेदन करता चाहता हूँ कि 32 वर्षीयी आजादी के बाद भी जनता उसी रूप से समर्पीत और भारतीकृत है जिस कर्म से लिंगिया साम्यवर्ग के जनने में थी, इसका कारण क्या है ? उनका रिक्ता आज भी आतंक का और नया का है । पुलिस और जनता के बीच में जो खार्ड है, जो बद्धक है वह पार्टी थी ही नहीं । कभी 30 वर्षीयी अधिकारी में आप ने सोचा, जिसने किया कि यह पुलिस ऐक्ट 1961 का बना गया है, आज अपराध करने की टेक्नीक बदल गया, सारी जीव बदल गई और आज के प्रार्थनिक यथा में आप वही चाहते हैं कि पुराने हवियार से हम बदाई करें । आधुनिक लडाई आप पुराने हवियारों से लड़ता चाहते हैं । इस पर कभी आप ने विचार किया, सोचा ?

इस पर आपना चाहते हैं कि पुलिस विभाग का भलभूत ढांचा है उस में आप ने कौन का परिवर्तन किया ? क्या कारण है कि

आप हमारी पुलिस हमारी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने में असफल हैं, असमर्थ हैं ? इन सारी बातों पर कभी आप ने विचार किया ? आप पुलिस का चरित्र, उनका भूमाल, उनका प्रशिक्षण, उनका अवधार हो ये यहीं पुराना ही न है ? कभीक 30 वर्षीय तक की हड्डी के हड्डी के अनुसंधान न बना कर अपनी पार्टी की सरकार के रजक के रूप में उनसे काम लिया है । उसी तरह जिस तरह 1861 के बाद लिंगिया सरकार ने भारतीय जनता की अधिकारी और भारतीकृत कर के रखा था । उसी तरह उन्होंने भी रखा । कभी आप ने सोचा कि वह क्या स्वित है ?

इनका महत्वपूर्ण यह विभाग है । आप आप दिन पुलिस को गली देते हैं, हम भी गली देते हैं । उनका भलोबाल तोड़ने का प्रयास करते हैं । लेकिन मैं बड़ी जनता के साथ कहा चाहता हूँ कि लदन के भूतपूर्व आधिकारी, राबट मार्क स्पष्ट रूप से कहते हैं हम किसी के नोकर नहीं हैं, हम किसी पार्टी के नोकर नहीं हैं, हम किसी व्यक्ति के नोकर नहीं हैं —हम नोकर हैं कानून के, हम नोकर हैं जनता के । तो यहां तक कहते हैं कि यदि सरकार हमें आदेश कुछ और दे और कानून कुछ और कहता है तो हम उसको मानने से नोकर करेंगे । 1974 की जयप्रकाश नारायण ने जब बिहार में पुलिस के आधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को बुनती थी और कहा था कि तुम किसी पार्टी के नोकर नहीं हो, तुम कानून के नोकर हो, तुम जनता के नोकर हो तब उन्हें आधिकारी और दबावाही कहा गया था । अपर तब उनकी बातों पर व्याप दिया जाता था जाज स्वित कुछ और होती ।

आपको याद होगा कि 1977 में गृह विभाग के बजट पर बोलते हुए ऐसे कहा था कि 1961 के पुलिस ऐक्ट को फाइकर फेंक दो, जना थी और नए पुलिस आयोग का गठन करो । मैं ऐसी थीं कि सत्कालीन गृह विभागीय चौथारी चरण तिहाई जी ने भी पुलिस आयोग का गठन किया । जाठे जी जिस दल में हैं, मैं उससे पूछता चाहता हूँ कि जिस काम को आजादी के बाद ही फेंक हो जाना चाहिए उस पर कभी उन्होंने सोचा ? लिंगिया साम्यवर्ग का लालै एसेनबरा लिंगिया है कि इस तरह की परिस्थिति तांदी हो कि पुलिस तिथाही अपराध करियाँ से जिसका भयभीत नहीं होता होता ही उससे भ्रष्टिक अपने अधिकारियों से अवैत्त रहे । लेकिन कभी आपने इन सारी बातों को जानने का प्रयत्न किया ? जो काम 1947 में ही हो जाना चाहिए वा उनको जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनने के साथ ही किया था । लेकिन

## [बी राजनीति लिपारी]

उसमें भी मेरा एक संशोधन है। पुलिस व्यायाम में एक-एक बल्ले भक्तर है जिनके इन भाई १० एत० भक्तरों पर विश्वास करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ क्या वे एक बड़ी लिपारी के द्वारा दर्द को जानते हैं? क्या कभी उन्होंने इस दर्द को अपने जीवन में महसूस किया है? वे उसी जीवन को विदा कर बहाए पर आया हूँ। 13 वर्ष लिपारी के पद पर रहने तथा बिहार में यूरोपियां के मंदी के पद पर रहने के बाद अपने मनुष्य के आधार पर ऐसे युवती और से लिखें लिखा था कि पुलिस में लिपारी से बानेदार तक किसी प्रतिनिधि को आयोग में रखा जाये। इसका बतलाव यह नहीं है कि हम ने रस्तमझी और तस्वीरों की जैसे भक्तरों पर विश्वास किया है लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि उनका अनुभव किताब का है, जीवन का अनुभव उनके पास नहीं है। उनके दुर्भाग्य और उन की तड़पन को आप कैसे जानें? क्या रिधने तीत वाले वे कभी अपने सोचा कि एक पुलिस लिपारी को लगातार 6 बड़े सोने का भक्तर निलंग है क्या? इत्यादि वै कहना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर इसका कारण क्या है? भाव आप को आदेश देते ही उनका पालन पुरीस वालों को करना पड़ता है। यह दिये वे पालन नहीं करते हैं तो आप उनको परेशान करते हैं। यह आप चाहते हैं कि पुलिस को निवार बनाए — निवार का बतलाव उद्योग से नहीं है कि वे विविधिन तरों — लेकिन उन्हें विवाह हो कि भाई भी भी, सी भारी भी भी भा और जिसे कार्यकृत कानून है उनका सबसी के साथ पालन करते और यहि बाहर जानें तो वह लिखेगा लेकिन युर्बाय से सत्ता में कायम रहने के लिये वहसे उनका प्रयोग किया जाय। अंदरको ने जनता को भयभीत करके, आतंकित करने तथा अपना साम्राज्य कायम रखने के लिये पुलिस का यह लिखा जाया। 1857 में यह लिखोह हुआ तो उसके तरीके पर यहाँ भी पुलिस विकसित हुई लेकिन आप उल्लोक बदलना नहीं चाहते हैं। इत्यादि वै कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी मार्टिय पुलिस भी उस तरकार के स्वरूप नहीं है, यह तक कि तरकार की वही बात मानें जो कानून कहता है, जो नियम कहता है, जो उन्हें ऐसा कहता है — लेकिन ऐसा ही नहीं पाता है। माल कीवियों — बिहार राज्य का काली भंडी — और अपेक्षा देख लिख लिखान स्थिरकृत में जब यह कहता है कि हम युद्ध पालते हैं, पालते — तो इसका क्या अर्थ लिकलता है? क्या इससे अपराधी मनोवृत्ति नहीं बदले, अपराधी मनोवृत्त नहीं बदला? इह तरह की भाव कर कर आप उनके मनोवृत्त को बदल रहे हैं। हर काम में हमारे पोलीसियां न्यूरेक्टिवर कर रहे हैं।

जीवन, 1857 से भी जावाही की नदी हुई और बाद में वह प्रत्यक्ष हुई, जिसके अंदरों में विद्वान् कहा, उसके बाद 1859 में एक पुलिस व्यायाम का बठन हुआ, ताकि फौज का स्वातंत्र्य पुलिस से तके। 1902 में लालं करबल ने कहा था — जनता को बहुत कुछ देने के बाद वहि पुलिस तत्त्व भयोग्य और भक्तर हो तो फिर ही जनता के साथ आय नहीं करते हैं। 1861 के पुलिस एक में वह कही नहीं जिया है कि जनता के हमारा उत्तरदायित्व है। इत्यादि लालं करबल ने सोचा था कि इंडिया की पुलिस की तरह ही यहाँ भी पुलिस का यह संबंधित कर्तव्य होना चाहिए कि जनता में सुरक्षा की जावाहा वैदा हो, लेकिन वह इसमें सफल नहीं हो सके।

यह भी आप के माध्यम से दीन-बार बावें कहना चाहता है। आज एक लिपारी 24 बड़े का नीचर है, आप उसे 18-18 बड़े तक लगातार काम लेते हैं, पांच व्यक्तियों का काम आप एक व्यक्तियों से लेते हैं — क्या आपको कभी जिस्त किया कि इसे के बदले से आप उसे क्या देते हैं? शीमन, इह 19 वीं शती के उत्तरार्द्ध में भी आप देविय-दीवारक० एक० ०५० और० १०० के जबानों के साथ क्या व्यवहार होता है। उनको 28-28 दिन तक ब्याटी-ब्याटी में बदल कर दिया जाता है, उनको लिखकर लगाई जाती है, उनका बेन का लिया जाता है। क्यों? यह उन्हें कोई छोटी सी फूल हो जाती है, वे लूटी से पांच बढ़ा लेट पहुँचते हैं, यूनिकार्ब फटी हुई पहने हैं या कोई और बक्सी ही जाती है, तो उनसे तो इस तरह का व्यवहार दिया जाता है। जिस तरह से इतिवारी की के राज में विकलेटरप्लिंग है, इतिवारी की की बाजी कानून की, नहीं विविध लक्ष्यों साथ है। शीमन, भी भी उसी जीवन से निकल कर जाया है। यहि कोई लिपारी भवराक करता है तो उसे ऐस्टेंड-विकाराई जाती है, जिसको इन्होंने भवर में 'देलेट' कहते हैं। जेट भी देलेट हो जाए तो उसकी जेट वर 28-28 बड़े बांद कर और रक्षक लेट-परेट कराई जाती है और यह परेट बट्टों कलती है, जिसका उत्तरांग यह निकलता है कि नहीं लिपारी भवर जाते हैं क्या आपको कभी इसके बारे में सोचा है?

बी०एस०एफ० का कानून चहता है — यह बोक्स कुमूर मी हांसाय, 10 मिनट भी बा जायें, तो उस के भक्तरों को यह भविकार है कि उनको 'ड्रांस्पोर्टेन-भाइ-हाइ' भी सुना दे सकते हैं। आप के लिये तो बड़ा 307 है, लेकिन उस गवर्नर से बेटे के लिये, उस दुकाया के बेटे के लिये, जिसको धौंपेक ने फौज को दृष्टि में रखते हुए लिपारी बनाया था, क्या आप उस को फौज की सुविधा देते हैं? उस बाबत है कि उसके लोग की सुविधायें भी जल्दी चाहिए। फौज की विविधिन को बनायो लेकिन यह तो आप करते नहीं हैं। इतना ही नहीं, यह जान कर आप को आवश्यक होगा कि हमारों जो भक्तर हैं, भग्ने से धन्ते भक्तर हैं, शीमानवार भक्तर हैं, वे भी उन लिपारीकों से जनता व्यवस्थाएँ काम लेते हैं। 10-16, 18-18 और 20-20 बड़े उक्त लिपारीकों को काम करना पड़ता है। वे यूँ जीवियों की से जह भी

निविल करता आहता हूँ कि कर्दीच 60 लिंगाही यही पर सारे गेटों पर दृश्यटी देते हैं । या आप ने कभी उन के बारे में सोचा है । कैसे वे बारित में और इस सम्बन्ध में बदली देते हैं । कभी आप ने सोचा कि वे कहाँ बढ़ेंगे ? वे सुहृ 9 बजे आते हैं, 10 बजे आते हैं, और रात के 8 बोर्ड 9 बजे तक, जब हमारा सेवन बलता है, वे दृश्यटी देते हैं । उन के लिए आप ने क्या इन्हांना किया है । हमारे लिये तो कोनेट है और दूसरे भारत सामान है जैकिन उन के पास क्या है । 16 बटे, 12 बटे और 10 बटे तक उन को दृश्यटी देती पढ़ती है । आप की नान के दीने पर तब होता है जबकि आप ने कानून बनाया है कि कोई भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर या इंसरें सेक्टर में लगा हूँगा जो प्राइवेट है, उस से 8 बटे से बेसी कोई काम लगा तो आप उसे प्रोत्साहित करेंगे । यह आप का बनाया हूँगा कानून है, आप का बनाया हूँगा नियम है जैकिन दूसरी तरफ आप ने तिपाहियों से 18-18 बटे काम लेते हो । कभी आप ने इस बात को सोचा है, कि वे इस परिवार किया है, कभी इस का मनन किया है कि उन का शरीर भी धकता है, वे भी नन्य हैं, वे भी इन्हांने हैं । बफ्फर जो आहते हैं करते हैं । उन के लिए कोई कानून नहीं है । उन की बाबी ही कानून है और जैसा पहली बलता या देता ही धब भी बल रहा है । इन्हिं में बड़ी जनता के हिस्से किया जाता है कि क्या आज जानते हैं कि कड़के की सर्दी में उनका शरीर कांपता है । आप यह देखें कि कड़के की सर्दी में भी हमारे जो लिंगाही हैं, वह रात को लाठी ले कर गली गली जाता है और जनता की रका करता है । और आप उस को दें क्या हो । 240 रथया तांत्र की आप देते ही जैकिन दूसरे लोगों को सारे हिन्दुस्तानमें 300 रथये मिलते हैं । एक गुलिस के कुत्ते के लिंगाही पर आप 572 रथये देते हो । मैं जानना आहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने कभी इस के बारे में सोचा, कभी आप ने इस पर विचार किया । मेरे पास इस बल समय नहीं है, मैंने लिंग कर दिया था कि मूले ज्यादा समय दिया जाए, इत्तिएं मैं जल्दी-जल्दी सामान करता आहता हूँ आप का प्राइवेट पालन करने के लिए ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भाषा 53 सहे थीर दूसरी उटिट्यां देते हैं । प्रगत 7 दूसरी मात्र से, तो 60 दिन हैं जारे हैं लेकिन याए इन लिपायियों से रविवार को भंग करा लेते हैं । दूसरे सकारी कर्मचारियों को याए कर्जुलाल लाभ थीर अन्दर सीधे भी देते हैं । तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब याए इन लिपायियों को भंग करा लेते हैं, तो उन दिनों का भासा उन को बेतार दीविएं । जब मैं विहार में मन्त्री या थीर मारार्पीय भी विनियोग सात मप्पल हमारे स्पीकर ले, तो वे ने मप्पल किया या कि उन को 2 महीने की लूटटी दी थी याए । 2 महीनी की यो उन को लूटटी नहीं यिसीकिन 21 दिन की लूटटी उन को दी गई थी । इसलिए मैं यह दोष लगता हूँ कि प्रगत याए जल्दी लूटटी नहीं दे सकते तो 2 महीने का याए उन को परायिस्क बेतार दीविएं । याए हालीके जैसे उन के याए करने से है, जबकि दूसरों से करन नहीं लेते । 8 घंटे से लेती थीर दूसरे काम करते हैं तो याए उन को लोकलाल देते हैं । इसलिए यह याए का यित्तिक कर्तव्य ही बताता है कि 8

धंटे से भ्रतिरित उन से काम न होते । जबर काम लेने का हत्ते हैं, तो उन को ओबरटाइम देना चाहिए ।

इस के भलाका में यह भी कहाना चाहोगा कि हिम्मु-स्तान में एक सिवाही का बेतन कम से कम 500 रुपये हासा चाहिये। इस से कम बेतन न हो। हमारा देश एक तरीके देश है, इसलिए मैं 500 रुपये कहता हूँ। किसी का बेतन 500 रुपये से कम नहीं होना चाहिए।

इस के साथ ही साथ, मैं कभी आग को ले कर चलना भी नहीं आग पह देखता कि एक लिपाही की हालत में रहता है। लिपाही का बैरक एवं होता है कि उस में उस के लिए इतना कम स्थान होता है कि कहीं पैर रखने की मुश्किल नहीं होती। एक चारपाई पर प्रसीदी चारपाई रखते हैं। उस की विचित बड़ी दयनीय होती है और पहुँच के अधिक हीन अवस्थान में उस रहना पड़ता है। यदि मजदूर ही वही हैं जिन्हें विक्री को रखना पड़ता है तो वह लिपाही को रहना पड़ता है।

सिपाही के परिवार को रहने देने के लिए यदि आपके पास मकान नहीं है तो आप किसाये पर मकान खें कर उन भ्राताओं के परिवारों को रहने के लिए दो तो ये कि पुरिया लातां के नवदीक हों । उस के स्वार्टर में सफाई का, बिजली का इंतजार ही । उत्तर के स्वार्टर में पंचा नहीं होती है । क्या उसे गर्भी नहीं लगती है ? हमें तो एयर कंडीशनर चाहिए, हमें बिजली का पंचा भी चाहिए, हमारे अकर्तरों को सब कुछ चाहिए । लेकिन मुझे माफ करेंगे कि क्या वह धनी मां का बच्चा नहीं है, क्या ही धनी मां के बच्चे हैं ? आप उन्हें बिजली का पंचा दो । आप उन्हें कम से कम दो कर्म बाला बाला कराएं दो । तब उस के स्वार्टर में रोहीर भी हो, एक लटेंगी भी हो, एक बरामदा भी हो । हर सिपाही को कम से कम एक महीने वें दूसरे पुनिट बिजली मूलत दी जाए ।

मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इन तिपाठियों की स्थिति में क्या परिवर्तन किया है। आपने इनको हालत में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया है। वैराग्य में तिपाठियों के लिए साठ वर्षा फीट ऊंचे निर्विकल्प होनी चाहिए। जिसमें वह आपने चारार्द्ध, अपना वक्ता, अपने कागज रख सकें। लेकिन आज उसका भी प्रबन्ध उसके लिए सुनिश्चित नहीं है। आप सिंपाही के लिये वह प्रबन्ध वैराग्य में अविकल्प करें।

सिपाही के परिवार के लिये आप चिकित्सा का प्रबंध करें । उनके लिए एक केन्द्रीय अस्पताल हो जिसमें तीन-चार बेट्स का इंतजार हो । उस में धक्के-धम्के लिखो रहे हों । इस के साथ-साथ सिपाही के बच्चों के लिये एक काम से कम बाट ही काम का अनुदान हो जाएगा । यहां पर्याप्त बच्चों को पालने के लिए, प्राइवेटी, मिहिल, हाई स्कूल की पुस्तक कटीज सहें । एक उत्तम इच्छा कालिक, यात्राकालीन में यारंग ही बहुत आप उन्हें लालचूनी दीवारिए ताकि उनके बच्चे भी पहले बाल कर लाइ-पी-एल, लाइ-ए-एल हो सकें । अब यह बात होती है कि उनके लिये चिकित्सा दीवारी, दरवाजा या मध्याह्न बहाने रहे । यद्यपि यह उनका निकास बाहर ही ही यारंग उहै के सब सुनिश्चारं दीवारि ।

## [बी रामानन्द दिवारी]

हमारे भारतीय संविधान में कहा है कि सब को एसोसियेशन बनाने का अधिकार है। हम न बिहार में एसोसियेशन बनाने का अधिकार दिया। पुलिस कमीशन ने भी सिफारिश की है कि सिपाही को एसोसियेशन बनाने का अधिकार दिया जाए। यहां इस पर भी आप उन्हें एसोसियेशन बनाने का अधिकार नहीं देते हैं तो आप उनके साथ ज्यादाती करते हैं। आई००१०एस०, आई०० एस०एस२, प्राविधिक्यल अफसरों को, जेटेंड अफसरों को एसोसियेशन बनाने का अधिकार है, आप सिपाही को भी एसोसियेशन बनाने की अनुमति क्यों नहीं देते हैं? यहां आप यह अधिकार नहीं देते हैं तो आप उनको जबदस्ती घपनी ताकत के बल पर उनको इस अधिकार से रोकना चाहते हैं।

आप उनको प्रबोधन दीजिए। आज पुलिस के मानक ९९.६ परसेंट आगे सिपाही सिपाही ही कर ही रिटायर हो जाते हैं, अबकाम प्राप्त कर लेते हैं। फिर उनको अच्छा काम करने के लिए प्रेरणा, प्रोत्साहन की जिसका ? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप उनको प्रबोधन के अफसरों का विकास कीजिए उनको प्रेरणा और उत्साह मिले और मैं अफसर से अच्छा और अधिक से अधिक काम कर सके।

श्रीमन्, मन्त्र में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमें पुलिस को समान बनाने के लिए उस का मनोबल नहीं लाना चाहिए। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिस तरह से हिन्दू समाज में ऊर रे सीधे एक अवसरा है—उस में शाहूण है, असिय है, बैय है, अलित है। लेकिन पुलिस विभाग में ८० प्रतिशत सिपाहियों की संख्या है सारे देश में पुलिस विभाग में ८० प्रतिशत सिपाही हैं जो कि बहुत अलित हैं, शब्द हैं, अलित हैं। क्या आप सीनेट का काम बाहू से लेना चाहते हैं? आप सीनेट की बीचारा बाहू से कहीं करना चाहते हैं? यहां आप चाहते हैं कि उनमें मनवालन रहे तो मनवालन के माध्यमें यह नहीं है कि उनमें भ्रातंक रहे, वे चर्चाती हैं। आप क्या कर उन दलितों को ऊर उठाइयें। उन्हें कांस्टर दीजिए, एसोसियेशन बनाने का अधिकार दीजिये।

एक अंतिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। कोई अपराध कर्ती होता है तो उसके लिए किस-किस अपराध के लिए क्या सजा हो सकती है इसके बारे में कानून बना हुआ है। लेकिन देशारों सिपाही के सम्बन्ध में कोई नियम नहीं है। यदि वह लेशारा यादी बनाने की बजह से या किसी अन्य कारण से उस विनट भी दम्भटी पर देर से पहुंचता है तो उसको कोई भी सजा ही सकता है, उसका दिसमिसल भी ही हो सकता है, उसका प्रासीन्यवान भी हो हो सकता है। यह चीज आपने अफसरों की सुनामानी पर छोड़ दी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो कोई है उसके आप निर्वाचित करें कि किस-किस अपराध में क्या-क्या उत्तराधिकारी हो सकती है। उसको आप गुलाम बना

करके न रहें। उनके साथ आप सामरोचित बिहार करें, इन्हाँ का सा बिहार करें। युविल का जो सिपाही होता है उसी से जनता का साथ रहता है, उसी पर युविल का सारा प्रवासीर्थ विवर करता है। मैं बड़े ही नम शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि उसकी तरफ आप विशेष ध्यान दें। आप के पैर न पट बिहारी, वह क्या जाने पीछे पराई, बांस बांस जाने प्रसव की पीढ़ी। वह गोरी है, वह आगया है, इसको परेश साहू आप नहीं जानते हैं। इस बास्ते में आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप पुलिस विभाग में भौतिक परिवर्तन करें। यह दस लाख पुलिस के जबानों का सबाल है चाहे वे विट्टिकूल में हों, बी०एस०एफ० में हों, सी०आर०पी० में हों, भौतिकीकरण सुरका दल में हों हो। आप तो जानते हो हैं कि आज सुरका की भाँति अपराध बढ़ रही है। विविध अवसरा दिया रखी है। यहां तक कि बिहार में कोई राज ही नहीं है, सरकार नाम की होई चीज ही नहीं है, ला एंड बाईर ही नहीं है। बिहार आज जब यह है। बिहार में कोई सक्षमा से ले कर रात भर ब० से बाहर निकल नहीं पाता है। इसलिए बिहार को आप बाधा०। यहां आपने बिहार को नहीं बचाया तो बिहार जल कर भस्म हो जाएगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं।

**DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after two-years of the Janata Party coalition in power, there is a national mood, an atmosphere of disillusionment of cynicism and a feeling of drift in the nation. I have very high regard and respect for the Prime Minister and I listened very attentively to his broadcast yesterday in which he was pointing out the achievements of the Janata Party. I do not want to question the various points that he has raised. But, I must point out that although sectional claims in the various sectors may be correct, the overall impact of this coalition Government is minimal, and it is minimal because basically the incessant infighting in the various constituents of this Government has now reached such a stage that it is no longer funny. It was amusing to see how people who came together for power are fighting, but today it is no longer a question alone for the Janata Party, the whole stability of this nation is coming under question because of this inability of the Janata Party to come out with any sort of co-

herent policy and programme and approach.

Two years ago, I spoke on the demands for grants of the Home Ministry. Certain disturbing trends that have been developing over several years have now become more emphasised in our body-politic. As a result of lack of strong and clear leadership at the Centre and if I may say so with respect, particularly in the Home Ministry, it seems that the fabric of national unity and integration itself is weakening, particularly in the geographically peripheral areas of this nation. Just to give two or three instances, in the North-East, you take the dreadful incident that took place on the Nagaland-Assam border where hundreds of Indian citizens were butchered in cold blood. A passing mention has been made about that in this report. Were they not Indian citizens? What did the Home Ministry do when this happened and why this sort of day-light butchery should be allowed within our country? The position in Manipur and Mizoram is also delicate and the whole of that North-Eastern area appears to be in turmoil and there seems to be no clear policy or clear grip as far as the Centre is concerned.

Take the North-West. My own State, Jammu and Kashmir, remains in turmoil and there an authoritarian and unresponsive regime continues to intimidate the students. I have been out of the country for a fortnight. When I returned, I received complaints that students were being tortured in the jail. I have the names here, for the information of the Home Minister. Shiv Kumar Singh has been tortured in the jail; Bharat Bhushan Raina was arrested, and is missing since then. Many of the leaders of the Youth Action Committee, and hundreds of others have been arrested. Many are underground, including the chief organiser, Sehgal. Bhim Singh, a colleague and an MLA, suffering from a heart disease, was ultimately brought day before yesterday here and parked outside the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. I

had to personally intervene and get him a room in that Institute. This is the way in which, by repression, the genuine aspirations of the people are sought to be suppressed. I have written separately to the Prime Minister about this, and I have spoken in this House. I do not want to take too much time on the Jammu issue. But this is symbolic of the lack of grip, as far as the Government of India is concerned.

Go right down to the South, to Pondicherry. Why was unnecessarily that Union Territory thrown into a turmoil? Firing took place. There was total chaos and confusion. Even now there is no popularly elected Assembly there. I understand a new measure, Prohibition is going to be introduced there.

We don't oppose it. But it is a measure which throws out 10,000 people out of employment; why should it not come through a popular Government? I am saying this, to make a basic charge that there is a lack of coherence, lack of clarity and a lack of vision, as far as the Government of India is concerned.

Take the problem of minorities. Communal riots still continue to disgrace this nation. I am not holding the Government responsible for it; but I am saying that unless the secular and composite culture of this nation is upheld, the very fabric of national integration will be in danger. The Minorities Commission was set up. Great expectations and hopes were aroused among the minorities, that this Minorities Commission will be able to ensure effective safeguards. What has happened? The Minorities Commission has also become somewhat of a bad joke. The first chairman resigned. About the second chairman, there were certain administrative problems. There is no impact of that Minorities Commission also. They are very distinguished people; I personally appeared before the Minorities Commission. But they are not receiving the support which the Government of India must

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give them, if they are really to become an effective instrument for strengthening national integration and for safeguarding the interests of the minorities.

Again, a Chief Minister of one State, just because he does not like one of the members of the Minorities Commission, says: "I do not recognize the Minorities Commission". This is a peculiar situation. Are the citizens of Jammu and Kashmir not citizens of India? Are the minorities there to be deprived of the benefits of the Minorities Commission? The Kashmiri pandits there number 50,000 that is, 1 per cent of the population; the Buddhists number 50,000, that is, 1 per cent of the population. Why should not the Minorities Commission have jurisdiction over the entire country? Whenever Muslims are in a minority, they must have full protection; but whenever other communities are in a minority why should they not get help from that Commission? Simply because Ku-shak Bakula, who was a former MP is a member of the Minorities Commission, the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir would not allow the Minorities Commission to visit Jammu and Kashmir. What sort of situation are we witnessing in this country? It almost appears that the Centre no longer has the authority. The sovereignty of the Government of India and its writ should run throughout the country. Can Chief Ministers be allowed, under various legalistic or other pretexts, to challenge that authority of the Government of India?

There is the question of rise in social tensions in rural areas, and of caste conflicts. The speaker before me, Shri Ramanand Tiwary, a distinguished and senior Member of the ruling party, or of the ruling coalition, was mentioning that Bihar was in flames. U.P. is in flames. Casteism

14 hrs.

has been there in this country for thousands of years and we wanted to

move towards a casteless society. The vision of Mahatma Gandhi and the vision of Jawaharlal Nehru was that we should move towards a society where every Indian will be judged on his merit, not on his birth. What is happening in this country today? Caste tensions are rising. They are an inevitable process of social changes, but they must be contained within the system; they must not be fanned into the fires of hatred.

Today in Bihar,—the hon. Members on that side will bear me out—in every village, there is a conflict; in Bihar, almost in every village and in every street, people have been thrown against each other in the name of caste. Is this the sort of India that we want to build, an Indian that is fragmented by sub-nationalism, by religion, by caste? This is not the direction in which we want to move. Unless there is a coherent, clear leadership at the Centre. I am afraid, we are giving an impression that we are gradually disintegrating into chaos.

As far as castes are concerned, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must receive full protection. This is enshrined in our Constitution; and I would urge the Government as I had urged them on an earlier occasion, that instead of lumping Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in one commission, there should be a separate commission for Scheduled Castes and a separate commission for Scheduled Tribes, because the problems of the tribals are totally different; their way of life is different; geographically, they are isolated from the rest of the community and they have special problems, whereas the scheduled caste is a curse; and untouchability is widespread in this country. Where there is Hindu society, this curse has entered, except in Kashmir where there are only Brahmins and no other community. Otherwise, these things are there and they must be removed. On the one hand, efforts must be made to integrate the people of this country, to

see that divisions are not further accentuated as a result of the policy of the ruling party, on the other hand, the welfare of the weaker sections of the society must be safeguarded by a separate commission for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Of course, the dangerous trend is the general deterioration in the law and order situation. I do not want to go into the statistics of crime rates. No doubt, the hon. Home Minister who has a distinguished background as a senior civil servant, will be able to come out with figures saying that the crime rate has been reduced. But there is, even in Delhi, a widespread feeling of insecurity as far as the common citizen is concerned. New social evils are beginning to develop through films. For example, I took up the question of horror films. Today, in the newspaper, *The Statesman*, there is an advertisement on page 10. The heading is: "Terrifying Opening Friday 6th April—A blood thirsty mob are looking for the barbaric murderer—Jack The Ripper—their bodies lie locked together deadly still... (strictly for adults)." There is a photograph of a woman and above her photograph the heading is: "Hands of the Ripper". The woman is screaming in terror and the hands are as her throat? Is this the type of poison that we are going to inject into our body politic? Should there be profiteering as a result of these films which pollute the stream of national consciousness? It is no use saying: 'strictly for adults only.' The advertisements are not for adults; posters are not for adults; and even if they are for adults, I would submit that you will get a sharp increase in the crime rates. Every single movie is about the crimes; every single movie is about violence; every single movie is about some form of anti-social elements. Is this the way we are going to built a society of Gandhiji's dream, is this the way we are going to build Indian culture of which we are all so proud? Even the law and order situation is the worse in the State administrations.

ग्रंथी हमारे कई मिलों ने कहा कि मंत्री ने गुणे पाल रखे हैं। माप बताइये कि जब मंत्री ही मंडे पालने लगे, तो बन्सावारण का क्या होगा। जब मैं हिन्दी में बोल ही रुहा हूँ, तो मैं एक कविता सुना देना चाहता हूँ जो मिवमंथल सिंह 'सुमन' की है, जो बड़े प्रसिद्ध कवि हैं और आपके ही राज्य के रुने वाले हैं। मैं उनकी कविता के तीन लंड सुनाता हूँ। ये हमारी सरकार और इन्दिरा कांग्रेस के लोगों पर, जो यहाँ नहीं हैं, लागू होते हैं:

इधर कूप उस और खाई खुदी है  
करे कौन जन मन व्यवा का निवारण  
उधर नादां बच्चे पे ईमां निशावर  
इधर गुटपरस्ती श्री बद्रुल्पियापन।

बड़ी ऊंची बातें, बड़े ऊंचे वादे  
हवा में रफू हो गये सब हिरण से  
यह तम तोम से जूनने के प्रवादी  
करेंगे किनाराकरी गर किरण से।

उफक से धून्धलके में उल्टेगा बेड़ा  
कहां फिर उजेला कहां फिर सवेरा  
यह बेड़ा कहां पार जा कर लगेगा  
इधर भो अन्धेरा उधर भो अन्धेरा।

यह हाल ग्राज हमारे देश में हो रहा है। इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूँ कि इधर किस्सा कुर्सी का, उधर हिस्सा कुर्सी का। इस देश का कौन कल्याण करेगा, मुझे यह बतायें।

Apart from internal factors, there are also certain external factors which impinge upon our internal situation. I do not want to go into it in detail, it was mentioned yesterday. There are great powers with global interests; there are regional powers who are always ready to teach naughty neighbours a lesson; and there are neighbours themselves with instability, in Afghanistan and in Pakistan today. The Prime Minister said that it was not proper for him to say anything about Mr. Bhutto because it was an internal affair of Pakistan. I agree it is an internal affair, and I also know from personal experience, if I may say so, that Mr. Bhutto has been an illiterate enemy of this country. But even then on the basis of human rights I at least am prepared to raise my voice that compassion should be shown

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to him; at least his life should be spared, not for any other reason but because of humanitarian grounds; I feel that he has not been treated correctly.

I have deviated; the point I am really making is that there are external factors impinging upon our nation because we are a great nation, open to great many influences. Therefore you have a dangerous situation where internal factors and external factors combine to create problems for this nation, and these problems need a national consensus if they are to be satisfactorily resolved. These are not party matters; these are not partisan matters; these are national matters. But I wonder if the government is really aware of the serious dimensions. We get a disturbed feeling sitting here that there is an air of self-induced complacency as far as government is concerned. They seem to be very happy that everything is satisfactory and everything is all right; there does not seem to be a sense of urgency. Mr. Patel, thirty years after your distinguished predecessor namesake was Home Minister of India, you are sitting here on these benches. May I with great respect urge you to seek once again inspiration from the vision of Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, Maulana Azad and the other great stalwarts of the freedom struggle, and you snap out this air of complacency that you have developed and function effectively. If you give an effective lead to the nation in the right way the people of India will rally; if you do not, then the people of India will react. May I respectfully submit; please do not wait too long; the patience of the people is rapidly running out.

**श्री रामनरेश कुमाराहा (समीक्षक) :** समयति महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप मे समय दिया। यह हमारा भर का नामला है। लेकिन भर का नामला इसना लिया हुआ है कि पूरे कानून में कहीं भी लियो भी गरीब की चाल की ओर अवश्यक नहीं है। कोई एक भी अच काम नहीं

बता सकते जिसमें गरीबों की गता के लिए कुछ हो। आरा 323 का यह मतलब है? (व्यब्धाप्ति)

आप को करना चाहिए, नहीं किया है तो आप कीविए बता सारा बंदाश्वार हो जायगा।

मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ आरा 323 का क्या मतलब है? जिस गरीब गारीबी को जब चाही, जहाँ चाहो भर पेट मारो, केवल हृष्टी मत तोहना। यही न मतलब है? इसीलिए गांव के गरीब गारीबी को जब कोई ग्रनी गारीबी मारता या मरता है तो कह कर मारता है कि देखो, मारते मारते चाहे भल हो मार डालना लकिन कुछ दूरे क्षेत्र नहीं ज्ञानों के बह जानता है कि 323 या 304 बनेगा, 302 नहीं बनेगा। कोई केतन नहीं बनेगा। इसीलिए लिलकुल गरीबों के खिलाफ सांतिकरने के लिए यह 323 चारा है। इसी तरह यह 379 है। योंहाँ बहुत उम में दृश्य उद्धर हो गया है लेकिन 379 में घोर 250 रुपये से कम ही चोरी हो तो पुलिस दर्ज नहीं करेगी। मैं यह पूछता चाहता हूँ कि किसी हरिजन वस्ती में या गरीबों के टोले में आग चाही हो जाय तो किनने घरों में 250 रुपये का माल मिलेगा? 250 रुपये का माल जिस गरीब के घरों नहीं है आज की महंगी के जमाने में भी उम के पर की रक्खा कौन करेगा?

इसी तरह 426 और 427 हैं, लेत काने की धारा है। उम में हरी कफन काटने का दाम लगता है। चाहे रात भर मिल कर 500 ग्रामी इस भनन का खेत काटा करें, पुलिस लगाएगी दाम घास का भीर इस पैसे पन्द्रह पसे बोझा दाम लगाएगी। रात भर काटते फ़सिरए जब तक 50 रुपये को घास नहीं कट आयगी तब तक कोई मुकदमा नहीं लेगा। पुलिस को मार डालने की खली छात है। आई पांसी परिए। यह आज भी सी 1861 में बना था। उस समय एक रुपये में एक मन गेहूँ भीर चावल मिलता था। उस समय पचास रुपये में कौन सा जानवर था? दस रुपये में बीड़िया से बीड़िया बैलों की जोड़ी मिलती थी। हाथी के पलाशा भीर कोई जानवर इहने पैसे का नहीं था। तो यह हमारी बकरी की रक्खा के लिए नहीं बना था, यह हाथी की रक्खा के लिए बना हुआ था। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप इस तरह के उलटे कानूनों को छोड़ नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम नहीं लगेगा। आप ने बड़ा डिकोरा पीटा कि हम ने मिला समाप्त करा दिया। मैं पूछता हूँ कि आरा 109 और 110 के खूरे हुए स्था गरीबों का मिला जलत हो गया? किसी भी गरीब को 109 और 110 में बाल कर जिलागी भर सक्षमता जा जाता है। आप अपने हाथ से स्थानी गोठ बचपनादा करिए। लिनिंगों के लिए और गुड़ीं के लिए आप मे मिला जल कर दिया। गरीबों का मिला बरकरार है। बड़ी की राखिए, यह सी सुनील कोई तब तक कर सक जलता लेकिन बरकरार की जल कीखिए जिसके कारण का उत्तरांग नहीं है, उस की ओर

क्षुद्रप्रयोग ? तो यह वे वर्गों द्वारा विनियोग के रस्ते वर याप की कानूनी वकालता पड़ेगा । अगर याप वरीब और छाती की लाइन पर नहीं सोचते हैं तो काम नहीं करेगा । जैसे याप देखे, याप कट्टा रखना करते वक्त नहीं कर सकते । मझे जी जरा ध्यान से मुझे । उन को कट्टा रखने से याप नहीं रोक सकते हैं और शरीरों को लाइनेस नहीं दे सकते हैं । तो किर हम को भी कट्टा की कर दीजिए, हम की निपट नंगे । क्यों याप हटा की जान के जाल में फँसते हैं ? विनकुल याप को युद्धों से बिनियोग होने की ज़रूरत नहीं है । अगर कट्टा रखने की इजावत हो तो गरीब निपट लेये गांव गांव में कट्टा रख कर । लेकिन धनियों का कट्टा चुलिस छातीने नहीं यापीयां गरीब यापदमी निपटी दे कट्टर से बराम तुरुद उसे वक्त हट दें । भूता कट्टा भी रख कर बन कर देंगे । याप हृपा कर के इस कानन को भी बदलाए ।

## एक मानवीय सम्बन्ध : कैसे बदलेंगे ?

जो रामरामेरे कुशकाहा : यह यह वह जाने कि कैसे बदलेंगे ? हम यहें ही मंत्री हैं । हम मंत्री हाते तो बता देते कि कैसे बदलेंगे । जो मंत्री हो जाता है । हम लोग माधरण्या यामी हैं । यह तो यही समस्त है कि हम को प्रबल बढ़त करें । इसलिंग मंत्री बनने के बाद हम सांगों की राय एकदम नहीं स्वतंत्र होती ।

दूसरी बात मैं आप से कहता चाहता हूँ, नौकरानी होती है। बहुत मैं मुना करता हूँ—निभ्रं हो कर काम कीजिए। हमारे प्रशान मर्दी भी कहते हैं कि जनता एक समैर्थ हो जाय। तो, श्रीमन, जिस को आप चाहते हैं कि वह निर्मय हो, वह उंहां या न हो, लेकिन उन्हें, गुणें और प्रसादों तो निर्मय हो नहीं गये। तब इस निर्मय का पूरा साम उठा रहे हैं। के जिस आम को कहता चाहते हैं, उस को कर ही लेते हैं, कंवर्प उन को रोक नहीं सकते हैं।

अब नोकराणी को लीजिये—इन के बारे में पाप को सोचना पड़ेगा—हमारे पूर्वीं गृह मंत्रों जी—  
जो १० चरण तिहाँ जी—को धोखा दूषा, किस देवे  
दूषा? इदिया जी की तिरणनारी के समय किस देवे  
धोखा दूषा—या इस तह तक को कोई भिसाल दुनिया  
में है? मैं पूछता हूँ—दक्षा ४२०, ३७९, १२० (ए.)  
के मामले में यस्तेवेते लोगों को छोड़ा जाये,  
कि पाप जले जाये, अपील कीजिये? जाही बात  
यज प्रकाश जी के मामले में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी  
को लोकसभा में किस ने गम राह किया? मैं पाप को  
जड़ाना चाहता हूँ—ये जो आप के विश्वासपाल  
नोकराणी हैं—ये पाप को गृही को पर्वत लगाने के  
लिये आई हैं—पाप हमारी बात की मानिये या न  
मानिये—

श्री दिवेश भाईदासार्व (सीरम्पुर) : यह तो  
पहले से है ।

मी परमार्थ शुद्धार्थः परमी है ही या नहीं  
वे व्यवहार तोहना भीतर वास है विद्युत्तमार्थः

के लिये बिक्रुकुल दैवार है—इद बात को आप नोटों  
कर लीजिये। आप हमारी बात का बिक्रास करें तो  
वह कहें, ऐसिन हम आप के साथ रहेंगे, वह तक हम  
को इस दल में रहना है हम आप को बांट देंगे, इसलिये  
कि बात तो आप का है, ऐसिन हमारी जीव, हमारे  
विचार, हमारे धर्म, हमारे परमाणु। इसलिये वह आप से कहता  
रहता है कि आप इन पर दंस्कुल लगाइये।

भाप का समाज-कल्याण का काम बहुत बलवान है, भाप आदिवासियों का कल्याण करते हैं, हरिजनों का कल्याण करते हैं, पिलड़े वर्ग का कल्याण करते हैं—मेरे उम उन का नाम लेकिन जो भाप के प्रविधिकारी हैं—वे उम उन का नाम लगाने चाहते हैं। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण देता हूँ—उमर प्रेषण की लकड़ाग ने “फ़िल्म-गाफ़े” और “स्नानरसिष” के लिये आदेश निकाला। विद्यार्थी तहसीलदार के पास, कानून-गों के पास या किसी प्रध्यम प्रविधिकारी के पास प्रतेष्ट कराते हैं कि विद्या जाता है, तो वे सभी उम उस को हक्कार कर देते हैं। भाप बलवान-पैदाह और तमोची में यह बलवान है—मैं बहल बूँद पूछ रहा हूँ। कामों में तमोची लिखा है और बड़ई तथा तमोची दोनों एक काम करते हैं, लेकिन चूंकि उम ने अपने आप को बड़ई लिखा है—इसलिये कह देते हैं कि तुम पिलड़े बर्ग में नहीं हो। एक और उदाहरण दीप्तिया—गोण और कहर दें स्ना फ़क़र है, विद्याप की नीकराहाई कह दीती है कि ये प्रेषण है, जोति या जन-जाति में नहीं है। भाप चारा देखिये—किस तरह ते आधं का भ्रमण किया जाता है। भ्रान्ती में लिखा है—तुरहा, हिन्दू में उम को तुरहा कहते हैं—प्रध उम ने यदि तुरहा कहिया है तो बात बहुत। कुछ विद्यामें नाम आता कि इस के बलने पिलड़े वर्गी का क्या होगा।

इस लिये मैं कहता चाहता हूँ —यदि आप सबसे मुझे में पिछले बर्दं, हरिजनों और प्रादिवसियों का कल्पना करता चाहते हैं तो कृपा कर के भगवाज कल्पना प्रधिकारी वीरों को लगाइए, बल्लभ आप तो बड़तमं रूपाम देते जायें, सेवित उस को सेवनाता करें नहीं रहेंगा ।

नोकरियों में दैवित्य—याप तो उन के लिये रिजेवेशन करते जायेंगे, लेकिन आदमी कोई नहीं मिलेगा, क्योंकि ये लोग तिख दिया करते हैं कि कोई स्टेटिल भाटमों लिखता ही नहीं है। मैं भाहता हूँ कि याप हटरूप की परित को समाज कीये, याप किस लिये इन्टरव्यू की हैं तो क्या हैं? 1940-एसो प्रोटर याह एवी 0050 के फार्म में लिखा होता है—यदि लिखा होता है कि तुम्हारा कोई सम्बन्धी सेवा में है। यदि लिखा होता है कि नहीं है तो बहुत मुश्किल से, 200-400 आदमियों में से कोई एक आदमी या जाता है, वहाँ आता ही नहीं है। मेरे सामने एक लड़का आया—कुछ काला धोर नाटा था। वह को मुस्तिकी के हटरूप में छांट दिया गया। मैं पूछा, क्या कात है? यह उत्तर प्रदेश का गामला है। उस को कह दिया गया कि तुम्हारी परवेशिती नहीं है। मैं पूछता भाहता हूँ—मुस्तिकी के लिये क्या आपेक्षर के एवं के लिये क्या काला या नाटा होना चाहूँ है या बेवकूफ होना चाहूँ है? यह बहुत बहुत चाहूँ है। क्या करें? हटरूप में सारे असर लिया कर पहले के तरफ लेते हैं

## [श्री राम नरेंद्र कुमाराहा]

कि किसीको देना है और पर्याप्त नहीं कांहर का भावनी कम्पीट कर के भाजसमांग यो उस को इन्टर अमू वैं टाट दिया जाता है। इसलिये इन्टरव्यू को सही दीर्घिए। उस की जगह पर मेंदिकल करवाइए। उसका एक सांक का है या यो याचीं बाला है, सांक पांड कुप का है यो सही सांक कट का है, एक पैर का लंबका है यो दोनों पैरों का लंगडा है, बोलता है यो नहीं, यो सब बाकहर भावनी जांच के बाद बला देगा। इसलिये मेंदिकल करवाइए। सर्वम के लिए किसी यो सर्टीफिकेट कम्पे भी समाप्त कर दीजिए। यो नवीनी को ने कहा यो कि हम बास करने जा रहे हैं। पता नहीं कि आप करेंगे यो यो नहीं? भगव नोकरी के लिए ऊची नीलगड़ी के लिए शाय दियो समझता कर दें, तो स्कूल, कालेजों और यूनीवर्सिटीज में जो कूरिएजों ही होती है और यासरों को जान बले जाती है वह नहीं होगी और यह जीव बल ही जाएगी और नोकरी का इन्टरव्यू को जब्त कर दीजिए और नोकरी का इन्हिनियन लीजिए। ऐसा आप करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बच्चे लोग यो जाएंगे और नाना, आचा, कूफ़ा और जाति के आधार पर जो लोग यो जाते हैं वह यो आपए। भाज तो किसी का बाबा कलकटर है यो किसी का साला कलकटर है तो वह समझता है कि मैं जून ही जांगा बयांकी काम में भरा दूँ था है कि नेता रिस्लेदर ऐसी सविस में है। इन चाँड़ों को आप समझते कीजिए।

शाय ही जाप हिन्दी का समझा भी आप के ही जिस्मे है। मैं जनता हूँ कि आप के यहाँ कारखाना बुधा हुआ है भाया के डालने का। भाया का टक्कान बना हुआ है और यहा कुछ दिवान बैठे हैं जो हिन्दी के दुश्मन हैं। वे हिन्दी को कारखाने में बाले हैं और जब तक कारखाने में सम्पूर्ण उत्पादन नहीं हो जाएगा, तब तक कोई भाजभाषा इस देश में बचाने लाकर नहीं होती। भीवन, भाज जबान पर बहती है, जबान उस का कारखाना है। यहाँ दिल्ली का यो कारखाना और पालियार्मेंट के लोग बैठे का बनाते हैं और आप बैठ कर असरों से बनवाते हैं, वह ऐसी भाषा है जो लोगों की जबान पर नहीं बचती, वह तिलक हुँ बतें जैसी है, इस को हमारे महल की समझते होंगे और शायद उत्तरे लोग न समझते हों, हमारे यहाँ भाषा में जो बड़ावा बड़ावा जाता है वह जिताना भी बड़ावा हो और बड़ा हो लेकिन तुरंत बड़ावा बड़ावे के बार भगव बाल कर पानी दीने के लिये दिया जाए, तो कोई नहीं रियेगा। कहने का मतलब यह है कि आपका यो भाषा दियाव है और बाल कर निकलते हैं वे उस बतें जैसे हैं और वह ऐसी भाषा है, जो भाज जनता की जबान पर भाजे लाली नहीं है। जब तक जनता की जबान पर भाजे लाली भाषा नहीं होगी, तब तक वह नहीं चलेगी। हिन्दुस्तान भी ओ 14 भाषाएँ हैं, उस में भावेजी का कोई भी लब ऐसा नहीं है, जिस का पर्यावाको उन में न जिन। भगव तमिल में पर्यावाकी लब है, तो उस को लेने में यो हर्ज है, भजनों का पर्यावाकी लब लेने में यो हर्ज है, इन्हें का पर्यावाकी लब सेने में यो हर्ज है। बुद्धता के नाम पर हिन्दी और देव की दृष्टी भाषाओं की आप क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? लोग, भगव विराम पद्धति में

दो भाषाव भ्रवान मंसी भी का भावन औरीवन के द्वाले पर न होने देता। उस का प्रवान मंसी वहाँ बैर भा कर देसी भाषा में भाषव बहता है और हमारे देस की कोई भाषा ही नहीं है। हमारे प्रवान मंसी भरेजी में भाषव कहते हैं। भगव प्रवान मंसी बहलान ही या, तो हिन्दी का भी द्वालेवन ही बहता था। दूर देश का भ्रवान करने से यहा भाषाव भ्रवे को दिला ? मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दक्षिण भारत के भाई जब हमको बहते हैं कि हम तुम्हारी भाषा नहीं पड़ते, हिन्दी नहीं पड़ते, तो बात भावारी सभव भाती है यद्यपि भगव, हम उन पर दिल्ली लाए रहे हैं तो वे भी हम पर भरेजी लाए रहे हैं। यह दैहरा काम बल रहा है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन की जो यह शिकायत है, वह कुछ आज्ञ है और यह आप के राज्य में हो रहा है। हिन्दी प्रवेशों की सरकार ने बंस्कूल को जिभाया के सूक्ष्म द्वाल कर बाल कर रहे हैं वह देश का। संस्कृत को भ्रवान विभाषा से निकाल दिया जाए, तो मजबूरन बंडला, भावतारी, राठी, तमिल, तेलगु, कन्नड़ और उदूँ पड़ती पड़ती भी भर तब दिलेवन भारत के जो लोग बैठे हैं, उन को कोई भौका नहीं रहेगा कुछ कहने का। संस्कृत के पलपाती यहाँ हैं औरी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता है। किसी का नाम ले लिया तो पता नहीं क्या होगा। मैं सिर्फ़ इतना ही आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप को संस्कृत का मोह हटाना पड़ेगा और तब भारत की एकता कायम होगी। संस्कृत हिन्दी के साथ या भारतीय भाषाओं के साथ सब पड़ते हैं और पड़ते भगव वह एक भ्रोजनान सबकट की हैसियत से रहेगी। इसलिये भगव भारतीय भाषाओं को पन्नाना चाहता है, तो उत्तर भारत की सरकारों से यह निवेदन करें कि यह जाल-बट्टा समाप्त करें। और संस्कृत यो विभाषा सूक्ष्म से निकाली। भायद केन्द्रीय कार्यपाले में भी संस्कृत नहीं है। यह हिन्दी भाषी प्रांतों के सरकारों ने जालबट्टा कर किये हैं दूसरी भाषाओं को पड़ाना न पड़े, वह चाल दी बीतो कर डाली है और वह चाल से बोकी कर के वे महा पर हिन्दी, भरेजी का भगवा करवाते हैं।

भ्रत में मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में भगव जीव विश्ववाता समाप्त आप नहीं कर सकते हैं तो किस आप राज्यों का दुर्गम्भन कर दीजिए। उत्तरप्रदेश का नाम किया उन प्रधानकर्मियों ने जो उत्तर प्रदेश के रहे। गोदी जी ने हमें यही लिखाया है कि जो भी भ्रपना विश्वेष प्रकट करता हो वह सार्वजनिक रूप से कर दो। उत्तरप्रदेश की प्रधान मंत्रियों का लिखाया दे कर के उसका नाम लिखा गया। विहार का नाम लिखा गया। (विवरण) विहार के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति थे। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश का वृक्ष से आज तक जितना नाल-भाज, वह भाजे नहीं होता, चारिए उत्तर प्रदेश का नाल उत्तरप्रदेश भी हिन्दी का वह भाषावीभी भी लड़ाई में बहुत भावित भंडा भ्रव भ्रविक भरेजी भी। उत्तर प्रदेश यह है कि आप भाषावी की लड़ाई में बहुत भावित भंडा भ्रव भ्रविक भरेजी भी।

विषय, उसे बपता लौटेगा लड़का बायकरे रहे। आप भी लगाते रहे औ इत्तिमें समझते रहे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में रायादातर विरोध पक्ष के लोग चुनाव में बीतते रहे औ कि आवकल सत्ता में आये हैं। कावेत के भी उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ वही व्यवहार किया जो लंबोंने किया। आपर यह बनता पार्टी को वही करनी लो तो लोह नहीं है। इस से तो बचना वही है कि आप राज्यों का पुनर्गठन कर दें। लोटे-टोटे जब राज्य हो जायेंगे तब आप हुपा कर के हमारा हक तो नहीं मारें।

आज उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी भूर्पूर्वी हिलाकों में बीमन-भासानांच का फर्क है। उत्तर प्रदेश का हक उत्तर प्रदेश को दे कर के आप पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का गला बोट देते हैं। आप हमारे साथ न्याय कीजिए। हम उत्तर प्रदेश का बिल्कुल बटवारा नहीं बाहते हैं लेकिन हमें आप हमारा हक छूने बर मजबूर कर रहे हैं। हम यह यह जाहते हैं कि हमारे राजस्व के परिवर्तन के लोग शारीर बदल रहे भूर्पूर्वी हमें पढ़े रहे। आप हमें मजबूर न कीजिए, इस के लिए। हम मन से नहीं बाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश का बटवारा हो। बीमन् हमारे राजस्व से आपका बेटा एमो १० तक पांच बारों लेकिन जब हमारा बेटा हाई स्कूल में नाम लिखाने के हमारा तो यह सब चिल्डरन दूर है। आप हमारे बेटों को भी भी बाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश का बटवारा न हो लेकिन हम यह भी जाहते हैं कि दोनों भागों के बीच जो भ्रस्तमानत है वह भी दूर हो। जब तक हमारे राजस्व से उनका विकास हो तब तो मजा मारो लेकिन जब कुछ हम ने भ्रस्तमानत के लिए कहा तो कहा कि हम भ्रस्तमान हो जायेंगे। इस को आप चुन लक्ष्य तरह से समझ सीजिए कि जाहे सामाजिक भ्रस्तमानता हो, आधिक भ्रस्तमानता हो, सेवीय भ्रस्तमानता हो, इस सब को इन कलेक्टरों का बीड़ा बनता पार्टी ने उठाया है। आप युह मंसी होने के नाते इस देश के सब से बड़े मानविक जो भर का जो मालिक होता है वही तो भर मंसी होता है। भर का जो मालिक होता है वह पर में आए किसी भी व्यक्ति को निकाल बाहर कर सकता है भूर्पूर्वी तो बाहर गए या भागे हुए भ्रस्तमी को बुला भी सकता है। आप जाहे तो यह जो क्षेत्रीय भ्रस्तमानत है इसको दूर कर सकते हैं। मैं आप से प्रारंभिक तरह हूँ कि भ्रस्तमी दूर कर सकते हैं कि लिए आप तुरंत प्रभावी कदम उठायें।

मंसी भागों के साथ में आपने भावण को समाप्त करता है।

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur):** Sir, during the year for which we are discussing the performance of the Home Ministry, we have found that it has been marked with, by and large, indecision, inaction, procrastination, *ad hocism* and status quoism.

Sir, being in charge of the All-India Services in this country and thereby

the bureaucracy, the Home Ministry has by and large succeeded in intensifying the bureaucratic regime over this country and the administration. Sir, this Ministry was charged with a very important task of dismantling the structure of Emergency and to uproot its foundations. But, Sir, how has it performed this very important function? Two years have passed since the people of this country have restored unto themselves their democratic rights and have won back their fundamental rights. But at the same time they changed the Government and assigned to the new Government a very important task of punishing the perpetrators of the most heinous crime against the Indian people during those 19 months of Emergency. But what the people have found is that there has been hesitation and the Government has been dragging its feet; if not, there is, what Dr. Karan Singh rightly said, a feeling of complacency. That is the impression of the people of this country. Now, Sir, you will recall the events beginning with the clumsy arrest of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and her release, the actions that have been taken by the Government in meeting the problems and in taking follow-up action. Sir, the people's impression is that the Government has been suffering from a sort of inferiority complex which had given rise to credibility to the forces of reaction. The Shah Commission did a very commendable job with all the difficulties that it faced. But the follow-up action has been tardy. What was wanted was a vigorous pursue of the recommendations of the Shah Commission, but we have found that they have been more concerned with their infighting, and advantage has been taken by the forces of authoritarianism to regroup themselves. Sir, lack of decisiveness in action has been the main source of strength of the anti-people forces in this country beginning to combine. Take the case of Special Courts. Our Party from the very beginning has been suggesting that. Because the enormity of the crime was such that if one has to go through the usual procedure of crimi-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

nal trial, then the whole process would have been shelved and this Government had to wait for the introduction of a Private Member's Bill in this House to wake up. Then, take, if I may say so, the most surprising action of going to the Supreme Court for its advisory opinion on a Bill. That shows as if they are having a guilty complex or they are trying to give a feeling to the people of this country that they are not sure of their own steps and action. Now, the Supreme Court's opinion has been obtained. This House has passed the Bill. Then some amendments have been made and I believe Government has agreed to those amendments for the compulsive reasons that are obvious. But what has happened with regard to the final passage of the Bill? When will the Courts be set up? What is the time table? Is there any time table for this? That is why the people feel that although a very important job was given to this Government, and this Ministry was the administrative ministry to carry out the mandate of the people, they have been by and large wasting valuable time, allowing those who held the people of this country as captives, as objects of their mercy and subjected them to the most repressive attacks ever known in the history of independent India, to go about the country boasting as great champions of democracy—a wonderful result of the functioning of this Government! Therefore, it is long overdue that the forces of torture and Fascism were given an object lesson, so that the people of this country cannot be enslaved again. I believe the hon. Minister owes the people a duty to say categorically how long things will be allowed to drift.

The Shah Commission report has been available for a long time—more than one report, the Reddy Commission report, the Grover Commission report, other Commission reports as well. The people have been eagerly waiting for the Government to wake up and take follow-up action. You

go through the process of inquiry under this Act, you obtain reports, a considerable sum of public money is spent, but then no action is taken on those reports—as if Government wanted to have a sort of face-saving device before any action could be taken. They do not even take action on these reports. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to take the country into confidence on this vital aspect and tell us categorically what they propose to do.

Another dismal record of this Ministry is their repeated failures to protect the lives of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, the minorities and also the weaker sections of the people of this country. One would have appreciated it if, instead of frittering away their energy to save or protect the old and decrepit cattle population of this country, they had been a little more conscious of their obligation to protect the human population of this country. Starting with Belchi and all that—I do not want to go into the statistics of this, there is an admission in the Report and in the Government statements and in the discussions in this House that there has been a failure. We found last time Choudhury Charan Singh gave us a comparative statement, as if a little less number of incidents of atrocities against the Harijans or the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was justified in this country. During the Congress regime it was much more, therefore let us not get unduly perturbed about it. This attitude we have found to be one of the sources encouraging those people, a section of people, who have been exploiting the Harijans, the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the economically backward people. We have been telling the Government that not only have they to take administrative action, but it is also essential that they pay proper attention to land reforms, to raise the economic condition of that section of the people, the unfor-

tunate people of this country, who have been at the receiving end, although 30 years of independence have gone. Here, in this country, a handful of people have been enjoying the fruits of independence for years. The disparity between the people has been increasing very fast and during 30 years there has been accumulation of more and more wealth in the hands of fewer and fewer people, while the poor have become poorer in this country.

I know this is a matter of over-all Government policy, and this Ministry alone is not responsible for this but this Ministry is responsible to co-ordinate its policies, and at the same time impress upon the other agencies of the Government the solemn responsibility which had been imposed on the Central Government by the Constitution of this country, by the organic law of the country, by the founders of the Constitution. That solemn duty, that responsibility is not being performed by the Central Government and the Home Ministry is responsible to the people of this country and they are responsible not only to protect the lives of these unfortunate people of this country but also owe an explanation as to why vigorous steps are not being taken to stop these incidents. Let us not have statistics for this purpose. Statistics will not save the people. The other aspect is to be very much borne in mind. There is encouragement of casteism in this country, casteist politics is being followed. We are proud that if one goes to West Bengal, he will see that there is no casteism in West Bengal. The Minorities Commission went there. I am not making any reflection on any of my friends, I am not making any reflection on anybody. We are proud that we do not believe in casteism in politics and we have seen what havoc this cancer of casteism has caused in our body politics. Elections are being conducted on caste politics. In the services also caste politics has been brought in. In different sectors of Indian poli-

ty, public life and social life, the cancer of casteism is corroding the very fabric of our Indian life and Indian society. Therefore, it is very important that the Government takes a very serious note of these aspects.

Communal riots are still taking place. One can say "well, you cannot avoid that". But Dr. Karan Singh rightly said and I agree with him that the feeling in this country is not there that the Government is aware of the problem and is awake and is trying to take vigorous steps. How can you ask the people to believe that you are genuinely and sincerely trying to do something in this respect? They find that the ruling party is more concerned with who will be the Chief Minister who will be the Minister and so on and so forth. The sicken-ing display of mutual distrust and bickering in the ruling party and dispute has affected the administra-tion and administration takes the benefit of that. If there are non-functioning political masters, then the administration takes the advantage of it. Therefore, we request the Government, please realise that the time is running fast. There are forces stand-ing, waiting in the wings to take advantage of your inaction, take advantage of your internecine quarrels and bickerings. I am not concerned as such with their inner party matters, but I am concerned with what effect it has on the administration. Because of that, so many state matters are pending here in Delhi for months and months. Chief Ministers have to run to Delhi, the Ministers have to run to Delhi. We, the Members of Parliament have to make representa-tions one after another. Some of them are trying their best, I have no doubt about that. But there is a feeling that things are coming to a stand-still because of these reasons.

My time is short, but I want to point out two very important things. The police verification system is still being continued even after the de-

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

democratic rights have been restored by the people to themselves. This is very important. In the ordinance factory, even the civilians were subjected to police verification only at the time of recruitment. After the Janata Government came, in December 1977, even prior to that, new regulations have been brought into force whereby every two years there has to be police verification. Now this has justifiably caused serious resentment amongst the employees. Our Chief Minister, Mr. Jyoti Basu has written to the former Home Minister, Chaudhry Charan Singh on this matter. We would like to know from the Home Minister very categorically—it is a matter which is agitating the minds of thousands and thousands and lakhs of Government employees in this country—whether you are going to maintain this absurd methods of police verification, whereby even the ordinary rights, the democratic rights of the Government employees are sought to be interfered with. How is this cancer going into the bureaucratic set up? In a case of Punjab National Bank, a letter was addressed to two employees of the Bank. I am reading out that letter from Punjab National Bank dated 11th November, 1978. It is addressed like this:

"S/Shri S. Bhowmik and P. K. Biswas, CPM Members of Staff, C/o Punjab National Bank."

Is this the way you are going to treat the Government employees? Is this the instruction that has been given from your Ministry which is in-charge of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and which is in-charge of the different all-India Services? Has that instruction been given that the employees will be known by the affiliation they may have with a particular political party? An official letter is being written in this manner. I do not have time to read out what they have

said. They say that an inquiry was made from the Finance Ministry; they have only passed it on; they do not know what it is. I will send him a copy of that letter. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India wants to treat the Government employees in this manner.

We had a discussion only two weeks ago about article 311(2) (c) and article 312 of the Constitution. If you want a committed public civil service, if you want to rely not only on top echelons in the administrative set-up but if you want to get the willing cooperation and support of the employees generally, then you have to get rid of these draconian provisions in the Constitution which have been used only for the purpose of taking vindictive and repressive actions against the Government employees. This is a matter which is of great importance and I request the hon. Minister to take note of it.

The other matter is about the language problem. There has been almost a unanimous demand for inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Not only the people speaking that language but a large number of people in this country have supported it. The Bills have been presented in the House for inclusion of Nepali language in the Eighth schedule. What is the attitude of this Government towards this? If you think that by trying to adopt an attitude of Hindi chauvinism you can solve the language problem, you are living in a fools' paradise. When there is an attempt to impose Hindi, there is bound to be a resistance. Coming from a State where we are not against Hindi at all—the people there are muttering some Hindi whether correct or incorrect—I say, we shall oppose imposition of Hindi. I quite appreciate the feeling of a very large section of people in this country who are resist-

ing the imposition of Hindi. Stealthily, by various methods, it is sought to be imposed. Let Hindi flourish on its own strength; let Hindi be one of the finest languages. We have no quarrel with that. It has to develop on its own. Don't try to impose it on the people. At the same time, other languages also have to be developed, including Nepali language for the inclusion of which in the Eighth Schedule there is a very persistent demand.

With regard to police, our Chief Minister has said that we deeply appreciate the service that were rendered not only by the State police but also by the Central police force during the devastating floods. We have openly acknowledged it. We are thankful to them. That was the outlook witnessed during the time of tragedy. But, unfortunately, that outlook is not available with the police generally. They are being utilised for the purpose of repressing the working class movement, even in Delhi with which the Minister is concerned. The workers of the Simplex Co. Ltd. have been agitating for meeting their legitimate rights, protesting against illegal acts of retrenchment and lock-out. How did the employers manage to tackle the situation? They invoked Mr. Patel's police. They are willing to oblige them. The police force was utilised for the purpose of beating up the workers and tried to help the employer by bringing in casual labour, setting up one section of workers against another section of workers, by creating divisions amongst them. They are not at all wary of beating up the working people in this country. You see the difference between West Bengal and other places. That is why, today, the working people are realising who are their real friends. Please don't utilise the Police for the purpose of breaking up the movement of

the working class or to suppress their aspirations. You will never be successful, Mr. Patil, I can assure you that,

Now, funds will have to be made available. We want better service conditions for the police. Our State has been asking the Central Government for more and more funds so that better housing facilities can be created and their service conditions can be improved. We know that the Police forces in this country are not receiving the best of treatment. But a particular attitude has been developed among them. They have been utilised for all sorts of sordid activities. For anti-people activities their help has been taken and that is why their mentality has been such. They are utilised in such a manner that their reaction is to go against the people. But there is a welcome change in the scene when there is a national tragedy.

Therefore, we would request the Government to help the State Governments more liberally so that they can improve the service conditions and other amenities for the Police.

With these words I conclude because my time is short, but the law and order situation in Delhi is such that the attitude of complacency should be given up as early as possible. There are unavoidable impressions in the minds of the people that their security is at stake. They feel insecure: there is no point denying it. This matter requires the immediate attention of the Government.

With these words I would request the Hon. Minister, let them advise themselves and let them show to the people of the country that they are serious in carrying out the mandate of the people.

जी भवती भारतवर्ष भावक : (कानूनरहो) : भारतपरि भारीवर, वह योगी भारीवर में जो वह वंशालय की जाति रही है वे उनका भववन करता है और इसी सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना जी चाहता है। इन योगी में प्रधान योगी, भवित्वविद्य, पुरुलिल, भावित्वाती और हरिहर भावित्व की सम्बन्धान्वयों के बारे में कुछ अनुवान योगी गया है। वे यह कहना चाहता है कि जो प्रधान योगी है और भवित्वविद्य है वह देव की सर्वोक्तव्य भवित्व है। अगर हरिहर भवित्वविद्य बहुत भवती तरह के काम करे, उसके विवरण, उसको भीतियों लही हो और जो को सकल तर्फ किया है उस और वह भवती तरह से जले तो मैं ऐसा भावता हूँ कि उसके नीति काम करने वाले जो वहे वह भविकारी हैं, विभाग हैं वह और देव की भवता उनका भवती तरह से अनुकरण कर सकती है। ऐसो कि प्रधान योगी को योगांग जो है कि हमारा राष्ट्र, हमारा प्रशासन योगी जो की नीतियों के अनुसार चलेगा, योगी जो में जो हमको रासना भवता है, जो देव के लिए जाग-भावक भीतियों हैं, उन्होंने के अनुसार हम चलें, अगर इसका पालन विवित होता है तो मैं ऐसा भावता हूँ कि इस देव के लिए पह व्यापासन बहुत ही जागकारी होगा। यहाँ तक मैं कहता हूँ कि जो यत्नालय भवित्वविद्य है उसमें पिछले दिनों जो भवित्ववार होता वा वह आज नहीं है। अगर वहीं किसी जो कुछ योगी है तो वह हो सकती है लेकिन मैं ऐसा भावता हूँ कि वह उन्होंने योगी नहीं होता कोई कुछ वह नहीं कहता, वहीं को युग्मी होता होता है तो जो कहता है सब को उनका पालन करना पड़ता है। लेकिन हमारा प्रशासन में विवरात है। इसलिये अगर कोई भावत के विभाग या पाटी के विभाग कोई भावत कहता है तो उन्होंने कुछ जो दे दें, लेकिन हमें प्रधानी विभाग को, भवती भीतियों को बहर कराने एकाग्र चाहिये। इसलिये मैं भावता हूँ— कहीं कोई भावत होती है, प्रधान जो कोई ऐसी जर्जर होती है, तो उसकी कूट अब होनी चाहिये, लेकिन जो हमले प्रधान उद्देश्य, प्रधान व्यवहार की, उससे हमें भावत नहीं होता चाहिये, उससे व्यवहारी के पकड़ा होती चाहिये। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि जो यत्नवाल भवित्वविद्य है उसको योगी जो जो भीतियों को बहती है, उनके घार्जन भवता चाहिये। अगर जो यहीं भलते हैं तो इसका बुरा प्रशासन प्रशासन पर जो पड़ता है, भवती जो बहते हीं भलते जो देते हीं,

मैं प्रधानको एक-दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—व्यवहार दे बहुत लोटे हैं—लेकिन बहुत भावत नहीं है। प्रधानको जो प्राइवेट सेकेंट्रो होते हैं, जहाँ से कोई कोन आता है कि योगी जो से भावत उत्तरी है, यंत्री जो बहते हीं भलते जो देते हीं,

लेकिन जो भुवानेश्वरस्त सेव योगी जो की भावती भूमि से लिये वह देते हैं कि योगी जो भाव-भवत में है वा योगी जो विवेद हुआ भावत भवत जलते जाते हैं। मैं देते भवित्वों के विवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो ऐसे भुवानेश्वरी जो प्रधान भवत भवत कहने लगे हैं—उनको अपने पास न रखें, ताहो यामीनों को रखें। यंत्री जी यत्नवाल कर रहे हैं तो वह व्यवहार की जानी नहीं लिय जाते हैं, जलते हैं, जलता तरम्य पर लियेंगे या इस तरम्य पर आये या डेलीकोम करें। हमारे प्रधान योगी जी, जो पुराने यामीनों नामी जी के साथ काम किया है, जो उनकी नीतियों पर बलते का प्रयास कर रहे हैं—उनको इसके बारे में सोचता चाहिये। मैं यहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यंत्री लेगे ताहो तरीके से काम करें, चापलूसी करने वालों को अपने पास न रखें।

मेरा हूँसरा निवेदन यह है कि जाहा एम०एस००४० हो या संसद् लदस्य हो, जब वह यंत्री जी को वह लिखता है कि वह योगी जी के साथ जाता है कि वह लिखा, कायदाही की जा रही है। उसके बाद योगादा। यह आता है कि जाह की गई, यह भावत भवत है। मैं यत्नप्रे पुरुषा चाहता हूँ कि जित भविकारी ने वहले ही फँसला दे दिया था, यदि उसी भविकारी के पास करिता है कि जो वह में लिखा है, वह सही है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ इस तरह के जो एक भावत को उनकी जांच करने वाली जोही इतरी व्यवहार करने चाहिये। जो पह भावके पास प्राप्त है या जो कोई शिकायत भेजी जाती है—उसका विवराकरण करें हो? मैं जाहता हूँ कि उनकी जांच उच्च-भविकारियों के हातों कराई जानी चाहिये, जिस भविकारी ने पहले ही उनकी रिपोर्ट कर दिया है, उसके पास उनको जांच के लिये नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिये।

जब मैं पुरुलिल के बारे में कुछ लियेदन करना चाहूँगा। पुरुलिल विभाग एक वह भावतविवरात जो हार्दिक भवती भवती होनी चाहिये, जोकीक रक्षा और भावत व्याय दिलाने की विभावारी पुरुलिल विभाग की है। यदि पुरुलिल का जान नहीं तो ए भवत भवत को भवता से भवता भवत भवत भवत है, जनता भवतान के ए भवत भवत है। लेकिन जाह वह हम भारता योगी पुरुलिल की ही देते हैं, जपन को जाह नहीं देते हैं। मैं जपन के सामने एक उदाहरण देते रहूँगा—यदि योगी उक्त को पुरुलिल ने बहवा, वाले में उनको जाह कर दिया, तो उसके रिपोर्टर योगी भेजतानों के बहव जाते हैं, जाहे जो किसी जी यादी के हीं और जहाँ है कि लियेव जी एकहा योगा है। यिन्हें यहीं उक्ती बहवी है, जे भवतवाल वे पहे हीं,

उनके विलोदार भी नेताओं के साथ आते हैं और उन्होंने कहा है कि वह बहुत हुआ है। उन्होंने नेताओं के साथ आते हैं—ऐसी विविध ने नेता का बहा करता है? मैं आते हैं कहना चाहता हूँ—जो नेता का बहा है, जो कार्यकर्ता है—जो वह विद्या भी आती का हो, जो व्यवसेवक के साथ-साथ व्यवसायी भी है। मैं देता आता हूँ कि वह जोही औरी हो या उक्ती हो या किसी के साथ बहुत हुआ हो तो उस समय किसी भी नेता या कार्यकर्ता को बहुती जीव में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। यदि वह बहुता है तो आप नहीं करते हैं। आप महीं ही रहा है ने नेता और कार्यकर्ता औरी होते हैं, जिसके कारण पुलिस के अधिकारी लही और या काम नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें अस्ती इकल नहीं देता चाहिये। जब वह लकड़ी के साथ आता हो ही है, तो लेवल तुमाव के कप में अपनी बात कह सकते हैं, उन्हें अधिकारी भी लकड़ी की लकड़ी को नहीं पकड़ना चाहिये। हम लोग भी जनता में काम करने वाले लोग हैं—हम बनताएं और सरकार के लोगों में एक कही है, इसलिये हम तुमाव के सकते हैं, लेकिन आप में इकल देता हमारा काम नहीं है। इसलिये आपा इकलावाली होती है और उसका प्रबोध यह हो गया है कि लोगों के साथ अन्यथा होता है। इसलिये पुलिस को लही तोर पर आप कराने को कूट देनी चाहिये।

35 hrs.

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी कठु पुलिस के अधिकारी देसे हैं वाहे के हैड कामस्टेलिंग होंगे या वह बड़े अधिकारी होंगे या जोकि बड़े ईमानदार ह, जोकि है और सही तीर पर काम करने वाले हैं लेकिन यहाँ देसी काम करते हैं तो वे अपने स्थान पर नहीं रह पाते और तुरन्त उनका तबादला करा दिया जाता है और उच्च अधिकारी इसको मात्र भी लेते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो सही तीर पर काम करते हैं, जो नियम तोर पर काम करते हैं, जो कल निलगी आहिये और उन के साथ अन्यथा नहीं होना चाहिये। यह जो अवस्था है, इस में मुश्वर होना चाहिए।

109 छाता के बारे में कहा गया। उस में पुलिस जिस को आहे पकड़ ले, कोई आदमी जा रहा है, और विना कारण उसे पकड़ दिया। इतर कोई हिस्टोरीटर है, गवाह है, तो उस को जरूर पकड़े लेकिन कोई बारोंक प्राप्ति है, तो उस को नहीं पकड़ना चाहिए। इस में पुलिस को दिये से काम देना चाहिए। कहीं कहीं पर विवेद से काम नहीं होता है तो लोगों के साथ अन्यथा हो जाता है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस का काम ठीक ही हो और इस लिये को बहुत ही है कि जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं, उन के बेतन जरूर बड़े आहिये क्योंकि उन के पास साड़ा कम है, उन के बेतन कम है और उन को काम अन्यदा करना पड़ता है। जो वाका हो, जाहे आरी ही और वाहे बरसात ही,

वह भी उस की इमठी लग जाए, तो उन्हें काम पर काम पड़ता है। इसलिये उन के साथन बड़ाए आवं ताकि वे दिलेरी से काम कर सकें।

बौद्धीदार 'के बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करूँ कि वह सब से छोटा नीकर है। हम यह समझते हैं कि बैद्यत बहुत ही गहर है लेकिन उससे बैद्यत भी जाती है। बौद्धीदार को राजस्व विभाग से बेतन निलगता है और मध्य प्रदेश में उस को 33 लप्ये निलगत है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल 15 लप्ये निलगत हैं और पुलिस विभाग से उस को कुछ नहीं निलगता है। यद्यर वह आते में रिपोर्ट कराने जाता है, तो उस को वहाँ दो दिन रहना पड़ता है और पानी भी वहाँ पर भरना पड़ता है। 15 लप्ये में वह ऐसी अपना गुजारा कर सकता है। इसलिये बैद्यत निवेदन यह है कि पुलिस विभाग को भी उस को कुछ बेतन देना चाहिए। जो सब से छोटा कर्मचारी है, उस का बेतन बड़ाना चाहिए।

एक निवेदन में घोर करना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस को अच्छे साधन निलगते उन को लड़ा केवल निलगते, वहाँ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता कि भारतीय हमारी सुरक्षा का अच्छा इन्टेलाक्ष्मी होना चाहिए। कहीं हमारे लेवल में गृह मंडी पटेल साहब यद्ये ये घोर वहाँ पर लोगों ने यह जिकायत की कि अभी भी लैडलेलखण्ड में सब से ज्यादा डक्टियां पड़ती हैं। लासी, टीकमगढ़, उत्तरपुर, बादा, सागर आदि ऐसी जगहें हैं, जहाँ पर डक्टियां बहुत पड़ रही हैं, और पुलिस हमें सुरक्षा नहीं दे सकती है। इस क्षेत्र में पहले भी सुसान दिया था और अब भी निवेदन करता हूँ कि कम से कम इसकी जांच तो कराई जाए या कोई कमीशन बैठाया जाए, तो जो इस बात की जांच करे कि ये डक्टियां स्पॉ पड़ रही हैं, कौन अविक्षित इन डक्टियों के पीछे है। इवानगढ़ में जो डकैतों पड़ी है, उस में लकड़ा की जीप पकड़ी गई, उस से डकैती डासी गई। मैं गृह मंडी भी सें, गृह राज्य मंडी भी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे लेती बात को सुने और बन्देलखण्ड में जो डकैतों पड़ रही हैं, उस के लिये जांच करायें बैठाएं और वह हस बात की जांच करता रहा कि ये डकैतियां क्यों पड़ रही हैं और इनका निराकरण कैसे हो सकता है ताकि जनता की सुरक्षा हो सके।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीराजा दीकम्ब यह में एक लीर्ध स्थान है और वहो के चतुर्मुख भवित्व से सबा मन के स्वर्ण कलश की चारों हाँ गई जब मैं मठ प्रदेश की विद्यान सभा का विद्यालय आ तो बराबर यह मध्य करता रहा कि सी० बी० आर० डारा इसकी जांच की जाती चाहिए। मध्य प्रदेश सासन डारा यहाँ विद्या-पदी भी नहीं लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार से जबाब आता है कि अभी समय नहीं है। सबा मन बोले

## [भी सभी नारायण जाच]

जी जोरी हो और उठती जाच न होती जिम  
लोंगों का गह विकार था वि इस बड़े कहे गुरुलच  
प्रधिकारियों, बड़े बड़े घावियों का हाथ है,  
उन्होंने ऊपर तक लिखा गही की । मैं चाहता  
हूँ कि आप इस के बारे में जनता के गम को दूर  
करने के लिए सी०१०० ग्राइंड के द्वारा जाच  
कराइये ताकि जनता इस बात को समझे कि जनता  
पार्टी की सरकार, बड़ी तो हारी बात सुनी गयी ।  
जनता के दीर्घ स्थान से एक बड़ी जीरों गही है ही और  
जिसों में जोरी है ही । इसलिए इस  
की सी०१०० ग्राइंड के द्वारा जाच होनी चाहिए ।  
जो घधिकारी हैं वे सुमराह करते हैं और कह देते  
हैं कि कोई प्रभाव नहीं है । इसलिए इस  
के बारे में जाच होनी चाहिए जिम से लोगों को  
यह लग सके कि इस के बारे में जाच है ही ।

दब में कहता हूँ कि जो सब से गरीब बादमी  
है, जाहे वह हरिजन हो, जाहे प्रादिवासी हो,  
उस के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि उस का  
साम उस तक पहुँचे । आपने यहां गुरुसूचित  
जाति आयोग भी बना दिया है । इस के लिये  
इस करोड़ स्थपे रखे गये हैं । यह ऐसा कम  
नहीं है और इस में प्रान्तीय सरकारें भी गमन  
से बदबू लाएंगी लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि इसके  
बारे में भी विधिवत पालन नहीं हो रहा है ।  
इसलिए मैं गह मंडी जी से लिवेन करता चाहूँगा  
कि जो भी पैसा आप जिस काम के लिये देते हैं और  
जिन लोगों के लिए देते हैं उन के बारे में आप  
देखें कि वह उन उन करम पहुँच भी  
रहा या नहीं । उन हारिजन और प्रादि-  
वासियों लक दही तोर पर पहुँच रहा है या  
नहीं ? कभी कभी इस बात का परोक्षण और  
जाच होनी चाहिए । घधिकारी लोग जाते  
हैं, गंभीर जाते हैं । वे जा कर करम इस बात  
की जानकारी करें कि जो पैसा दिया गया है  
वह कहां पर लंबे हुआ है, जिन के लिये  
दिया गया है, उन की सहायता मिली है या  
नहीं । मैं कहता हूँ कि इस बारे में योक्ता का  
पूरी तरह से पालन नहीं होता है । इसका  
पालन पूरी तरह से होना चाहिए ।

जो गुरुसूचक होग है, उन की बदबू करने  
को भी प्रावधान है कि हम उनको मकान  
बना कर देंगे और उन को बसायें । उनको  
मजबूरी देंगे, धंधा देंगे । लेकिन मैं आप से  
कहता हूँ कि ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है । आपने  
चित्ताइगढ़ में लोहगिरिया लोगों को बसायें दे लिये  
मकान बनाये लेकिन एक भी लोग नहीं उन  
मकानों में नहीं रहता है क्योंकि आप उन्हें  
साधारण तो रहने के लिये दी । केवल मकान दे देने  
में क्या होता है ? इसलिए जाहे हारिजन हों,  
प्रादिवासी हों जब आप उन को साधारण भी दी । जिस साधारण  
के लिए आप तो आपने जानी चाही हो । लेकिन यह  
होने वाली जाही और जो बेतन की जांच उनकी  
भी जाही जाही हो जाएगी ।

बादमी भी ही हो जो जाच के बाहर पड़ते हैं और हर  
मौसूल में बरेसाम लौटे रहते हैं । अपर उन की  
बदलने के लिये बदल बदली है तो उनकी साथ  
बदल दो, जैसा बदल दो ।

बैद्युता मजबूरों को उठाने का भी प्रावधान है  
। मैं बहुत से ऊपर लाये और प्रान्तीय सरकार इनको  
मजबूरी से ऊपर लाये और प्रान्तीय सरकार इनको  
कहे हैं वे भी इस काम में बदबू करें । जो गरीब है,  
साधारणी है, बदबूर है, जिस के बास बकान  
नहीं है उन के लिये दस करोड़ दृष्टया केन्द्रीय सरकार  
ने रखा है । प्रान्तीय सरकारें भी जो गरीब हैं,  
हरिजन हैं, प्रादिवासी हैं, जो जुमने जानी जातियां  
हैं, उन सब को साधान दें । मैं धारा से निवेदन  
करूँगा कि टोकमगढ़ लिये में समिलिया बनाएं गयीं,  
उन को जमीन भी दी दी गयी । लेकिन वहां इस  
तरह से काम खराब हुआ कि जो मेनेजर ये  
के सामान पैसा बांग दे गये । तीन सौ एक जमीन  
पड़ी है तो इसको बदलना भी चाहिए । इस को सरकार को देखना भी  
चाहिए । इसलिए मैंने कहा था कि आप भूमि  
सेना परती जमीन को टॉक कर के देंगी तभी लोग बेती कर सकेंगे । यहां  
लोक सभा से एक प्रस्ताव 15 दिसम्बर, '78  
को पास हुआ लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व  
मुख्य मंत्री श्री रामनगरेंग यादव और सद्यप्रेमज  
से भी मेरे पास जबाबद ग्राता है कि आपनी  
प्रस्ताव मेरे पास नहीं आया है । इस तरह  
से कैसे काम चल सकता है । लोक सभा  
से प्रस्ताव पास हो जाती है लेकिन उस  
पर कार्यवाही नहीं होती है । इस तरह से सरकार  
की कार्यवाही बहुत है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि  
जो पैसा आप हारिजन, प्रादिवासीयों के नाम पर  
देते हैं, सही तरह से उन तक पहुँचता है  
या नहीं इनको देखा जाना चाहिए । घावबूर्ति  
के नाम से जो पैसा रखा जाता है वह भी सही  
तरह से उन तक पहुँचता है । इस के लिए  
हमें विश्वास भी हो जाना चाहिए कि वह  
सही ढंग से उन के पास पैसा पहुँचा है ।  
जिस से लोगों को कामदा हो और वे आपे बड़े

जहां तक बिदेशी आब बुलियो विए जाने का  
सम्बन्ध है वे समझता हूँ कि बदबू प्रदेश को के  
नहीं दी जाती है, केवल दिल्ली और उसके प्राच-  
पात के इसके के लोगों को ही दी जाती है,  
जही इनको लेते रहते हैं । हमारा बहुत बड़ा वेता  
है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर जगह से ले कर लोगों  
को ये घावबूर्तियों भी जानी चाहिए ।

स्वतंत्रता संघराम के लेनानियों को आपने  
पेश की थी । मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति  
हैं जिन्होंने जाली सर्टिफिकेट दे कर बेतन या दी है ।  
उनकी जांच होनी चाहिए । अब उन्होंने स्वतंत्रता  
संघराम में भाग नहीं लिया था और कुछ प्रभाव-  
पक्षों के प्रावधान पर ये देखने ली है तो वे बड़े  
जानी चाहिए और जो बेतन की जांच उनकी  
भी जांच हो जाएगी । लेकिन कुछ ऐसे भी व्यक्ति

है और वाकाई जैसे जेत वह है कि जिन्होंने स्वतंत्रता घोषणे में भाग लिया है जोकिन उनको नहीं मिली है। ऐसी दिलासाई में उन्होंने भाग लिया है जोकिन उनके पात्र प्रमाणपत्र नहीं है। वह जैसे कुछ नौकरियों में भी थे, उनके रजिस्टरियों में नाम भी है और वे बराबरता भी हुए हैं। उनका भी आपको ज्ञान करना चाहिये। एक नाथ राम बालीकी दीक्षामणि और हरिहर है, बराबर स्वतंत्रता संघरण में उन्होंने काम किया है, लेकिन यांचीक अधिकारी उससे नाराज नहीं गए इस बाते उनकी वेळन भी समाप्त हो गई थी। इस तरह की वीज जो है इसको आपको देखना चाहिये। जिन्होंने वाकई में काम किया है उनको ज़रूर येंगन मिलनी चाहिये।

जेत प्रशासन के बारे में मैं योग्या सा कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं भानता हूँ कि यह प्रामाणीय मामला है। लेकिन कि भी कोई भयने दायित्व से बच नहीं सकता है। जो जेत है उन सब का जो प्रशासन है वह देख भयने के बावजूद ग्राम पालन तरीके से बचता है, सब की अवस्था ग्राम ग्राम तरीके से बचती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके प्रशासन के सम्बन्ध में एक सी अवस्था होनी चाहिये, प्रशासन में आपको एक खुला लाना चाहिये। जेतों में आपको सुधार भी करना चाहिये। जो कैंपी बहाजाता है आपको यह देखना चाहिये कि वह सुधार कर बाहर निकले। याज होता है कि जो गलत आदमी जेत जाता है वह और भी गलत बन कर जेत में से निकल कर बाहर भाना है। बहा प्रधार कुछ भाराम होता है नो वह कहता है कि हम बाद में किर जेत में शारे। जोकां बहा सुधार होना चाहिये, उनको बहा समर्थन जाना चाहिये, उस पर इस बात का प्रधार दाना जाना चाहिये ताकि बहा से वह एक अच्छा नापारिक बन कर निकले। इस तरह की अवस्था हो कि जो जुल्म करता है या अदाती करता है उनको लगे कि वह गलत काम कर रहा है।

प्रशासन को अच्छा बनाने के लिए आपको पुरिस का सहयोग देना चाहिये। पुरिस का काम जेत इतना ही नहीं होगा चाहिये कि यह लोगों को न्याय दिलाए वा कुछ सुरक्षा लोगों को प्रदान कर दे। सरकार पुरिस तिवाही या अधिकारी उनको ही सरकार जाना चाहिये कि उनके जैसे में कोई हुंसंदा ही न होने पाए। वह इस बात की पहले के तैयारी करके रखे, वह हृदयों ही, बराबर औकाती रखे। बटानाओं को होने से उनको दोहना चाहिये। इस प्रकार की सुविधा अवस्था उनको बनानी चाहिये। केवल न्याय दिला देना या बाद में दुखों अवस्था कर देना ही काफी नहीं है। पुरिस का दिलाय ऐसा बनना चाहिये कि वह पहले से ही बदना होने से रुकाए और देखे कि कोई मिली को सता न रहे।

परीक्षा अधिकारी, इन्सेक्ट, प्रसिद्धि-प्रिक्षे, हृदय, प्रकार, जो जानकारी करना चाहिये कि वहाँ पर ही कि उनके मामलों में, उन पर ही

रहे जुम्हों के नाम से मैं पुलिस दस्तावेज़ कर सकती है। यह एक सराहनीय काम है को आपने किया है। और इस पर भी उरह से अमल हो जाए तो वे समस्ता हैं कि आत्म अच्छी तरह से उस सकता है और लोगों को ज्ञान भी मिल सकता है।

बी कोवाबराब डॉडगे (नावेड) : मैंने हीम डिपार्टमेंट के अंतर अपने तीस कट जोक्स पेज किए हैं। मैं एक बहुत ग्राम मसला आपने सामने रखा चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र और करांकट में सीमा विवाद बहुत देर से जला आ रहा है। बैलांग, कारवार, निशांगी, चालीसी, लतपुर, दोराव, हमनाबाब आदि में दब जाने वाली जाया आदी लोग भौदू हैं। उनको तीस साल से बाब तक इंसाफ नहीं मिला है। हमने प्रांतों की जायाई आधार पर पुनर्जन्म की भी है। उनकी वृन्दियाद पर कई राज्यों का रियायोनाइजेशन तो ही चुका है और उनको इसके मिल चुका है। लेकिन जिन को इंसाफ नहीं मिला है, उनको भी तो आपको इसाप देना चाहिये। हर बुद्धाव के अन्दर इन को कामियादी के बाद हम हमी तो जहा है कि उनकी मांग जायज है। जब उनकी मांग जायज है तो उसको पूरा करने की कोशिश भी तो आपको करनी चाहिये। आप कहते हैं कि पूरा करने की हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मगर अफसोसों की बात है कि उनको घरी तक इंसाफ नहीं दिया जा सकता। पहली सरकार तो इसके नहीं देती थी, लेकिन भव तो जनता पांडी की सरकार है, आपको इन्माफ देने में क्या वृक्षिकल है? पहली जो इन्दिरा जी के समने संघरणीय दब की तरफ से दबावित पेज की भी उनके हर पांडी पर बैठे हुए हैं। किर उन 10 लाख लोगों को इन्माफ देने में आपको क्या दिक्कत पैदा आ रही है? उन 10 लाख लोगों ने क्या युनाह किया है कि जो आप उनको इन्माफ नहीं देते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि जब तब दोनों मुक्य मंडी एक बग्न नहीं जारी हो तब तब भलसा हल नहीं होगा। लोक टैटिट्री का नहीं है, बल्कि 10 लाख लोगों का है। कुछ लोगों ने कहा या कि बालकोनाइजेशन आफ स्टेट होगा। तो वह यह बीज गलत साधित ही चुकी है। परंतु रीमान-नाइजेशन से यहाराष्ट्र के भवनर 5 करोड़ लोग अमन से रह सकते हैं, 3 करोड़ लोग कांकीट के भवनमेंट पर रियायादी बोर्ड कर आप कहा है कि जब नहीं सकते हैं। तब किसने सालों तक प्राप्ति जाल में और जीता में रहे हैं? उनकी हुक्म काम किये जा रहे हैं। पिछले चारवाह के भवनमेंट पर यहाराष्ट्र एकीकरण रियायादी और उन्नोदार के विकास बेलपोर में युवाओं लड़ा

## [बी बेसबायर घोड़े]

यहा, यहां पर प्रधान मंत्री बेसबायर गये थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि प्रधार तुम चुन कर दा गये हो इस मसले को हल करने की कोशिश करेंगे। यूंहोंने कहा है कि बेसबायर का नामांतरा चुन कर दा गया। प्रधार आपको और तौन सौ कुरुकार्ता चाहिये? प्रधार इसका रीति-योग्य है। ऐसा कहा गया है कि महाराष्ट्र कोई आकामक है, किंतु कोई भूमि लेना चाहता है। जो भराठी लोग हैं एक विलेज युनिट करार देकर उस एरिया को जहाराट्ट के अन्दर मिलाइये। प्रधार आप बाहते हैं तो तुमारा चुनाव करना सल्लाह है। इस मसले पर आधिनियम पोल भी ने सल्लाह है। प्रधार चुनाव से बहु सांग महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर जाना चाहते हैं तो उनको बहु भेजिये। प्रधार कार्डिंग में जाना चाहते हैं तो बहु भेजिये। इसी तरह से महाराष्ट्र के प्रधार जो कमङ्ग बोलने वाले लोग हैं उनको उत्तर भेज दीजिये। हम यह तो नहीं कहते कि कमङ्ग बोलने वाले महाराष्ट्र में ही रहे हैं। सबाल बेसिन प्रीवेन्यु का है। आपावार प्रान्तीय राज्यों के तत्व के लियाज से उनको आप इन्साफ दीजिये। मुझे उम्मीद है कि प्रधार भी आप इस मसले को हल करेंगे। 25 साल ही गये सोनावासीय लोगों ने हर तरह की कुरावानी दी है, सबाल अफालों से पुरोंगा है कि इस हक्कमत ने आपी तक इस मसले में इन्साफ नहीं दिया है। कम से कम इस मसले पर आप निर्णय दोनों मुख्य भवियों पर न रखते हुए यह इंटरकोयर को जो और 10 साल लोगों को इन्साफ दीजिये। यह आप का फ़र्ज़ है।

जो हमारी आजादी के स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं उनके बारे में 30, 32 साल के बाद भी आपी तक कोई इन्साफ नहीं मिला है। मुझे गृह्णा आता है, यह होता है और भी आपन का नियंत्रण भी करता है। और मैं सरकार से पुरोंगा तरीके से कहना चाहता हूं कि इन्हें साल बाट भी यह हक्कमत इस मसले को हल नहीं कर सकी है। मैंने सबाल पूछा था 21 मार्च, 1979 को अतारांकित प्रबन्ध सं. 41991 उसमें। कहा गया है कि से कम 8,478 में से 7,292 केसेज इनकम्प्लीट हैं, महाराष्ट्र स्टेट गवर्नरेंट से काबियत भी आये हैं। इसके बाने ही है कि 1,146 केसेज के बारे में आप सोच रहे हैं। 31 साल के बाद भी आपने 8 हजार आपीयों को, जो कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं हैं, ऐसे ही छोड़ दिया है। उन्होंने तौन सा गृह्णा किया है? प्रधार आपसे नहीं हो सकता है तो स्टेट गवर्नरेंट से कह सकते हैं कि इनकी काबियत इनकम्प्लीट भयों है। इस कमी के लिये विसेंटर स्वतंत्रता सेनानी नहीं है। जो बहिर्भूत हो जाके हैं उनके परिवार के लोगों को आपी तक कोई आधिक लाभ्यता नहीं लिया है। ऐसे लिये नामेड नेश्वार लालूपांडे जे कहावती एक बेहतर है वही 36 सोल लाभित हो जाते हैं, राजाकारी के साथ

सुझावसा करते हुए उन्होंने अपनी जान दी, यही लियाजी बद्दाव भी। यह लांब पूरा बता दिया गया। लेकिन एक नया ऐसा लापते उनको भासी तक नहीं दिया है। मैं धूक्ता चाहता हूं कि विलक्षि कुरुकार्ता है, जिनके नाम पर प्रधार हक्कमत करना चाहते हैं, जिनके बलिदान की बजह से आप सही आपे हो उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिये, बहीं उनको जो सद करने के लिये 31 साल तक आप कामों को सद भी करेंगे? लितनी ही बार भैन गृह्णारित की, पत्र लिखे, सबाल पूछो हैं, तो जबाब आता है मरी जी का कि हम क्या करें, स्टेट गवर्नरेंट कुछ नहीं करती है। स्टेट गवर्नरेंट कही तो हमने पूरे केसेज केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेज दिये हैं। मरी जल्दी क्या है, 25 साल तक और केसेज रहने दीजिये ताकि शहीदों के लियें दार स्वतंत्र सेनानी भी जल्द हो जाएं, किर आपको याद आये। प्राप आजादी की बात करते हैं, सीकिंड आजादी की बात करते हैं, प्रधार पुरानी आजादी लाने के लिये जिन लोगों ने जान-निवार किया है, आप आपके बिलाक बावात कर रहे हैं, आप उनको भू रहे हैं। प्रधार आप उनको इन्साफ नहीं देना चाहते, तो आप उनको जहर देकर गार दो ताकि बह हमेशा के लिये यह कहें कि हमने गुनाह किया है इस देश का स्वतंत्र बनाने के लिये काम कर के। मैं गृह्णारित कहूँगा कि यह मसला नया नहीं है, पराना है। जिनने सालों तक स्वतंत्रता आज्ञानीय से राजाकारी के बिलाक लड़ते हुए कई देहात बर्बाद हो गये हैं। जो देहात बर्बाद हो गये हैं, उनका पुनर्जास किया जाना चाहिये। और उन लोगों का सम्मान करना चाहिये।

डा० बाबा साहेब अन्वेषकर की मौत के बारे में एक कमीशन मुकर्रंर हुआ था। मैंने कहि बार मांग की है कि उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आया होनी चाहिये। मुझे सोन सिंह पाटिल साहब का जह आया है मेरे 1 मार्च, 1979 के बत के जवाब में जह क००८० क००८० पब 1/13016/34/78 एस० एंड पी० डी० मार्च 1979

प्रिय श्री घोड़े,

"स्वर्गीय डा० अन्वेषकर की मृत्यु की जांच रिपोर्ट को प्रकाशित किए जाने के बारे में आप के 1 मार्च, 1979 के पब में किए गए भूरोप पर मैंने मरी भाति विचार किया है।

यह जांच रिपोर्ट गोपनीय स्वकृपा की है, इसलिये लेद है कि इसे प्रकाशित करना उचित नहीं होगा।

मृत्यु-कामनाओं सहित।"

मैं कहता चाहता हूं कि क्या करना है आपकी जांच-कामनाओं का, ज्या जकरत है उनकी? जिस के लिये हम गृह्णारित करेंगे, वह ज्या काम-

आप नहीं कर सकते ही आप चुदा के लिये अपनी शून्य-कामनायें अपने पास रखिये, आप वह रिस्टोर्ट नहीं पर जाइयें, जिससे पता जाए कि डा० बाबा लाइंग मन्योरेक्ट भी जीत कीसे और जिस हासित में हुई। वह आपके पास रिस्टोर्ट है तो आप उसको आया जाएं नहीं करते? क्या आप युनाहारा हैं, वह आपने उन्होंने जारा था? अगर आपको पहले की गलतीयें कहती कि हम आया नहीं करते तो दूसरी बात थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कौनतीयों गोपनीय जीव उसमें है? यह आप उस कास त्रेसी में जो आप उसे शाया नहीं करते? अगर आप आया नहीं करते तो मैंके दीविये, हम उसे आया करेंगे। यह प्रत्यक्षिक मीटर है, जो रिस्टोर्ट आपके पास भौजव है, उसका इस सभागार में पेस करना जरूरी है।

इन्हा कहकर मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कई लोगों की और हमारी मांग है कि महाराष्ट्र में जो नवबौद्ध हो चुके हैं, उनको भी दृष्टिंत समाज की पूरी सहभागते निलंबनी है। परतों प्राप्ति निनिट्ट साहूत बद्धी हो गये थे, वहाँ के दृष्टिंत दैवतों और धीर धीरग पाठियों ने उनसे मांग की कि उन्होंने कोनसा युनाह किया है, हिन्दू धर्म के अद्वर वर्णाश्रम के विद्यावारों की बजाए तो उन्हें धर्मान्तर करना पड़ा, उनको सहभागियते थीं तो नहीं देते? धर्मान्तर के बाद उनमें कोनसा फर्ज पड़ा है? उनकी शून्यादी जालन अच्छी नहीं हुई है, वह प्रमोर और बड़े नहीं हुए। येर नहना है कि नवबौद्धों की वही चुट्टियें देना जरूरी है। इन्हाँ ही नहीं जो इकनामिकी बैकवड़ हैं, उन तमाम लोगों की भी सहभागते देना जरूरी है, जाएं वह जिसों की भी आदायन हो, मूलमान हों या किंवितमान हों। जो इकनामिकी बैकवड़ है, उनकी मदद को जरूरत है। आप आनि के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर मदद करने की बात छोड़ दो, जो इकनामिकी बैकवड़ है उनकी मदद करना आपका फर्ज है। मगर दृष्टिंत समाज की सहभागियते बंद मत करो।

मराठाभाषा में जो दंगल हुआ है, उसकी जटिल गियर इन्वेंशनरी की जानी चाहिये। जो युनाहारा है, उनको सत्ता भी जानी चाहिये। जो भ्राताभार हो रहे हैं, उनके लिये भोवाइस कोट, स्पेशल कोट मकरर किये जाएं ताकि दृष्टिंत समाज को मालूम हो कि इस देश में इस राज में हमारी और हमारी या बहिरों की इच्छत महसूस है। जिहाजों में तो हम जिसकी अच्छी तरह से युजाही है, मगर देहांतों में जो दृष्टिंत और पिछा वर्ष है, जो बटकता हुआ समाज है उनकी ओर जिन्हीं नहीं हैं, उनको दिवर जीत भासी तक नहीं लिया है। एह कहते हैं कि हमने कोनसा युनाह किया है जो आप 31 साल के बाद भी इसारे पास रहना नहीं है, रेफिट नहीं है, जोई आज नहीं है? ये चल हैं वह उन्हें बहक देन जाते हैं। एह जाहाज है जिसे आप दिये दिये अन्य

काति की बात करते हैं, नई माजादी की बात करते हैं? इस के बाबत भी अपर उसका कायदा पिछड़े हुए लोगों को नहीं मिलता, इन्हाँप नहीं मिलता है तो वह दृष्टिंत बोय मालूम करते हैं कि हमको दृष्टिंतस्तान चाहिये। इसके लिये आप ही जिम्मेदार होंगे। उनका इसमें क्या युनाह है, क्या जूम किया है उन्होंने? मैं गुरारिय कहना कि भोवाइस कोट और स्पेशल कोट इनके किए बनाइये।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि उद्धरण विद्यार्थी महाराज, महाराजा बसवेंग्यर, महाराजा फुले, डा० अब्देलकर, महाराजा प्रताप, लेताली सुमावशन्द बोस की जयती को या तुष्णि तिथि को तातोल देने की हुपा करे। लोकनायक जय-प्रकाश नारायण की जन्म-तिथि को भी तातोल देने की हुपा करें। यह बहुत दिनों की मांग है, इसे पूरा किया जाये। यह मांग मैंने आप से कही बार की है।

राष्ट्रगीत के अनंदर जो "भारत भाष्य विधान" और अविनायक शब्द हैं वह तानाशाही के हैं। मैं वहे अद्वय के लाय कहना हूँ भारत में भाष्य विधान यहाँ की सार्वभौम अनन्त है, कोई अकेला भाषादी नहीं है। कोई अद्वय नक्कल नहीं है। इनको तत्तोल किया जाना चाहिये। मेरी गुरारिय है कि इसके लिये एक नेशनल कमेटी बुकरैर कर के जन-नाम-भन्न के राष्ट्रगीत में इकलाई तबदीली होनी चाहिये।

महाराष्ट्र के ग्रीरंगावाद के नवदीक फारेल विभानीरोज द्वारा चलाई जा रही मालीवाहा प्राइवेट की निवार करते हुए राष्ट्रपति ने कहा था कि यह एक दोषम प्राइवेट है। इसलिए उन की एक्स्क्युटिवरी जी जानी चाहिये।

गवर्नरेंट पुलिस दो देंड युनियन बनाने की दृष्टिंत नहीं दे सकती है, लेकिन उन लोगों को हफकतवारी तातोल और रखसान तो देसी चाहिये और उन्हें दूसरी सहभागियते मूल्या करनी चाहिये। इनके भलावा पुलिस और हांग गांड में नेशनल लैबल पर युनिफ्रामिडी होनी चाहिए।

जहाँ तक जेलों का सम्बन्ध है, हम कई बार जेल जो चले हैं। हम इनजेलों के दौरान 11 से 19 महीने तक जेल जा चुके हैं। लेकिन यही तक जेलों में कोई तरमीम नहीं हुई है। यह तो पूरा भारत देश ही एक जेल हो गया है। जेलों में तरमीम करने की बहुत जरूरत है।

इनजेलों में जिन लोगों ने भलावा और जम किया, हकमत उनको सजा देना चाहियी है। लेकिन जो बीक निनिट्टवे गुडामर्डी और दालांबाही के पुलारी बने थे, पार्टी बहसत ही उन्हें बहल बर दिया गया। बीक, महाराष्ट्र के रिजेन्सी बीक निनिट्टर, भी एस० बी० बच्चाप ने बह शार्टी बरदी और आपकी बीकीबी निनिट्टर विनिप्रो वे निनिट्टर बन देये, तो वह देवल बीक

[बी सेवनाराम घोड़े]

प्रमाणात्मा बन गये । उसकी एनव्हायरी हासी बहरों  
हैं ज्योंकि आपातकाल में उन्होंने बहुत जुल्म किया  
है ।

बहरार (सेवनार) आधम के महावि, आचार्य  
विनोदा भावे, इमजेंसी के बड़े पुजारी वे और  
उन्होंने इमजेंसी को "प्रत्युत्तान पर्व" का नाम  
दिया और आचार्यवाद भी दिया था । उसकी एनव्हायरी  
होना भी बहुत जुल्म हो । यहाँ कोई महात्मा हो,  
विनिष्टर हो या बेवता हो, निन्दातान के लोगों से कोई  
बहा नहीं है । आचार्य विनोदा भावे को गोहत्या के  
प्रबन के बाजाय दलित-हत्या, मानव हत्या, भ्रस्यूष्यता  
दिल्ली, घोर, वर्णरेख्य के बहलूल, घेर, घरलूल,  
कले की जोवाणा करनी जिहां थी । लेकिन हमारे  
महात्मा ऐसा करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । उन्हें  
तो बर्णाश्रम व्यवस्था ही बाहिर्ये ।

महाराष्ट्र में सांगीरी जिले में जत के सिविल  
जज, श्री गणाधीर्घ के यहाँ एक बेकारा नौकर था  
वीरों बीरों काले, जो दानों को कोंबों की रखवाने  
का काम करता था । उस को बड़ी बड़ी सम्मानने  
के लिए ही थी । वह लड़की रो रही थी, इन्हिएं  
काले ने जज को कहा कि आप ले लैजिए । तो  
माहूर को बड़ा गुस्सा आया कि दोसी हड्डी लड़की को  
मेरे सामने लें लाया । साहब ने हाथ-पैर से उसको  
बहुत मारा । यह गैर-हन्दाजी का एक कार्याधीन  
उसके साथ बांधिंड लेवर और गुलाम का ना मुकूक  
करता है, यह बहुत अनुचित बात है । ऐसी हालत  
बहुत जगहों पर है कि प्रकाश बेलारे कनिष्ठ कर्म-  
चारियों को बांधिंड लेवर और गुलाम बना कर रखते  
हैं और उनसे पर का काम कराते हैं । यह बंद होना  
चाहिए ।

धगर हॉम डिपार्टमेंट इस देश को सही मारों में  
स्लीट हीम बनाना चाहता है, तो उसे ऐसा इत्तमाम  
करना चाहिए कि हर एक बही या बहेही यह महसूत  
करे कि विनोदी और इन्हें महसूत है ।  
आकिन जब ऐसे हमेही महसूत नहीं हैं, तो वह हमारी  
हिकाज़त क्या करेंगी ?

मुझे उन्मीद है कि विनिष्टर बाहुब वेरे सुखारों  
-पर और कर्फों और इस मूल्क के दक्षिण पवरदलित  
करे कि हर एक सही मारों में आध दें, नहीं तो इत्तमाम  
कायम हुए बीर नहीं रह सकता है । यह मैं जीतानों  
देकर अपना भावण जल्म करता हूँ ।

जय कानिं ।

श्री दार्शनिकाल वाहवान (हाजीपुर) : उपायक  
महोम, और अन्यतर, दो लीला बहरों की ओर घर-घर-  
सरकार का ध्यान विल बीचना चाहता हूँ ।

सांगीरी, श्री गणाधीर्घ-गृह, नंदी-जी से वह आवक-  
कर्मांक कि यह ब्रह्म-देव, जो कर्मांकों का ब्रह्म-सो-ब्रह्म-  
करता है । विल के किसी भी कोने में विल किसी भी

व्यवित को कांसी लें, तो भारत सरकार को उसके  
निव्य करनी चाहिए । आज हमरे ब्राह्म संसीदों ने  
कहा कि आप लिंक घूटों की बात खों करते हैं,  
ईरान की बात खों नहीं कहते हैं । तो मैं प्रखल संसीदों  
जी भी यह ब्रह्म जी से आवाह करना कि ये यह तीव्रि-  
त्वा ले कि बाहे कही भी—बाहे नेवाल में, ईरान या  
पाकिस्तान में—किसी व्यवित को कांसी दी जाये, तो  
निवित करप से उसकी भर्त्ताना करनी चाहिए ।

इत्तिलए कि मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती  
है कि कोई भी काम किया के सुधार के लिए किया  
जाता है, लेकिन आप दोग को छाटाने के लिए दोगी  
को खाल कर दें, दोगी की बार दें तो उस से समस्या  
का कोई निवार नहीं हो सकता है । मैं आप को  
बताऊंगा कि इस काज कहा है । प्राज जितनी  
बहल होग कर रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि तीस साल  
से पालियामेंट में बहस बहती था रही है, हम लोग  
भी बहल कर रहे हैं और किर बहस आगे भी बहती  
रहेह, लेकिन इस का रुट काज कहा है ? क्या काण है  
कि समस्या का निवार नहीं हो पाया है ? क्या  
काण है जो हमारे लाली ने कहा कि रुट ही  
भ्रक बन रहा है ? इन के बाय से पीछे जो करपान है,  
जो वैसिक रुट है उस को पकड़ने की आवश्यकता  
है । ऐसे सम्पत्ति है, तमाम लोगों के दिमाग में एक  
ही बात भर गई है कि किस प्रकार हम सम्पत्ति  
प्राप्ति करें, उस के दिमाग में एक ही बात है कि  
हमारी आये लाली जैनरेशन भूम्हों न बरे, इस के  
लिए एक-एक बाप प्रवाना ऐसा कर्मा कर रख देना  
चाहता है कि दन पुरुतों तक पातल योग्य चलता रहे ।  
एक ही परिवार का लाली तरफ पजा जमा हुआ है ।  
एक ही परिवार है जिस के पास में घरबों न पये की  
सम्पत्ति है । उसी परिवार का भाई है, दूसरा भाई  
बहुत बड़े ब्रकर के पद पर सेवेटोरी या कमिशनर या  
भाई जी के पद पर बैठा हुआ है । तीसरा भाई राजनीति  
में बहुत बड़े ब्रोहदे पर बैठा हुआ है । चौथा भाई है  
जिस के पास में मिल है, जौनीन है, लेंड लार्ड है, इस  
तरह एक ही परिवार का जो बर्चल बारों और ब्रकर बना  
दूधा है जब तक इस को ब्रम नहीं करेंगे और ब्रर सम्पत्ति  
को बोह लोगों के मन से नहीं लोडेंगे तब तब यह जीव  
जल्म नहीं होगी । तब तक लोगों के मन से यह जो  
धर्य के प्रति भाव है, जो इस के प्रति लिया है जिस के  
कारण लारा कर्पान होता है उस को आप जल्म नहीं  
कर सकेंगे । मैं हमेसा से कहता थांवा हूँ और मैं एक  
जीत लाने चाहता हूँ इसी जीव के कारण । आप  
नक्कलामाद्द की बात बहुत कही जाती है । मैं ने इस  
बार इसी सदन में कहा है कि एक बहका है, 25 साल  
तक बहान है, उम्मीदें साल में उस की उम्म बहत  
हो जाती है, नीकी राने लायक बह नहीं दृष्टा है ।  
जब उम्म बहत होने लगती है तो वह आपनी बही हुई  
उम्म, और तरह, विनता है, कि जीसे, जीसी की बहत  
लगने जाती है । जब वर्णरेख्यता में वह एम एल एम  
एम भी, विनिष्टर वा ब्राह्म-साली के उम्म जीसी-  
नाजीवाक-हंडे के ब्राह्म-जीव विल इसे ग्राम-जीव  
-ज़ुँड़ी के जीवित हो जाती है कि जीव विल विनता है, वह

झाँसा का दरवाजा बढ़ द्वे जाता है यो हिस्ता का दरवाजा बढ़ता है, बम का दरवाजा बढ़ता है योर बह बलत रास्ते को अधिकार करता है।

मैं ने इसी हाउट में कहा था कि आप तीन काम करें। प्रगर आप राहट द जाव, नौकरी पाने का अधिकार सब को नहीं दे सकते हैं तो आप आपलाय-लायमेंट एकार्डेंसी लीजिए। प्रगर आप बेरोजगारी का बहत भी नहीं दे सकते हैं तो उम के ऊपर जो आप ने फैट लगा रखा है कि 25 साल तक ही कोई नौकरी पा सकता है उस को बहत कर दीजिए। जब हम 55 वर्ष तक थारे 58 वर्ष तक नौकरी में रह सकते हैं, हमारे लिए पालिमायेंट का बेम्बर बनने के लिए कोई उम सीमा नहीं है तो उस बेरोजगारी नौजवान के लिए क्यों वह लीमा लगा रही है कि 25 साल के बाद तुम को नौकरी नहीं लिया रखता है? आप उस को बहिए कि प्रकाश साल तक भी तुम नौकरी पा सकते हो। यह तीन ही साल या दो ही साल नौकरी में रहेगा लेकिन उस के इस अधिकार को क्यों बदल करते हैं? या तो आप उसको 25 साल में राहट द जाव दीजिए, 25 साल में रोजगार पाने का अधिकार दीजिए, और यदि आप रोजगार को पाने हैं तो क्यों उम की सीमा को बदल कर दीजिए। उस में आप का एक ऐसा भी नहीं लगेगा। कोई बच्चे नहीं है आप का। मैंने जैसा गुह में कहा मैं इस पर प्राइवेट बेम्बर बिल भी जा रहा हूँ और मैं आप के द्वारा कंकान कि आप सब लोग उस को पास करवाइए।

हमारे एक साथी, शायद कुशबाहा जी ने इंटरव्यू भी बात कही। नौजवानों के लिए आप इंटरव्यू रखते हैं। जब हम की ए पास करते हैं, आइए ए पास करते हैं, एमए०ए पास करते हैं, बड़ी बड़ी रिप्रियो लेते हैं तुम के बाद भी हम को जा कर नौकरी में लिया रिटन एपारेंटेनेंट भी देना पड़ता है, और एपारेंटेनेंट भी देना पड़ता है और हमारा इंटरव्यू भी होता है जो कि उस जगह क्यों हमताहम लेते हैं। या तो यही कहिए कि तुम यहां पास करते हो, तुम्हारी दियों की बैंकिंग पर हम तुम को नौकरी नहीं हो तो उस दियों की आप बदल कर दीजिए। हमारा एक ही बार आप नौकरी पाने के साथ इंटरव्यू जारी हो सकता भी यह काफी बनीरह का भासला है, परीकार्डों में जिताई शब्दों की चलती है, वह तामां बदल हो जायगी। हमारे साथी बताता है कि हारजानों के संबंध में। मैं एक बात कहना काहुंया कि नीति आप बाहे जितानी बना लें, प्रगर उस का कायरिलेन नहीं हो सकता है तो आपको आरी की साथी नीति रखी रह जायगी। अभी हमारे ही साथी ने कहा—अब लोक ही भक्त हो जाय, तब क्या होगा? जैसा पक्ष के सामने दो-तीन उदाहरण देना चाहता है, जिन से आप को इन की गम्भीरता का पता चल जायगा। मानवीय बंदल जी बिहार में है, हम सोगों के पुराने मेंदा रहे हैं। होम रिप्रियो ने स्पृष्ट रूप से आदेश दिया कि जहां कही भी हारजान के कारण एट्रासटी होगी, उस के लिये ३०००० और ४००० रुपयों की रिप्रियां रहारें—सब के पक्षे तो यहीं जांच है कि आप ३०००० और ४००० रुपयों को साथ लाकर कौन कौन से आपको दे रायें? मैं एक लेकिन उदाहरण देता हूँ—मैं सबकाना हूँ बंदल जी को भी इस

के बारे में मालूम होगा—लेकिन मैं गृह मंत्री जी से विवरण करना चाहता हूँ—ये इह को गम्भीरता से देंगे।

बदला में एक बोम "ठक्कीता" बहा के विचारानी विचारण के एस०पी० के बर बाँड़ देने के लिये जाता था। उस एस०पी० के यहां चारों हुई तो उस बोम को पकड़ कर यो दिन तक आपे में पीटा गया और वह मर गया।

एक मानवीय सरदार : कौन एस०पी० था?

जी इन विचाराल वासवान : ज्योतिननदन सिंह। जब बहारे के हारिजन स्ट्रेंग्ट जो मालूम हुआ था तो उन लोगों ने जा कर उस की लाल को माला और पोस्ट-मालूम के बाद से उस की लाल को ले कर मुख्य मंत्री के पास गये। यह १७ दिसंबर को घटना है। मुख्य मंत्री के यहां जाते हुए, रास्ते में पुलिसवालों ने बहुत रोका, लेकिन किसी तरह से वे लड़के उस लाल को मुख्य मंत्री के यहां ले गये। मुख्य मंत्री आगे और उन्होंने लव्य उस की लाल को कन्धा दिया, लूट उस का जानांकाल है किया और जाव कि मैं उस अफसर के विचार के लिये उसे कर दिया हूँ। लेकिन आप को नुन कर आपकर्य होगा कि जो पहली कार्यवाही होती है—सप्तेव्यन की, वह आदर्द भी गम्भीर तक नहीं हुए। उस मालूमी को जान से मार दिया गया लेकिन बराबर बाले के खिलाक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकी। मैं कहता हूँ—आप बाहे जिताना विचार-विचार से कर कहिए कि वह हारजानों के लिये वह कर रहे हैं, प्राविकालियों के लिये वह कर रहे हैं—इस का क्या जाप है। जब मुख्यरियम सामने है, तब भी उस के विचार कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। जब भीने बहा की एक बीटक में कहा कि वह एक ऐसे प्रवार का आपकर्य है, जिस का बहा की राजनीति में प्रभाव है, उस के कोई मंत्री भी बहा बीटे हैं, उस के पास करोड़ों की सम्पत्ति है, वह स्वयं प्राइ०पी००००००० का अफसर है—तब भी उस का कोई कुछ बिगाड़ नहीं सका। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप की नीतियों का ढीक से हार्मोनीनेटन नहीं होगा, तब तक कुछ भी होने वाला नहीं है।

इसी तरह से एक राज्यकान्त धोबी का मालूम है। यह बिहार के पंचदली-सीधान खोल का मालूम है। वह बहा के लाल के हैंडकलर्क के कपड़े धोता था। जब 12 रुपया बुलाई का हो गया, तो वह पैगा मांगने के लिये गया। उमने कहा कि बाद में आता। जब दोबारा यहा तो उस ने कहा कि ठीक है, मैं तुमको सबक सिकाऊंगा। दो दिन बाद बहा के बड़े-बड़े के महा चोरी हुई तो उस में बहा बाबू गवाह बने और उस हारिजन का नाम दे दिया गया, उस को बार्टें-बार्टें इतना भारा यहा कि वह मर गया।

इसी तरह से राजी के राज प्रसाद का भासला है, जो सब पेपर्स में निकल चुका है, बिलदार में भी उपा या और ब्रैंडेलूप में भी उपा या। वह हारिजन भासला

## [बी रामविलास पासवान]

था, जो बहुत होशार था, हर साल में टापर था। लेकिन वहाँ के पैदालाली दिपांटेंट के जो हुए थे— ए००१८८८—वह हमें उस को पैदालाली में फेल कर दिया करते थे। वह सातों बार परीका में बहाती थी उस ने प्रिविलेज से जा कर कहा कि ये हम को होशार फेल कर दिया करते हैं, यदि इस बार भी फेल कर दिया तो हमारे सामने तिवा भासन-हास्पी के पीर कोई दूसरा बारा नहीं है। प्रिविलेज ने उस की बदल करना तो हुए, उस्ट पुलिश में रिपोर्ट करा दी। उस बार भी बहुत फेल कर दिया गया और सातों बार फेल होने पर उस ने कहा लगा कि बार-बार-हास्पी कर दी। लेकिन मरने के समय यह लिख दिया कि मेरे बरने के बाद मैं बाहता हूँ कि मेरी लाली इसी नहीं है—उसी जाति तालीं उस्ट-बार-बार-हास्पीजी बब भी अपने दिपांटेंट बारों से देखे और जूक हों कि एक हरिजन लड़का तड़ा पड़ा है। इस के लिये बहुत हास्पामा बारा और याम की ही रिविलेज को और हैं-बार-फिलिपांटेंट को हटाया जाय, डिपार्टमेंट किया जाय, सर्वेंड किया जाय, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ।

मैं आप को एक और उदाहरण देता हूँ—मेरी कास्टीटी-एम्सी बैशाली-हास्पीटुर है। एक दिन मैं वहाँ आ रहा था, तो नुक्ते मालिम हुआ कि एक दोम बार-बार-दास को बहुत बेरहमी के साथ पीटा गया, जो वहाँ पैदाल कर देह और हाथ फूले हुए थे। मैं उस को ले कर कैप्टन के पास गया, ए००१० पी० को दूसरा गया, ए००१० पी० को उस की इन्वर्टी-रिपोर्ट दी गई। हमने कहा कि जहाँ के जन-प्रतिनिधि को वहाँ की जिनाना ने सदा-बार लालों गोट से जिनाया है, वहाँ आपके भी इस तरह का काम आप करते हैं, आप को बर्मे, नहीं आती है। हमने मांग की कि उस बारें उस सानेवार को सर्वेंड किया जाय, बरना आप के बाने को यही आग लगेगी तो हम बिल्डर नहीं होंगे। इन्वर्ट के ए००१० पी० एक्सवायरी के लिये बढ़े, उस से पूछा कि तुम ने ऐसा क्यों पीटा? उस ने जबाब दिया— हृजूर, वह रोट पर पीकर गाली दे रहा था, लेकिन नारा।

लेकिन सही बात जो हम को मालूम हुआ कि उस दोम को बर पर कार्रवाई के लिए कहा गया था। उसने कहा कि हम को लाली बनानी ही और उस को बाद मैं आकर्ता। ए००१० पी० मैं कहा कि मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता, जा कर ए००१० पी० साहब से मिल लौ। दूसरे दिन सुबह वह हमारे यहाँ आया और उसने आप कर पराया किया। हम ने पूछा कि तुम्हारा बाया नाम है। उस ने कहा, भगवान तिस। तो हम ने सोचा कि ऐस्टर ही गडबड आदमी होगा। हमने कहा कि यह सब बताया कि क्या मालिम है। उस ने कहा, हृजूर ऐसे भलताहिं-हैर्स-बिल्डर-हूँ-भैरव-हूँ-भैरव-हूँ। आप आप यह देखिये कि एक भविकारी बड़े-भविकारी से कहुआ था कि बोल दिये हुए वह और हाथ में नहीं था, इसलिये मारा और यह बिल्डर करने वाली बात भी ही बकली है भवोकि योग यह सोचते हैं कि छोटी भैरव का आदमी दिये हुए होगा, इसलिये उसे मारा।

लेकिन उसने हम से कहा कि वह दिये हुए वा और होश में नहीं था, इसलिये उस ने काम। इसलिये नहीं कहता है कि एस्ट और स्टेट बलिय भवत है। एस्ट में जो मरीद है और जो जहा बोले हुए है, उस को बहा पर बसने के बाबज-पब मिलने चाहिये लेकिन कैफ नहीं है। उस में ही उन के मकान को बाल बर कर दिया जाता है और वे खेत बन जाते हैं। जो भास्टर बिल्डर जिन्होंने टेक्सल होगा, उतना ही काम अबडा होता है लेकिन हमारे प्रकाशर ही ही नहीं, तो काम क्या करें।

आप यह देखिये कि रिजर्वेशन की बात बलिनी है, हरिजनों के लिए रिजर्वेशन को बात बलिनी है और आप के संविधान में भी लिखा हुआ है कि जो सांसारी और एक्स-बिल्डर निवासी लिंडा हुआ है, उस को सरकार दिलेष बलवर दीर्घ और उस को लिए रिजर्वेशन बाबी की अवस्था करनी लेकिन जहाँ रिजर्वेशन का मालिम उठाना है, वहाँ न्यायालय में रिट हो जाती है और न्यायालय का से उस पर रोक लगा देते हैं। मैं पेटल सालवर से पूछता हूँ कि आप के पास इन लोगों के लिए क्यों हाजिरिकारी कदम है कि न्यायालय में हरिजन का बेटा, पिछड़ी जातियों का बेटा या आदिवासी का बेटा कभी जब बन पाएगा? क्या किसी तरीके से आप ऐसा कर सकते हैं? आज भी न्यायालयों पर हमारा कल्पना नहीं है और यही यही कि एक भवित्व, एक न्यायालय प्रज्ञनित हो रही है, वह भीतर ही भीतर मुलग रही है और एक दिन ऐसा भी सकता है जबकि हमारी भंगी न्यायालय के ऊपर भी उठने लगे, जहाँ हमारा कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है और वहाँ पर प्रवालतर्पण तरीके से कोरेश को बोल किया जाता है। इसलिये मैं आपको आवश्यक कहता हूँ कि न्यायालयों की भी आप दें और न्यायालयों में इस प्रकार हरिजन, भादिवासी, पिछड़े वर्ग और मुसलमानों के प्रतिनिधि भा लके, यह भी आप दें।

जहाँ तक नियमित्यों का सम्बन्ध है, उस के बारे में मैं ने मध्यल जी को पत्र लिखे थे कि आदिवासी और हरिजनों की किस तरह से नियुक्तियों की जाती है। उन्होंने कहा था कि लीन साल तक रिजर्वेशन रहता है, योहृयूल बास्ट का रिजर्वेशन योहृयूल कास्ट के लिए रेंड्यू और योहृयूल द्वाइस का योहृयूल द्वाइस के लिए रेंड्यू और लीन साल के बाब अगर उम्मालालाल नहीं लिखेगा, तो इन्टर्वेन्चन हो जाएगा। इसी सदन में मैंने इस सबल को डायामा वा और 45 विनट तक होगामा हुआ। एक हरिजन कोईडेंडे जिस का ४ साल का एक्स-पीयूल था और जो ए००१० पी० पास था ऐडियो ब्राइकास्ट के लिए उस को नहीं लिखा गया और एक जी००१० पास को और जिसका लीन साल का एक्स-पीयूल था, उस को से लिया गया। इस के लिए मैं ने पहले हीम मिलिस्टर को, उस के पहले प्रारम्भ रिविलेज को और उस के पहले भी साल को पूछ आदिवासी को बार-बार बार पत्र लिखे लेकिन उस के बाबबूद भी उस की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई। जब वहाँ दूर होगामा हुआ, तो गलत गया कि दोबारा देखेंगे लेकिन दोबारा भी उस की संसूचिये की गई और उस को नहीं रखा गया। और हालांकान शाहर रिक्साव के लिए लिखा, तो यह जारी नहीं रखा। जाहरेकाम ११५ में लिखा, तो उस की भी बाब चल रही है और ही सकता है कि वह न आये। यह आप

कालाय, कि जीव ता रस्ता हमारे पास यह जाता है।

ब्रह्मायक भृगोदय : यद्य आप समाप्त कीजिए।

जीव राम विश्वास वासवान : आपने जीर्णों को बासा बंदा दिया है, जुसे भी बोका समय भौं दीजिए।

ब्रह्मायक भृगोदय : यद्य आप जली समाप्त करें। आपने कार्की समय से लिया है।

जीव राम विश्वास वासवान : जेल में 1 साल 13 हफ्तार जीदी है। ये जो 1 साल 13 हफ्तार की है, ये जेल में सह रहे हैं और 15, 15 साल से 10, 10 साल से इन के फोंसों की तुनवाई नहीं हुई है।

ब्रह्मायक की बटाना सब को मालूम है। कांपेस के जोंगों में हरिजनों के लिए यथा किया है, यह सब को मालूम है। हरिजनों पर विहार में यद्य यज्ञाचार बहुत लगे तो विहार की रक्षार ने कहा कि विहारे पृथिवीपति हैं उन के हरिजनों और लोगों द्वारा हरिजनों को हरिजनों से लैस करेंगे यद्य लडाई हो तो बोलें लडाई न हो। एक तरक राहिक है और दूसरी तरक विहारे हरिजन। यद्य यह बात कही गई, तो आमती इदिरा गांधी का दूसरे बिन ही बवाल आ गया कि यह बहुत बहा बुल्ल हो जाएगा यद्य हरिजनों को हरिजन। उन्होंने कहा कि यह निवारीय काम है। याप लोग यहां यथा जाते हैं? याप लोग यहां हरिजनों की माला जाते हैं यज्ञवल जी को मालूम है कि 1970 में विहार में एक बटाना चाही। बहाने के विश्वास सभा के प्रधान एवं कांपेस नेता जी लक्ष्मी नारायण जी दृश्यमाण जी ने और उनके परिवार के लोगों ने 297 संघात परिवारों के लोगों की हत्या करायी थी। बहुत से लोग मारे गये थे। सेक्विन उस केंद्र के अधिकारी सब लोग भर गये, लक्ष्मीनारायण जी दृश्यमाण भी भर गये, और लोग भी भर गये वह केस भरी तक चल रहा है, उसका फैला भरी तक नहीं हुआ।

मैं आप से कहता हूं कि मुकिया आप रंचायर, म्पिलियेलिटी के जुनाओं में हरिजनों के लिए विवेकानन नहीं है। हमें भेद्यर आप पालिमारेट जी हीलित से बोट लेने का अधिकार है। सेक्विन भृक्ति हम हरिजन हैं इसलिए हमको कह दिया जाएगा कि आप उसके हरिजन भरतिनिधि हो यद्य इन्वेन्योन का जोड़ा जाट लिया जाएगा। मैं आप याहू हरिजनों का बहाता हूं कि यद्य तक आप हरिजनों के लिए कोई नीति नहीं बनायेंगे। विकल्पों में से, कर्मज्ञान से और धूरी लक्ष्मी से लागू किया जा सके तब तक कुछ नहीं बनेगा।

युनिवर्सिटी विभाग की बात कही जाती है। मैं यह कहता हूं कि युनिवर्सिटी विभाग में आप यह बहुत अधिक हैं। आप उनकी जात भट्टे की इसी गोप दीजिए। इससे बरक्षान जी यहीं होगा। यद्य

पड़ता है तो यह बहा भट्टे हुए उनी ज्ञानर की यज्ञवल करते हैं। यद्य आप याठ भट्टे की इहाँ जाव लेने वी है इहाँ ज्ञानरी। इससे करक्षान भी जम होगा। यैरी इही हारवत में कहा था कि और कहीं की बात तो यों कहा दीजिए, यहां विल्ली में लगे गीताम होते हैं। विल्ली में यज्ञवल ज्ञानर जानों के यज्ञवल यज्ञवल रेट है। विल एस०एच०ओ० या एस०ओ० जनना होता है वह उसका उतना पैसा देने पर यह जाता है। मैंने यहां पर यज्ञवल जी की, पार्टिल साहू से याकृष्ण दिया था कि कम से कम जनना पार्टी की यज्ञवल में तो यह बंद कर दीजिए यद्य देखिये कि विल्ली के यज्ञवल में हरिजन और निछडे बोंगों का यथा योग्य है? यहां मैंने यह बात जीवी जी से देखने को कही थी और उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं इसे देख रहा हूं। मूले यता नहीं कि विल्ली के युनिवर्सिटी पर ही यज्ञवल जीलिटी का यज्ञवल है या विल्ली युनिवर्सिट के भीक का लैकरिटेलिट पर यज्ञवल है। विल्ली में 52 एस०एच०ओ० है उसमें लैकरिटेलिट काल्ट के कंबल वी एस०एच०ओ० है। म्पिल जी यज्ञवल विहार में विश्वास सभा के यज्ञवल ये तो हम उन्हें बहुत बोल्ड यज्ञवल माना करते थे। यद्य यज्ञवल जी यहां जीवी है तब उनके राज में हरिजनों के लाल याय नहीं हो या योग्य है तो कहा दीजिए। देरे पर के यज्ञवल में जीवी जी ने कहा है कि लैकल दो एस०एच०ओ० के पदों पर हरिजन हैं। यद्य आप यहां जीवी हो गये हैं तब भी आप नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तो फिर यथा इसे करने को कलेक्टर या विलाली से कहियेगा? याप जीवी होते हुए याप हरिजनों को उनका 14 परक्टर लैकल भी हो दे पा रहे हैं। इन सोगों ने याकृष्ण भी दी दिया है लैकल यता नहीं कि इनकी बात कोई मानता भी है या नहीं। इसलिए मैं आप से याकृष्ण कहता हूं कि आप युनिवर्सिटी विभाग में तो टीक करिए।

गृष्मवर विभाग का मामला लीजिए। मैं यह बनेक, यद्य एक हम सोग यज्ञवल एवं ज्ञानरी के समय में तो एक यज्ञवल लिकला था। यह यज्ञप्रकाशी जी के सम्बन्ध में या और उस बक्त के गृष्मवर विभाग पर याग्नु होता था। एक आमदी की कोटे के सामने देख किया गया—

बाटों हुए लेनान जज ने पूछा : “ए नावान लिपाही इनको यहों पकड़ लाएँ?” ये तो हैं भविर के पुष्टारी। सहमते हुए लिपाही ने कहा : “हृष्म इसे सजा देना लाजवानी है। यद्य सहक पर नारायण नारायण कह रहा था तो बक्त यज्ञप्रकाशी की कामादी होगा। यह है गृष्मवर विभाग : यद्य तो यज्ञवल के गृष्मवर विभाग जी यहीं लैकल है तो कि यह यह यज्ञवल यहां बटान जट्टी है तो इस को पहले मालूम हो

[श्री रामबिलास पासवान]

जाती है, औन को पहले मालूम हो जाती है और असेरिको को पहले मालूम हो जाती है लेकिन हमारे गुप्तचर विभाग को उसके बारे में कुछ पता नहीं होता। जब भी गुप्तचर विभाग कोई रिपोर्ट देगा, वहल रिपोर्ट देगा। आपने नारायण नारायण जाती रिपोर्ट देकर ली।

उपायक गहोदय आप भाषा का मामला लीजिए। मैंने हजारों बार कहा है कि आप हिन्दी मा अंग्रेजी को मत बोलिये। आप एक दक्षिण की भाषा और एक उत्तर की भाषा कम्पलेटी कर दीजिए कि दोनों भाषाओं को आपको पढ़ना होगा। हम भी एक दक्षिण की भाषा सीखेंगे और दक्षिण बाले एक उत्तर की भाषा सीखेंगे।

भी दोनों बद्दाकार्य हमारी भाषा का क्या होगा?

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : आपकी भाषा भी सीखेंगे लेकिन अंग्रेजी को तो हटाइये। आप अंग्रेजी का ज्ञान करें अब आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो आप बल कर हस्त धन्यकार परिणाम निकलें। आज भी निकल रहे हैं। असम का देसीयों भाषा हुआ है सब लोगों के बहां बह जाएगा। असम सरकार के नियमों का कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। बाहर बालों को वह निकाल रही है। बनाव के समय तो यह कहा गया था कि सब देश के बासी हैं, सब को समान भविकार है और इस आधार पर बोट भी मिल लिए गए थे। अब कहा जा रहा है बिहारी, उत्तर प्रदेश का आदमी, बंगाल का आदमी असम में रहो रहे। अगर कोई व्यापार करने के लिए आए तो उसको हटा दें, यगर कोई स्वरूपिणी करने के लिए आए तो उसको हटा दें यह तो बात समझ में आती है लेकिन जो ज़ुमिहार है, वहां जा कर जो आना बाजार बसर कर रहा है, उसको असल जो सरकार हटाने के लिए कहे यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। मैं कहा जाएंगा हूँ कि जब तक आप किसी भी समस्या के रूप काज में नहीं आएंगे तब तक किसी भी समस्या का आप नियन्त्रण नहीं कर सकते हैं।

आप एक निश्चित नीति बनाए और इतना ही नहीं कि आप नीति बनाए बल्कि उसको इम्पोरिंग भी सही मानों आप करें। आजकल यहा होता है? शाहपूर जास्ट और ड्राइव कियाने कोई रिपोर्ट आ जाता है लेकिन उस पर एक्शन कुछ नहीं होता है। रिपोर्ट तो आप भांग लेते हैं लेकिन एक्शन नहीं होता है। यह चीज़ नहीं होनी चाहिए। आप यगर पूरा उच्चा इम्प्रेसेशन करें, उसको सज्जों से धमल में लाएं तब मालम पड़े कि आप हरिजनों और भादिबासियों और पिछड़े लोगों के लिए काम कर रहे

SHRI CHARAN NARZARY (Kokrajhar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will confine my observations only to certain limited subjects. The Home Ministry is in charge of the tribal affairs. I am a tribal from the far flung State of Assam. As you can

see, all of us who are tribals are very less talkative. We are not very much vocal. That is why the tribal problem very seldom comes to the notice of the Government. Only in extreme cases our problem comes to the notice of the Government. The Assam-Nagaland border incident was such a case in point.

Most of the members of the House knew about Assam-Nagaland border through newspapers, and the news which came out in the press, which was not entirely correct. Some 25,000 people were involved in the incident which took place on 5th January 1979 in the Assam area bordering Nagaland. The Nagaland miscreants attacked the simple and unsophisticated rural people, most of whom were tribals. The officials who had given the figures of casualties put it at 50. But, as we all know, in Assam the number of casualties was much more than what has been stated by the official sources. As a matter of fact, the incident was an example of extreme form of barbarity, so far as we know, in the history of north-eastern India.

It was stated that the incident took place because of the border dispute between the two States of Assam and Nagaland. It is a fact. But then the issue has to be solved at the governmental level, the two State Governments as well as the Central Government. What has happened has happened. But, after the incident, what has happened to the affected people? Some relief has been given to the affected people from both the official as well as non-official sources, but the relief was very much inadequate. What was more necessary was the question of immediate rehabilitation of the affected people, who have been rendered completely homeless and landless. But what I have learnt today from the newspapers coming from Assam is that some thousands of the affected people, out of fear in the border areas, have already left their places and come over

to the tribal concentrated areas in the northern bank of the Brahmaputra, and this has caused great annoyance to the local people there.

My regional party in Assam is in partnership with the State Government there, and we have been frantically trying to settle the problem there through mutual understanding and co-operation. But, even then, the Government machinery in the State has not been successful in solving the problem, as was expected.

The mystery as to why most of the affected people have come over to the other side is yet to be ascertained. There might be some foul hand behind that also. But why is such incident taking place in Assam? We have to go deep into the problem. According to our calculations, presently all over the State of Assam there are some 20,000 landless tribal families. How these people have become landless and homeless is a very serious question. And to understand the gravity of this issue, our Home Minister and the hon. Members of the House should understand and know the background of the problem also.

16.00 hrs.

In the past, Assam was completely a tribal State ruled by a tribal King. Then the Ahoms also came from Thailand, they also founded their kingdom, and there was sufficient vacant land in Assam, but conditions changed in course of time, and because of this inflow of people from outside, the population of the indigenous, local tribes has been outnumbered.

I want to tell you that there was a time when the freedom movement was going on when the tribals in Assam, through the Tribal League, entered into a coalition government with the Congress, headed by the late Gopinath Bardolai, and thereafter also, they entered into a coalition

headed by Sir Mohammed Sadulla of the Muslim League.

16.01 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

In the meantime, the inflow of immigrant people from East Bengal continued in such colossal proportions that the local people had reason to be very much alarmed. That is why the Assam Tribal League entered into an agreement with both the Congress Party and the Muslim League, and thereby succeeded in incorporating Chapter X on Land Laws in the Assam Land & Revenue Regulations, 1886. Whereby all the tribal areas have been declared as tribal belts and blocks. There are 33 tribal belts and blocks, and entry of outsiders into them has been restricted by the provisions of Chapter X.

Had the provisions of Chapter X been implemented sincerely and honestly by the governments after independence, the vital interests of the tribals would have been protected, but the administration never cared to implement the provisions sincerely and honestly. In the meantime, the inflow of the immigrants from East Bengal as well as from other parts of the country continued, and serious kinds of exploitation, economic, social, political and cultural, started. In the process of this exploitation, the tribals had to retreat. They have been pushed out of their own lands and today some 20,000 tribal families have become completely landless and homeless. They have encroached upon the reserve forests and other Government-owned lands, and when such homeless and landless families encroached on the Diphu and other reserve forests in the area bordering Nagaland, they had to face this kind of incident. Now they have to go over to the other bank in search of shelter. It is a serious problem.

I want to tell our hon. Home Minister that there has been a very serious

[Shri Charan Narzary]

imbalance in the population of Assam. At present the indigenous people are being outnumbered by foreign nationals, particularly from Bangladesh. I would not say that all these people should be deported, but the people who are not bona fide should be deported. But, whenever the State Government makes an attempt to deport such non-bona fide people of doubtful nationality, the issue is politicalised. The State Government also feels very complacent in taking a very bold step. The Union Home Minister should therefore intervene in the matter. Otherwise, that part of the country may be lost in future. We have reasons to feel and be afraid that in the near future Assam may become another Kashmir.

I have said this with malice or prejudice towards none, but only in the interests of our national security. The simple and unsophisticated tribals living in the northeastern region should feel that they are also part and parcel of the nation. And if favourable conditions are created there, we are also in a position to give our best services to the cause of this nation. If the tribals in the northeastern region

are not protected well, we are very much afraid that the northeastern region cannot be protected. If Assam is to be protected, then that would be possible only by protecting the vital interests of the Tribals. But our interests are being ignored so far. No Central leaders cared to visit our areas in the past. There might be some people who do not want that our areas, our people should be visited by the Central Leaders. But today, I am sure, that our Home Ministers will certainly take a little care to look into the affairs of the tribal in the North Eastern Region and certain policies should be adopted by the Central Government so that the best services of the tribals of that region can be utilised for the cause of the nation.

I do not want to speak much. We have our own problems. We only hope that we will have better days ahead and that we will contribute our best services in our own humble way to the cause of the nation.

डा० रामचंद्र लिह (बालापुर) : बालापुर महोदया, संवर्धन में यहाँ यह बंडी यी को बालापुर द्वारा और वह याका बहुता लिह भारत के राजनीतिक भौतिक में दिलीप दरबार परेंग के रूप में यह कार्य करते हैं। संवर्धन से यह यी युक्तात से ही जाते हैं।

वह दृष्टिकोण है कि ये बंडों से दरबारात दीन यह बंडी हमारे यहाँ आए और यही कारण यी है कि यह याका बालापुर की विदेशी पकड़ होती चाहिए उस का बोका धमाका है। लेकिन मैं यह विश्वास रखता हूँ कि हमारे लोकों यह बंडी विश्वास कर से विश्वालय में उड़ाने युद्धों को एक स्थायिक प्रदान किया है, जोत रह कर जिस प्रकार कार्य करने की इस की बीती है, उसी बीती के काम करते हुए यह यह याका बालापुर का कार्य यी वह दीक्षित करते हैं। याका बालापुर विश्वालय के दर्शकात्र में हम देखते हैं कि यह याका बालापुर का कार्य किस प्रकार से किया जाता है। लोग कहते हैं कि विदेश याका बालापुर पर हमें सर्वेसम्मत होता चाहिए मैं तो विदेशी दल के लोकों से यह याका बालापुर के लिए यह नीति के ऊपर ही विदेश नीति व्यापकत रहती है। जिस देश का वर दृष्टा हुम्पा रहेंगे उस की विदेश नीति यी कंठित रहेंगे। इसीलिए यह नीति के संबंध में हमें कुछ याका बालापुर के लिए सिद्धांतों का निष्पत्त करना चाहिए।

हमारी यह नीति का पहला युद्धावार होना चाहिए कि हम इस बर में रहते हैं। यह हमारा प्रजातात्त्विक बर है या हमारा तानाशाही बर है। तो यहाँ हमारा यह नीति का बालापुर होता प्रजातात्त्विक बर और वह यह बंडी होती है कि याका बालापुर में यहाँ यह याका बालापुर हो जेकिं हिन्दूलाल में याका बालापुर यही याका बालापुर को लिए से याका बालापुर का योद्धा वह को ही और हम कहते हैं कि यहाँ जो कुछ ही हो याके लेकिन हमारा प्रजातात्त्विक बर है। जिस विश्व यह याका बालापुर के प्रबालंब क्य सुनस द्वी याका बालापुर क्य दिन कोई यह याका बालापुर नहीं बचता, किंतु याका बालापुर याका बालापुर की बापी याका बालापुर की बापी। इस लिये मैं कहूँगा कि उस 19 याहीने की तानाशाही में कई यह याका बालापुर नहीं था, बल्कि एक तानाशाही युद्धत ही याकी याका बालापुर दर्शकारों की बापी का योद्धा रहता है—तो मैं याका बालापुर नहीं बचता, लेकिन हम ने याका बालापुर में याका बालापुर की याकी बापी, याकूदर के याका बालापुर की याकी बापी दर्शकारों की बापी रहते हैं, उस की

करता था कर दिया। लैकिन वहां पर एक और लोक आहता था—लैकिन दूर आता, 'कल-मास्क-लौ' लिखी हुई तक हम स्वाक्षित कर सकें, उत्तरी ही हूं तक हमारे यह बंदी की तरफ़ से लोक आता था। हम को यह जान लेना चाहिये कि वह जो वहां पर श्रेष्ठित लैकिन और भीत जानकूप की जात कर के जासन की जातमा आहत है, वे उत्तरे ही लोक और कुल्लत है। हम को यह जान लेना चाहिये कि यह अपराध बड़े रहे हैं, इस लिये भीता लागू करो, लैकिन जाव इलैक में कुल्लत होने वाले हैं। जाव के ही अक्षरात में आपने दोगा, वहां पर जो 'पाह-पाह-जाहाई' की ईरोरिट गींग है उसे एक लिट्ट प्रकाशित की है कि जो वहां के प्रवासी चुनाव लड़ने वाले लोग हैं, उन का कानेवाम कर दिया जायगा, लैकिन उस के बाद भी वह कल-मास्क-लौ और प्रजातंत्र का लोक नहीं चोटा रहा। प्रजातंत्र के लिये केवल जात्यों का अक्षरात नहीं चाहिये, बल्कि उस के लिये अपेक्षित मूल्य जात्यों के लिये हुक्का तत्पर और तकेज़ रहना चाहिये। हम ने यह भीता के प्रावधान को समाप्त किया है, तो इस के हमारा दाविल और जायदा बड़े रहा है। यदि इस समय हम अपाराध को समझ और कुल्लत नहीं कर सकेंगे और अपराध बड़ते रहें—तो उनके अपराध बड़े रहे हैं, इस लिये हम प्रजातान्त्रिक अधिकारों को समाप्त कर दें—यह तक नहीं चल सकता है।

इस लिये मैं आपने एह बंदी की से कहना प्राह्लाद है—जनता सरकार का सब से वहां काम यह दोगा चाहिये कि यह तत्पर और कुल्लत सरकार हीनी का चाहिये ताकि अपराध स्वतः निट और और तक से वही बात बह है कि जो हमारा ईरोरिट है, उस में भी अपेक्षित कुल्लत होगा चाहिये। हम लोग 19 महीने जें में रहे हैं—जब हम जोप बहर आये तो लोग कहते थे कि आप यहां जा कर भूल जायेंगे। हमारी जें में अल्प-मूल्यीक स्वतियों वाले दिलाती हैं—इस लिये इन जें में का भी अपेक्षित कुल्लत होगा चाहिये।

हमारे विदेशी दल के यानीनी लैक भी पाठे जब यह अंकाशमय पर बहत झुक कर रहे हैं वे तो उन के जासने केवल एक ही बात भी। उन्होंने एक करों ही एक दल से जासन दे दिया—'लैक-विए-ए-कल्लतें-जाक-बोहेद्दा'। उन को लिफे एक ही बात दिलाती है देखी है—यह है अपेक्षित कोई भी बात और उस में भी वे परें हैं एह रहे हैं। जो पाठी कीदी अपारित की जायदा में कोई होती है, उस पाठों का जीवन उसी दिन समाप्त हो जाता है, जिस दिन उस अपारित की जैविकता समाप्त हो जाती है। यी अपराध में जो का कोई जीव नहीं है तो किस दल से कोई जीव नहीं है। यह लैक कोट है—उस से कोई अपराध नहीं परेंगे।

लैकिन ईरोरिट-वाहिनी-इन्स्पेक्टर-हस्तीतात्र में आप को अपलोगा चाहता है कि यह कोई नई बात नहीं है, लैकिन उन ही नहीं, सभूते ईरिया के इतिहास में देवा जाय तो आप लैकिन कि यह तत्परता कोट्ट बनाई रहे हैं। भी लोक में स्वेच्छा कोट्ट करनी है। मैं याकिस्तान की बात नहीं करता। जो प्रसामान्य अपराध लिये रहे हैं, उन के लिये अपाराध स्वाक्षरताओं का नियुक्ति किया जाता भी उत्तरा ही आवश्यक है, बरता इतिहास में लोगों की परिस्कर्मीरी बहुत बहुत बहुत होती है, तो उन भूल जायेंगे कि एमजेस्टी के दौरान या-या अपराध हुए थे। इस लिये स्वेच्छा कोट्ट से बदले की कोई बात नहीं है, यह प्रजातंत्र के लियां नहीं है। हमारी सरकार तो ऐसे भी प्रजातंत्रित है। राज्य सभा में जो भी सुनाया राये हैं, हमारी सरकार ने उन को स्वीकार किया है, अब तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे ईरिया कोट्टों को भी इत का सम्बन्धन करना चाहिये। लैक जब वे राज्य सभा में भी हार रहे तो अपराध कहते हैं कि हम इस को स्टैट्यूट में, सहकों पर ले जायेंगे। राज्य सभा और नाक सभा में हारने के बाद यह तदकों पर ले जाने भी ताकत आप में होती, तो जनता पहले ही आप को यह पर बेजार। ईसीलिए यह स्वेच्छा कोट्ट से बदले की जो बात है, तो यह उन के जैविक उन के अपराधों को प्रावधान करती है। हमारी जनता सरकार के ऊपर आज्ञा लगाए गये और हमारे जानरीय साठे साहब ने तो इतने जाज्ञ लिया ए, कि जिस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि यह सर्वनंभेट का बेनेटा है,

vendetta against Harijans, vendetta against Muslims, vendetta against labourers.

यह अपर ईरिया जी को माफ कर दिया जाए, तो कोई बेनेटा देखने को नहीं आएगा।

प्रलंबिकरणों की बात होती है। मैं बहुत विवरणता के साथ बिरोधी दलों के लोगों से दूजों का आशय का अल्पसंबन्धक कहते रहे हैं कि हमारे लिए एक अल्पसंबन्धक आशयों बना दिया जाए, तो यह वही नहीं बनाया जाया जा। हम लिखे ही अपराध हों लैकिन जाव 31 बाईं के बार एक अल्पसंबन्धक आशय है और यह अल्पसंबन्धकों के ब्रिति, उन की दूरकाना के प्रति हमारी निष्ठा का प्रावधान है। 31 बाईं ही यहे और काल्पनिक में सब से वहांसी बार अल्पसंबन्धक दूजों जनता पार्टी के जासन में ही हुए। उस को कौन नहीं जानता। आज तक यह कहती है कि हम ये मुसलमानों को राष्ट्रीयत बना दिया, मुख्य न्याय-धीर बना दिया लैकिन याज तक लिखी भी अल्पसंबन्धक मुसलमानों को बायू सेना का अवधार नहीं लिया जा लैकिन हम ने उस दो बाया दिया और वह अल्पसंबन्धकों के बाति हमारे विवरणत का अवधान है। यही नहीं, जाव अल्पसंबन्धक मुस्लिम विवरियाजालद लिये रहते हैं। राज्यसंभित में भीत वर्हाजाने के लिए राज्य सभा में एक विल स्वीकार कर जैते हैं लैकिन अल्पसंबन्धक मुस्लिम विवरियाजालद की ज्वाबदता ही उभारत कर

## [बा० राजनीति जिल०]

दी गई थी वह किस देखी ? वह कांग्रेस सरकार ने भी थी। हम ने भ्रातीयक विद्यविद्यालय का बाल्यविक द्वारा जाना चाहते हैं, उसे बापस करना चाहते हैं, तो हमारे ऊपर मारोप लगाया जाता है। आज तो हम अल्पसंख्यकों के लिएक हैं। आज तो हम अल्पसंख्यकों के बाबत में सभी दोनों से कर बात करते हैं, अल्पसंख्यकों के सबाल पर विद्यारी दोनों के नेताओं से सम्पर्क करना और उन से विचार करना हम नहीं चुकते बर्ताक अल्पसंख्यकों का सबाल एक पार्टी का सबाल नहीं है, यह देखा का सबाल है। अल्पसंख्यकों की समस्या केवल अल्पसंख्यक विद्यविद्यालय के स्वयंपर्यंत में निर्वाचित कर देने से और उन के लिए अधिकार को सेना के सर्वोच्च पद पर स्थापित कर देने से ही हल हनहीं हो जाएगा या उन्होंनो भ्रातीयाहन देनेवेरह अल्पसंख्यकों नहीं हैं जैशामी। मैं इपने मानीय गृह मंत्री से कहना चाहूँगा कि इस के लिए हमारे कुछ सुझाव हैं।

एक सुझाव तो यह है कि नेशनल इनटरेनेशन कौसिल की बैठक दुश्माई आनी चाहिए ताकि इस पर और गंभीरता से हम विचार करें और जो ऐसे बहुत ज्यादा रायदृष्टि होते हैं, सभ्यता होता है मैं उन सारे रायदृष्टि के बारे में जिस्तार से कहता, और उन में जो मुख्यमानों का कहता है, उन के बारे में जिस्तार से कहता है। सभ्यताव के कारण मैं इतना ही कहता हूँ कि सन् 1971 में 321, 1972 में 240 और 1978 में जो सब से बढ़ाव बर्धे हैं, 230 रायदृष्टि हुए हैं और इस के लिए हमारे ऊपर चार्ज लगाया जाता है। इसलिए एक भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एक भी अल्पसंख्यक की बहुत होती है, तो वह सबका के लिए कलेक्शन ही भी दोनों को जो एकान्तर किया जाता है तो मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि अमर्जनीय के जुल्मों के लिए जिस तरह से स्पेशल कोट्स लोगों के लिए जिस तरह जारी जाए है, उसी तरह से सभी द्रामल्स भी रायत मानेंद्रसे के लिए होने चाहिए।

हरिजनों और भ्रातीयासियों के लिए हमारे श्री राम विलास पासवान के काफ़ी कह दिया है और इस तरह से मेरा भार कुछ उड़ने हुक्म कर दिया है लेकिन मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1972 में जब हम आए, तो उस के लिए बोर्डरस्कूल कास्ट और इंड्रूल ट्रायल्स की ओर रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई थी और मैं कहते हैं कि हम हरिजनों और भ्रातीयासियों के मुन्मतिनक हैं। आज यह देखो कि भ्राता हमारे संघ लोक सेना भ्रातीय, पञ्चिक शासक कमीशन का अध्यक्ष एक सूतिन है। वह 31 बर्धे के द्वितीय में पहली बार हुआ है। मेरे पास इतना बहुत नहीं है वरला मैं रिक्विरमेंस के बारे में भी दिया सकता था कि हमने इन से लिए कम किया है। 1971 से जैकर 1978 तक हमें हम बहुत ये और जनता सरकार के इन दो बर्धों में रिक्विरमेंस की परिवर्तन भी बही है और उन का नम्बर भी बढ़ा है। लेकिन सचमुच मैं हमारे एक काम बच्चा नहीं हूँ। जो काम हम अचल करते हैं वह भी प्रकट नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज हमें जनकानी भ्रातीय बनाया। बोर्डरस्कूल कास्ट और कमीशन को ट्रेनिंग कर्मीकरण बनाया। उस ने हमें जनता पार्टी के भाइयों

को नहीं रखा। भी पोका पासवान भ्रातीयों और कमीशन को उसका अध्यक्ष बनाया है। वह है जनता पार्टी की उदाहरण की नीति। सभापात्र महोबादा, हम ने न कैफल सेहम्युल फास्टर, नेहम्युल द्वाइन, का कमीशन बनाया। बैलिंग हम ने पिछड़ी आतियों से लिए भी भ्रातीय बनाया। कामा कालेजकर, बैकर्ड अमरिसंक भ्रातीयन जैसे भी रिपोर्ट भी भी वह रिपोर्ट 25 बर्धे तक रही थी ट्रायली में पही रही। लेकिन यह 25 बर्धे के बाहर इस के सम्बन्ध में भी बदलाव आया है। उस रिपोर्ट का अब सूचनांकन करने के लिए पिछड़ा बर्ध भ्रातीय की स्पायनाहुई है। ये हैं जनता पार्टी के काम।

सभापात्र भ्रातीय, एक्सिविल्युटिव रिपोर्ट हमारे प्रभावित भ्रातीयों का एक बड़ा नाय या। अट्टाचार का बहुम करने का हमने भ्रातीयन किया था। अट्टाचार को बहुम करने की दिया र्हे हम कितना आगे बढ़े हैं यह हम के अपने हृदय से पूछना चाहिए। अट्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए जो हमें यथा तक करना चाहिए या, निश्चित बात है कि वह हम नहीं कर पाये हैं। मैं केवल सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि लोकायर बिल को पास कराना में देरी नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसलोगे पास कराने में जनता पार्टी जो देरी कर रही है वह जनता के साथ विद्यवासियां कर रही हैं। भगवर इसी सब में इस बिल को पास नहीं किया जाता है तो हमारी नीति पर संवेदन किया जाएगा जिसको यह हम दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस में परिवारों के बेबर की भी इंटरेंट कराया चाहिए जिसको प्रायोगिक कराया भ्रातीयों के बेबर भी कम्पलेसी की हर तालीमी भ्रातीयों का सही और सरकार को दे। भगवर उसकी सम्पति बहुती है तो सरकार को उसको जल्द कर लेना चाहिए। जब तक हम अट्टाचार दूर करने के अपने कदमों में प्रधान मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री और संबंध सदस्यों को सम्मिलित नहीं करेंगे तब तक सचमुच मैं जनता से भी हम अट्टाचार की हटा पायेंगे। इसलिए हमें लोकपाल विवेक की जटी से जटी पास करना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एक्टी डिकेशन बिल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान में भ्रातीयराय गवारान का लिंग-लिंगा से जुड़ हो गया है। वह जनता पार्टी की भी रोटी पूँजी के लिए जैसे मैं जनता पार्टी की भी रोटी पूँजी के लिए उसने कूछ लोगों को दिया। गोदी भी ने कहा था कि गलत साधन भगवर होंगे तो गलत ही काम होंगे। इसलिए एक्टी डिकेशन बिल को न लाने का अर्थ उस लोगों के साथ बगावाजी होना जिन लोगों...ने अट्टाचार के साथ संबंध रखिया है। वेरा गुजार है कि भ्राता सचमुच में एक्टी डिकेशन बिल को लाइये।

ये ही भेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं। आपने मझे सभी शिखियां इस के लिए भ्रातीय का स्वयंवाद।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN (Dharwar South): Madam Chairman, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity, though belatedly.

The Janata Government have just completed two years of their rule. If you look back on their performance, it is most disappointing. The first and foremost duty of a Government is to maintain law and order in the country and to give protection and security to its citizens, and the Government have utterly failed in that direction. What is the situation today? Only a few days back I read in the papers that some Members of Parliament from Delhi and Metropolitan Council Members met the Home Minister, and it seems that he has conceded that the law and order situation in Delhi is not satisfactory. It is really so. There is no security for the people. If you look into the papers, you will see this: every day we hear of some burglaries, robberies, dacoities, murders, and what not. There have been hold-ups of trains. There is no safety of passengers who travel by trains. Many a time dacoits attacked the trains, looted and sometimes committed murders also. There have been many cases of holding up of buses on the national highways. Leave alone the smaller roads but even on national highways, there is no protection to passengers who travel by buses.

What about metropolitan cities? The situation is alarming. Respectable people cannot walk on the roads after sunset. Women cannot go alone unescorted even during day time. About the lot of young girls, of course, we cannot say anything because it is so risky for them to move about alone. Unsocial elements are at large. The Chopra children case is an instance in point, but there are so many, though only one case has achieved so much publicity. There are so many hundreds of cases of this sort where school children were kidnapped and murdered and if the government cannot give security and protection to its own citizens, what else are they for? Sir, the progress of a country depends upon its internal situation. We cannot hope to progress in any field unless internal peace is maintained and the

citizen's security is guaranteed. It is the primary duty of any government and there they have failed.

If the year 1977 was a year of Commissions, the year of 1978 was the year of omissions, the foremost omission being the omission to maintain law and order in the country. Here, the Home Minister has stated that there have been only 230 communal riots in the country. He has compared it with the figure of 1974 because it is very convenient for him as in 1974 there were many. But while giving other Tables, you take some other year. So it is a very convenient way of saying that in the former regime in 1974 there were many communal riots. Is it the way to convince the people that communal riots were very much less this year? Of course, he has conceded that the communal riots of Aligarh and Sambhal were very serious. Sir, they are not only serious but they have blackened the face of the Janata Party. They way the Aligarh incidents took place and how they were carried on for months together has not brought a good name to the Janata Government either at the Centre or in the State. The Prime Minister was requested to visit that place but he declined to visit though he was at that time holding the portfolio of Home. He said it was the responsibility of the State. Sir, is it not the responsibility of the Centre to protect the minorities? Perhaps, he failed to understand that it was his responsibility—protection of minorities.

About the atrocities on Harijans, it is appalling. It has crossed all limits and all figures of the previous years. Perhaps that is why they have omitted to mention the comparative figures of atrocities on Harijans. In regard to the number of atrocities on Harijans, the figure given in the Consultative Committee was 12870 in one year—not even in one full year, it is only upto October or November. This was the figure given to the Consultative Committee. 12817 cases of atrocities on

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harians were committed and the Janata-ruled Governments top the list—U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat and Rajasthan. I might give the figures of atrocities on harijans; in U.P. it is 5,317—upto November; in Madhya Pradesh it is 2,988 reported upto November; in Bihar it is 1,489; in Gujarat and Rajasthan the cases are 499 and 834 respectively. These are the Janata-ruled States where the atrocities on harijans are the highest. What does this show? It shows that the communal troubles are in the Janata-ruled State—the atrocities against the harijans are more in the Janata-ruled States. It shows the attitude of the Janata Government towards the minorities and harijans.

What about the serious cases of atrocities committed against harijans? These are cases reported about heinous offences, murders, violence, rape and arson against the harijans—there are 899 cases of arson, 485 cases of rape, 1,884 cases of violence and 395 cases of murder of harijans. This is the state of affairs. Then, how can the minorities and the scheduled castes live without fear? They are the poorest classes of people. Richer classes of people think that they can do anything because they think that it is their Government which runs there in the States. There is a class war. The lands which were in possession of the harian ryots have been forcibly taken away sometimes by committing murders, rape and arson. These things are going on in Bihar. It is admitted by the Chief Minister himself in the Janata-ruled state of Bihar. He himself says that he has to arm them or he has to give them the guns to protect the lives of harijans. He has stated that and you must have also been knowing that though it has also come out. What does this all show? The poor and helpless harijans are troubled to such an extent that there is nobody to defend them and so he is thinking of giving arms and ammunitions to the harijans to protect them-

selves. This is the state of affairs throughout the country.

In Pondicherry one statement by the Prime Minister sparked off the riots there with so much of loss of property. Throughout the country such is the situation which has never existed before. Is this a matter to be proud of? I heard the speech of the hon. Prime Minister about the Janata Government's achievement. These are far from truth and far from facts. He made only promises of giving employment within 10 years. Will the Janata Government remain for ten years? He thinks as if the Janta Government will remain for ten years. Already two years are over. Does it mean that he will give employment to all within ten years? You do not give unemployment allowance or even subsistence allowance. When you are not giving that, Government of Kerala has already passed the Bill for giving subsistence allowance to unemployed people. You have not even approved of that. You are not allowing the States to give the subsistence allowance to the poor people who are unemployed. This is the state of affairs.

The forces behind all these communal troubles and atrocities are the R.S.S.—Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh. Are you able to curb its activities? Are you able to stop the shakhas which are giving para-military training? Why is it at all required in free India? We have got the national army; we have got the para-military forces like the B.S.F., C.R.P., Territorial Army, Assam Rifles and the I.T.B.P., Central Industrial Security forces and so many para-military forces. Why have another force of a private nature by a private party? Why not curb the activity of the R.S.S. and its shakhas? They are given the drill for using arms and ammunitions. For what purpose? It is only to threaten the non-Hindus. Their Chief says that all those living in India are Hindus. This goes to prove that he wants to convert all of them to Hinduism. What does this

now in some states the people are very much irritated. If a Muslim organisation teachers some drills they are harassed and they order an inquiry. R.S.S. people are openly doing it. Nothing is done. That is because it is their Government now. They are openly doing it. They are involved in communal trouble but you are not courageous enough to say that they are involved in communal trouble. RSS should be banned. If it cannot be banned at least stop their activities of threatening minority communities. U.P. government has done it to some extent. I must congratulate them. Kerala has done it and Karnataka is doing it. Let the intentions of the Government be made clear whether they want to curb the activities of RSS—which is a threat to the minorities as well as to the peace of the country—otherwise all other communities will have shakhas and para military forces.

Add to that now in respect of compensation during communal troubles the strategy is changed. The houses are set on fire but no compensation is paid. Madam, recently when there were some disturbances in Karnataka on the point of Mrs. Gandhi's having been expelled from Parliament this Janata party members asked for compensation in the Assembly. Is it not the duty of the government to protect everyone of its citizens, the innocent people who have earned their living and who one fine morning find that their everything is burnt by the mischievous mongers? Whether he is a Hindu, Sikh or Muslim whosoever's property is lost he should be compensated. That you are not doing.

Then there is Special Courts Bill and all those things. My point is that you are not paying attention towards maintaining peace or law and order. Your attention is solely directed towards punishing the political rival and sending them to jail or file the FIRs. (Fetter-waptons). It is not a case of revenge? Yesterday the Prime Minister said that he was not

taking any revenge or that he was not thinking of revenge. Then what is it, if not revenge? People elected her but you expelled her. People made her the Prime Minister but now you are sending her to jail and so many cases are being filed. Why? It is because you are afraid of her and also afraid of the next elections. You want to finish her before the next elections. You want to see that Indira Gandhi and her family are finished before the next elections. I say if you are afraid of anyone it is only Indira Gandhi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You must conclude now.

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Then there is the question of linguistic minorities. This Janata government assured that Urdu will be made the second official language in U. P. and at other places. Where has that promise gone? It seems you made these promises thinking that you will not come into power but to your surprise now having come to power you are not able to fulfil those promises. I would appeal to the government to give due place to Urdu. I am told that even persons who know Urdu but have no knowledge of Hindi are not taken into service. There is a condition that you must know the local language but that is only after recruitment. Many of the Chief Ministers do not recruit at all, if they do not know the regional language. There is necessity of calling again another Chief Minister's conference to discuss these points and providing schools for the linguistic minorities and providing employment for them without insisting on any pre-condition of knowing regional language at the time of recruitment.

There is one more point which I wish to emphasise. Mr. Dhomde spoke about border disputes. These border problems are there. These disputes are pending for a long time. You must deal with them once for all.

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The Mahajan Commission was appointed to go into the Maharashtra-Karnataka border dispute. That report is there. Why not you accept it? Mr Mahajan was a good judge of the Supreme Court. If Maharashtra does not accept it, have the status quo. Don't worry about the problems of the other parts of the country at all. You shelve all those border problems. Let the status quo be maintained. If there is already a Commission, you accept that Commission's report straightway. Although Karnataka is losing, Maharashtra is not accepting it. If they don't accept, don't have any more commissions. The border problem with regard to Chandigarh, Fazalka etc. has not been solved. If you cannot solve them you can shelve all those border disputes and maintain status quo. Otherwise you will be opening up the Pandora's box if you go on appointing commissions.

There is only one more point before I conclude. The general law and order situation in the country is worsening. Of course, I do not blame Mr. H. M. Patel who has taken over the responsibility quite recently as Home Minister. Earlier, although he was not Home Minister, yet, he was a Cabinet Minister and so he must also accept joint responsibility for all those things. I say, if you cannot give protection to the minorities you have no right to run the Government. What about the Minorities' Commission? Dr. Ramji Singh said that they have appointed Minorities Commission, Scheduled Castes Commission and all

these things. You go and ask the Minorities Commission Members as to what they feel about it. Their status is less than that of the Under Secretary to the Government. You have given the status of a Cabinet Minister to the Chairman. But he feels that he is less than even an Under Secretary to the Government of India because he has no right even to appoint Secretary, staff and officers. He is not being consulted. Mr. Masani

has resigned. You will hear about the resignation of some others in the near future. You only want to hoodwink the Muslims by the Aligarh Muslim University Bill. It is nothing but to hoodwink the Muslims. Here I would like to say a word about Mr. O. P. Tyagi's Bill in the House. You have this 'Freedom of Religion Bill' which is brought in by the Janta Member of Parliament, Mr. O. P. Tyagi. I was not worried when I saw that a private member has brought forward a Bill. But I was alarmed to see the reaction of the Prime Minister at Patna when a Christian Delegation met him. He seemed to support the Bill of Mr. O. P. Tyagi. Already in the constitution we have got Article 25 which gives freedom to everybody to profess and propagate any religion. If the christians use inducement or threat for conversions etc., then, these are acts which are already punishable under the provisions of our Indian Penal Code. That being so, I ask, why should there be any separate legislation for that. This only creates suspicion in the minds of the Christian minorities, who are loyal to the country and who are law-abiding. Unnecessarily you are only creating suspicion in their minds. What you should do is that you should create confidence in the minds of the minorities—including Christian minorities. You should create confidence in the minds of the Harijans. You should create confidence in the minds of the poorer classes in our country. That will stand you in good stead. With these words I conclude my speech. Thank you.

बी अतुर्भूत (भालावाड़) : मानवीय स्वापति महोदया, मूल प्रबसर निला गृह मंत्रालय की मार्गे पर अपने विचार रखने का, इस के लिए मैं आप की सम्मान देता हूँ। मैं इन मार्गों का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ।

धर्मी जी विषय के मानवीय स्वापति को ले रहे हैं वे उन्होंने बहुत की जात कोई भी नहीं रखी और सुलभ के क्षम में भी होई जात साजने नहीं रखी। ऐसा विचार है यह कि सारी व्रहस के दौरान कि जैसे सीधे साल का राज उन के हाथ से निकल जाने के जाय अटपटाहट से रखी थी। इंविटा धर्मी उन के हाथ से निकल नहीं, धर्मी जैव के संहार नहीं गई लेकिन ऐसा भ्रष्ट

हो रहा है उन्होंने कि हमारा भय हीमा, हमारी पार्टी रही या नहीं रही और इसीलिए सारे का सारा भारोप और कहीं नहीं जा रहा है, कहीं कोई गलत काम किया हो उस के लिये नहीं जा रहा है, संघ के लिये नहीं जा रहा है। परंतु जवाहर लाल नेहरू भाषण के से ही नेता थे, इंदिरा जी भाषण की ही नेता थीं, लीस साल के अंदर और एक बीज से प्रारम्भ हुआ और विराट बट-बक्ष ही था, क्यों नहीं भाषण ने उस को दीका? भाषण को कहीं भी तब संघ के अंदर कोई अवगुण नहीं दिखाई देता था। अब जा कर भाषण हीमा कि हम ने जो एमजेसी का सारा दारोगामदार सारा कार्य संघ बांगे ने हाथ में लिया और एक फार्मिटिकी के क्षम में बन कर वह संस्था सामने पाई और हमारा बंदाचार कर दिया। और आज संघ बांगे भाषण से हाथ मिलाने लग जाने ले भाषण उस के द्वारे आगे लग आये, वह भाषण का गीरत है।

इसलिए मैं एक बात कहूँ कि भाषण यों न सोचें कि कौन सी संस्था बुरी है कौन सी अच्छी है, भाषण राष्ट्र के दृष्टिकोण से सोचें, भारतीयकरण की ओर अगर भाषण का विचार जाता हो तो भाषण यह स्वित है त न होती। भाषण राजनीति के अंदर रविवर लैखक है, जाहान के अंदर बांगनील सैन्यज ई, अमेरिका के अंदर उनकी भाषण है, कूपों के अंदर काफी है, सारे देश राष्ट्रों द्वारा की ओर भागे बढ़ रहे हैं, तीव्र गति से भागे बढ़ रहे हैं और भाषण हमारे घर की अज्ञायबदर रखना चाहते हैं? जहा हिन्दी भाषा को बात भाटी है तो दिल्लि से भावाज भाटी है, हर व्यक्ति की भावाज भाटी है। क्यों नहीं राजनीति भाषण अपने देश और दिवान के अंदर सोचें हैं? भारत माना का स्वक्षय क्यों नहीं सोचें हैं? कम्युनिस्टी से ले कर काम्पोनेट तक और पूर्व से परिषद का सारा भारत हमारा है, हमारी भावनामूल्य है, भाषण क्यों नहीं उस के बारे में सोचें? दलभान भावना से ऊपर उठ कर राष्ट्र का किंकास करने का भाव होता भाषण का को न छान का बहां लिखेव होता न शेहूल्लाह कास्ट का विशेष होता न किसी बात का भेद होता। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का राजनीतिम इस तरह से नहीं सोचता। भाषण मैं पुलाना भाहता है, भाषण की पार्टी के अंदर जितने शेहूल्लाह कास्ट के व्यक्ति हैं, मुझे बताइए कि कौन हजारी है? एक भी भावाजी मूँह तांडी छिपाए। जितने भाषण के नेता हैं सारे के सारे लोगों की जितने हैं। भाषण की पार्टी 30 साल के अंदर, जिसे मेहतर कहा जाता है, जो असल हीरत है, उस के एक भी व्यक्ति को सामने नहीं आई। भाषण ने कहीं उस को अवश्य नहीं दिया। बंगले के ऊपर भाषण बलते रहे। डिवाइड एंड रूल की राजनीति भाषण बलते हैं। मुतुपूर्ण गृह मंत्री भरताराम पटेल ने जो एकीकरण की ओर हाथ बड़ाया था भगव उन की नीति को भागे बड़ाये, उस के ऊपर भागे बलते तो देख को उस स्थान पर ले जाते जहां न हम रविवर के गुलाम बन कर रहे, न अमेरिका के गुलाम बनते। हम भारतीय सिनाही के रूप में आगे बढ़ते और भाषण रविवर के लिये भी बढ़ते हैं वे हमारी ओर नियाह लगाने की हितमत नहीं करते। लेकिन यह दृष्टिकोण है तो साल का। भाज हमारे देश के अंदर हृषीकेश से कहीं परिषद सारी भाषण कर रही है, कहीं

प्रमेरिकन भावी काम कर रही है। कोई सोचने वाला है कि भारतीय भावी कहीं काम कर रही है? किसी के दिवान के अंदर यह बात नहीं है। भारतीय भावी की ओर अपन नहीं जाता। अबर कोई इस तरह कदम बड़ाता है तो कहा जाता है कि वह संकुचित विचारात्मका भावदी है। वह कई तुल की बात है। वह देश का दुर्भाग्य है—अनेक नेता होते हैं, जो अंदरमें देते हैं, लेकिन उन के गुणों का बकान उन की मृत्यु के बाद होता है। भाषण भाषण की उदाहरण सीजिय—उन की मृत्यु का समाचार भाषण ने राजनीतिक फायदा उठाना प्रारम्भ कर दिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—चाहे सत्ताधारी पक्ष ही या विरोधी पक्ष हो, राजनीतिक विचारात्मका हमारी पार्टी के अन्दर हो मृती है, सत्ता के अन्दर हो सकती है, लेकिन जब राष्ट्र नियम का प्रभाव सामने आता है हम सब को एक राष्ट्रीय विचारात्मका से आगे बढ़ना चाहिये, तब ही हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सकता है।

30 सालों के अन्दर—भय में पृथक करता हूँ—भय कि किसी भी साम्प्रदायिक देश में कहीं भी संघ का हाथ दिखाई दिया? यदि संघ का कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी साम्प्रदायिक देश में पकड़ा जाता है तो भाज उसे नाली से उड़ा दीजिये, उस पक्ष के बालाहये, उस का द्राघट कीजिये मूँह कोई भाषणत नहीं होगी मैं स्वयं संघ का लिपाना रहा हूँ, संघ के एक पर्वतीने के कार्यकर्ता के अन्दर जो चिरित नियमण होता है, मैं उसके लिये कह सकता हूँ कि जो कार्य बह करता है, जो राष्ट्र का चिन्तन बह करता है, भाषण का 30 साल का भी राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता नहीं भीता कर सकता है। जो कार्यकर्ता सिनेट नहीं भीता, जिस में कोई चरित्रिक दुर्लक्षण नहीं है—भाषण उस के लिये आपेक्षणाते हैं?

इस लिये मैं निवेदन करक्षा कि यिन्हें दो सालों में, जनता पार्टी के भासन में, हमारे गृह विभाग ने जी कार्य किया है, वह बहुत सराहनीय है। भाषण तीस सालों के अपने राज में कुछ नहीं कर सके, क्षेत्र वायदे ही करते हुए। लेकिन भाज जहां भासन में आये हैं, तो हमें कुछ उत्तराना भी अपसर मिला है। कुछ गतियां हम से ही सकती हैं, हम उन को सुधारने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। शेहूल्लाह कास्ट के लिये भी हमारी सरकार बहुत काम कर रही है। मुस्लिम वर्ग के लिये भी काम कर रही है। भाज हम देश के भावनात्मका एकीकरण की ओर भागे बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं जाहुरा कि हमारे गृह मंत्री नीतों को भी नहीं पहचानते, हसी लिये भासन में शुद्धता नहीं था भाटी। भाषण के ऐसे प्रात का विभाजन कर के मुद्द प्रशासन देने की व्यवस्था करती चाहिये और इस के लिये भावशक कदम उठाने चाहिये।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी कहूँगा कि जो हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है, जिस की संवेदन के राष्ट्रभाषा भावित किया है, उस के लिये हमें जारी कितनी भी तकलीफ उठानी पड़े—हमें एक करता भाजने के लिये कदम

## [मेरी चतुर्विधि]

महाना चाहिए। विरोध लो हीत ही रहेगा, लेकिन हमें राष्ट्र के हित के लिये आमे बड़ना चाहिए।

इसी तरह से बैद्युल्ल कास्टर का मामला है— माज यह प्रश्न क्यों उठाता है? यदि आज उन की प्रारंभिक विवादित महावृत्त होती, तो वह प्रश्न पूछने आप समाप्त हो जाता, साम्राज्यवाद का मामला भी समाप्त हो जाता। यहां पर हम दोस्तिमध्याय के एम० पी० हैं— हिन्दू पौर मुसलमान हैं, हम दोनों के एक बालों में बैठ कर जाना चाहते हैं—कहां सम्राज्यवाद है? लेकिन जिस की मनोविज्ञानी छोटी है, जिन में विज्ञा नहीं, है, एक दूसरे के प्रति आदर भर प्रदान का संकलन नहीं, है, उन में ही ऐसी आवाजा दैवा होती है। इस लिये यह विज्ञान को चाहिए कि जितने भी साधन उन के पास उपलब्ध हैं उन से उन के घन्टार राष्ट्रियता की भावना को पैदा करें।

मैं पुलिस विभाग के बारे में ज्ञाना नहीं कहूँगा। लेकिन इस के लिये कौन विज्ञेवाद है? 30 सालों में किस ने भार्तीयावाद पैदा किया। आज कोई भी कानून हो जाता है—हमारे साठे साहू बाल रहे ये कि उन्होंने यह किया—सो का सारा दोप सरकार पर ही महाना चाहते हैं। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—आज जिस तरीके से हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, उस के मुकाबले में हमारी पुलिस का संख्या बह कम है, हमें उन के संख्या बल को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा, उन की संचार व्यवस्था को बढ़ाना होगा। यह तत्त्वों के प्रधार आज नहीं टैकनालॉजी पैदा हो रही है, इस लिये हमें विज्ञान की ओर भी आगे बढ़ना होगा। आज हमारे यहां पुलिस वालों में सात सिराही होते हैं, जिन में से दो पेंची पर चले जाते हैं, दो किसी की घरदंडी में चले जाते हैं, यदि कलीफटर आ जाय तो तो दो उन की हाजरी में चले जाते हैं, याने में कैवल एक नियम है कि हमारे जनसंख्या के अन्तर्गत 60 हजार जनता होती है। एक रिपोर्ट उन की क्या सुरक्षा करेगा? मैं यह कहूँगा कि समाज का मनोविज्ञ, समाज का संस्कार सुधारता जायेगा तो चाहे उन की संख्या कम भी हो तो भी काम चल सकता है। समाज प्रगति संस्कारों वाले लोगों का हीगा, तो जितने भी व्यवधार होंगे, वह तारे बटे चले जाएंगे।

17 hrs.

आज हम क्या देखते हैं कि भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला है। भ्रष्टाचार ऐसे नहीं मिटेगा। मैंने यह कहते हुए जर्मनी भारी है कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक भारी दूसरे भारी से रिष्वत लेता है, तो उस की गर्वन भूमि यहां नहीं आती, क्यों नहीं उस का विरह दृष्ट जाता और यहां नहीं रिष्वत देने वाले हाथ टूट जाते। आज एक भारी दूसरे भारी से रिष्वत लेता है, एक भारी दूसरे का गता इस रहा है, दूसरे का बूत चत रहा है। जब मारतीज्ञान उस के घन्टार पैदा होगा, तो थे तारे दोष निकलते चले जाएंगे। यारी दूरायों की जो जह वह यह है कि वरीब आदीर की जारी बहुत बड़ी है। जब स्वरित के घन्टार जारीजीता जातह नहीं जाएगी, तो उस के घन्टार से ये

दोष निकलते जाएंगे। मैं यहां भारतीय हूँ और हम दूसरी भारी भी ओर जब ऐसी बगीचे जाती हैं, जारी नहीं जीवन का बहुत सुखात है, कैम्पिंग लस्टरों द्वारा गोटी, कपड़ा और बकाया का प्रबन्ध करें। मैं विस्तर में इस में नहीं जाना चाहता, इसलिए ये कुछ तुरही दूषा।

समाचारित व्याहोदय: आप को 15 विशेष ही गंभीर समाप्त कीजिए।

भी चतुर्विधि: मैं बही समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। बही स्थिति जो पैदा हुई है, उस के लिए राजनीतिक जिगार है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री की से निवेदन करक्का यि दल-दूसरे का कानून इसी सब में लावें, लोकपाल भी इसी सब के घन्टर लावें। राजनीतिकों पर यह हमेशा रहता चाहिए। जब राजनीतिक अच्छ होगे, सारा समाज अच्छ होता हमारा जागरण। हम दूसरों को नहीं दे सकते। दोसे राजनीतिक करवाते राजनीतिक-मेंद-भारा पैदा करवाते हैं और राजनीति सब कुछ करवाते हैं। जब इन्दिरा गांधी निरस्तार तो वहों के प्रधार आग लगा दी गई और सात, गांधीजी जल गये, कोई सोग हवाई जहाज ले उड़े। के घन्टर गुडगांडी कोन करवाता है, ये राजनीति सोग ही करवाते हैं, सत्ता में ढहने वाले लोग करवाते हैं। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना कि राजनीतिक राष्ट्र हित को ज्यादा में रखें। सत्ता के चाहे वे लड़ लेकिन राष्ट्र के लिए चिन्तन करें। एक ही कर रहें।

\*SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Ottlam): Madam Chairman, I rise to oppose these demands. After Janata Party came to power, conflicts have sharpened. In northern States where the Janata party came to power, thousands of harijans were brutally beaten. Belchi was a beginning only. big land owners using their newly acquired political clout systematically murdered the harijans. In 1978 as many as 412 harijans were rendered and 458 harijans women raped. Although the Prime Minister and other leaders of the ruling party made heroic declarations many occasions that those who persecuted harijans would be ruthlessly suppressed, nothing seems to have happened. The atrocities on harijans continued unabated.

Ultimately things have gone to such an extent that the Bihar Chief Minister had to say that harijans will be armed so that they can defend themselves. What does all this show? It only shows that the Janata Government has miserably failed in giving protection to the lives and property of the harijans in this country.

While we are discussing the demands of the Home Ministry I have to bring one important point to the notice of the Government. All of us know that the term of reservation for harijans, adivasis and other backward classes will end by 1980. While incorporating in the Constitution the provision regarding reservation, the Constitution makers had visualised that the harijans and other backward classes would come up socially, educationally and economically to the level of the more advanced communities by 1980. But today the reality is that we have still a long distance to travel to reach the desired goal. Therefore, I strongly demand that the reservation to these sections of the society should be extended by another ten years.

Another point I want to make is about the harijans who had embraced Christianity Madam, Chairman, secularism is the cornerstone of our Constitution. Denial of basic rights to a particular section of our society on the ground that they have converted themselves into another religion militates against the basic principles of secularism enshrined in our Constitution.

In Kerala there are lakhs and lakhs of christian converts who are clamouring for justice. They have been demanding that they should be given the same benefits which are being given to the harijans. Kakakalekar Commission, Nettur Commission and many other Commissions set up by the Central Government as well as State Governments have categorically stated that the christian converts are economically, socially and educationally as backward as the rest of the harijans are.

The Government of Kerala has made repeated requests to the Central Government that the Christian converts in Kerala should be treated as Scheduled Castes and all benefits should be given to them that are being enjoyed by their harijans brethren today but unfortunately all these requests have fallen on deaf ears.

In this context I would like to tell the House as to what happened in Lok Sabha a few days ago. Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal, the Minister of State for Home Affairs intervened in a debate and asked angrily why these harijans got themselves converted into Christianity if they were aware of their social disabilities. I am sorry to say that it was quite unfortunate on the part of the Minister to have made that statement. This only shows that you are denying these rights to these Christian converts just because they embraced Christianity. This is a clear case of discrimination on the ground of religion. I request with all sincerity at my command that the Government should change its attitude and extend all benefits to the christian converts as are being given to the harijans.

I have one word to say about the judiciary. Madam, judicial service is a forbidden fruit for the harijans in this country. It is a sad reality that in the supreme judicial forum of the country namely the Supreme Court not a single harijan has been appointed as a judge. Leave aside the Supreme Court what do we see in the High Courts? In none of the High Courts in India a single harijan has been appointed a judge. The same case is there with regard to District Courts also.

In Kerala there are 15 judges in the High Courts but there is not a single harijan judge there. If harijans are denied this how will they get justice?

The democratic edifice rests on the proper administration of justice. If the harijans are not represented in the judiciary of the country, how can

you expect them to get justice. Therefore my earnest request is that the harijans should be given reservation in the judicial services.

Madam, while I am dealing with the problems of harijans I am reminded of a famous poem written by a modern Malayalam poet, Shri Kadammanna Ramakrishnan. I would recite a few lines from that poem:

Haven't you fried and eaten my black kids;

Haven't you gouged out their tear stained eyes

Haven't you uprooted their miserable shanties.

Today you should gratefully remember how you have become what you are.

You have graciously given us a title

You have graciously given us a title—harijans.

We are not Hari—We are not gods  
We crawl—but we are not worms  
We whither away—but we are not flowers.  
We are just Slaves.

The poet has poured out the agony of the harijans in these famous lines. This is the condition of harijans in India today.

If the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi are to be fulfilled and if the millions of harijans are to live like decent human beings only the Indian National Congress is the answer. That great organisation alone can afford protection to the harijans and fulfil their hopes and aspirations. The harijans in this country have no illusions about the Janata Party. They know only too well that they will not get justice at the hands of the Janata Party. With these words I conclude.

की वेशिल्ल राम विल्ली (संरगड़): यह नक्षत्रमय की अनुग्रहन भारतीय का भी सबस्थं बरता है। उनारे निपट के कुछ विल्लों ने इन पर बातें कहीं जो भावामय विल्ल हैं उनको मैंने सुना है। उन में इतनी भी नीतिकालीनी है हिन्दूत नहीं है विल्ले से साध्य बात को भी स्वीकार करें। सारा दोष उन्होंने बताता यादी की सरकार पर यह दिया है और सभी तथ्यों को उन्होंने नकार दिया है। यह जो व्यवस्था विल्ली है इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है, हमें सत्ता में मारेहुए दो ही साल हुए हैं। हम से अपेक्षाय बहुत भावक जो जाती है। हरिजन हरिजन विल्लाया जाता है। मैं अपने इन विल्लों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनके कार्यकाल में हरिजनों की जितनी उद्देशा हुई है उनके हरिजन में कोई नियाल नहीं भिलती है। गाय बछड़ा इनका चतुर चिल्ल था। गाय को लेकर के हरिजन बछड़े को इन्होंने ग्रामग बोध दिया और गाय का दृश्य की पी की ये मोटे तरफे होते गए हैं। इसका परिणाम यात्रा भी हरिजन और भावितावी भूगत रहे हैं। मूँझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि भावितावियों और हरिजनों की यात्रा में ये लोग अपना स्वार्थ साधते हैं। इनके पास इसके सिवाय कोई चारा भी नहीं है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों भावितावियों की पृष्ठ पकड़ कर में अपनी बैठकों पार करना चाहते हैं। आप देखें कि इन्होंने क्या किया है? भारत की सर्वोच्च संस्का यह संसद है। ये लोग भी बाता साहेब अम्बेदकर को भारत के संविधान का निर्माता मानते हैं। लेकिन उनको सम्बन्ध प्रदान करने के लिए इन्होंने क्या किया है? न बहाँ उनको कोई पोरट्रेट है और न ही संसद हाल में उनका कोई पोरट्रेट है और न उनके जन्म दिवस पर जो कि 14 अप्रैल को है कोई चुट्टी होती है, जब कि उनका योगदान किसी भी भारतीय महान नेता से कम नहीं है।

इसी प्रकार से अपेक्ष जो कमियां हैं रिवर्बेशन के बारे में, उनको जन्मीन भावनात करने के बारे में, उनके जीवन स्तर को सुधारने के बारे में उनको मह सरकार और और और दूसरे में लगी हुई है। लेकिन हम विरोध पक्ष को कोसते रहें, या अक्षय विल्लों में कुछ कहते रहें, इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। सर्वभूमि में हरिजन, भावितावियों की बाता बहुत विल्ली हुई है। मूँझे इस बात का गवर्ह है कि भी स्वयं एक हरिजन हूँ और उनके नवदीक रहता हूँ, उनके दुख दर्द की समझता हूँ।

हम हर जगह कहते हैं कि रिवर्बेशन की पोस्ट इसलिए नहीं भरी जा रही है, क्योंकि उपर्युक्त उम्मीदवार नहीं भिल रहे हैं। यहीं लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में ध्याप देखिये, मतिमंडल में ध्याप देखिये, कि कितने हरिजन मंत्री हैं? यहाँ के लोक सभा और राज्य सभा सभितावाय में जो कमेंटारी है उनमें चिलने प्रतिशत हरिजन, भावितावियों हैं। इसकी ओर किसी का ध्यान समझता है कि उनका परसेंटेज बहुत कम है। वह जड़े जो ऐस्टेक्टिविलोगिस्ट हैं, अन्वर-टेक्निक्स हैं, अभी कुछ नहीं पहले मैं नियाई गया था, वह ज्यान्ट रस की सहायता से बना है और 1956 से जल रहा है। वह 57 हजार कमेंटारी है और मेरेजिन डायरेक्टर की ओर से बीकू लुपरिल्टेंट और उसके

समकाल भी पर ही कठी खेणी तक के दस में कोई भी हरिजन भीर भाविकारी का प्रतिनिधि नहीं है। एक भीर जहां हमारी जनसंख्या 1/3 है कुल जनसंख्या की, वहां उनके लिये जाकरी में कोई स्थान नहीं है। जामी तक वह कहते आये हैं कि उपर्युक्त उम्मीदवार नहीं हैं। तो उपर्युक्त बनाने की जिम्मेदारी किसकी है? तो वह बही विवेकन है। मैं आकर्कों ने जाना चाहता, पर कुछ पोस्ट्स जो रिक्वेट की हों हारिजनों भीर भाविकारियों के लिये वह मैं आपको बताता हूँ। मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ, वहां पर जो रिक्वेट लायू है वह प्रबल भीर भेणी में 15 परसेंट है हेस्टर्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये भीर 18 परसेंट है द्राइव के लिये भीर 15 तीव्र भीर बुरुच भेणी में 16 परसेंट अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय जातियों के लिये भीर द्राइव के लिये 20 परसेंट है। भीर नोकरी में कितने लोग हैं? जलास बन में 1 परसेंट, हिंदौरी भेणी में 2.5 परसेंट भीर तीव्र भेणी में 11 या 13 परसेंट लगभग आता है जिसमें स्वीपर भी जामिल है। तो निकर्व निकलता है कि हम बन से इसको लाग नहीं करता चाहते। मैं गृह भवी जी से कहता चाहता हूँ कि जितना बैक लाग है उनको भरने के लिये स्पेशल एड्डाक रेक्टमेंट द्राइव चाल करें ताकि इनको भरा जा सके। भीर लिये प्रकार से हमें कोई कहा है कि हरिजनों पर ऐट्रोसिटीज होंगी तो वहां के डी.एम. भीर एस.पी. को जिम्मेदार मानें, उसी प्रकार से आप ज्यों नहीं उस कम्पनी को जिम्मेदार मानते हैं जो जावूबूकर कैंटीडेंट्स को फेल करते हैं भीर उम्मीदवार नहीं रखते हैं? हमें तो यहां तक देखा है कि हरिजन भीर भाविकारी कैंटीडेंट्स जो पुलिस फ्रेंड्स के लिये स्टिक हैं कि भीर भी उनकी ऊँचाई भीर जीने में कमी बता कर उनको नहीं रखते। तो मेरा कहना है कि जननुबृद्ध कर इन लोगों को नहीं रखा जाता है। जिनकी भी हरिजन भीर भाविकारी के लिये कठीन बनी है वह जह तक नहीं पहुँच पाती है क्योंकि उसके लिये जननुबृद्ध कल्याण विभाग है उसमें जितने भी उच्च अधिकारी हैं वह सबण हैं। मैंने उससे कोई जिकायत नहीं है, परन्तु वह हमलींग ज्यों नहीं करते हैं, इसका मूल गिरा है। तो मेरा अनुरोध है कि हम एसा जनसामन क्यों न बनायें, ऐसा बातावरण क्यों न बनायें, ऐसा विचेयक क्यों न लायें जिससे यह पोस्ट्स भीर जायें भीर उन्हें उनका बर्जा बराबर नित सके। भीर हमारा जो विवेकन है, उसकी अधिकी 26 जनवरी, 1980 को बना हो जायें। एक भीर लो आप कहते हैं कि जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनको बराबरी में लाना है, इस निदान को आप स्वीकार करते हैं, परन्तु कार्यक्रम में आप उन्हें पीछे रखते जाते हैं, सामने लाना नहीं चाहते हैं। उनको 30 साल में जब बराबरी का बर्जा नहीं दे पाये, उनके लिये जो भौतिक अधिकार संविधान के विभिन्न आटिकों में लिये गये हैं, उनको भी विनियम नहीं दे पाये तो आप जीसे इनको बत्त करें।

रिकूर्डेंट का अर्थ सार्वत्र है निविष्म, या जहत ही वरा 2, 3 भर लिये। जीसे जासन भरने के लिये किस तरीके सारा किया है। मैं जाकूपा कि नृ-हम्मी इस भीर भावान में भीर रिक्वेट की अधिकी को कम-से-कम 20 साल भीर बहाता जाये, तभी मैं सोग सप्ताह की बराबरी कर पायें।

भारतीय संविधान के आटिकल 335 में सर्विस के लिये जो उपबन्ध बनाये गये हैं, उसके बारे में एक विदेशक यहां सामा जाना चाहिये और उसमें पानिसैट का भी सामाज रखा जाये। इस देश के अन्वर उडीसा, मणिपुर भीर बैट बंगाल में ऐसे विदेशक लाये गये हैं और बैट बंगाल के विदेशक में पेनल बलाज भी रखा गया है। जब स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट यह कर सकती है तो स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट को भी जाने आना चाहिये, लोह लेनी चाहिये।

ऐट्रोसिटीज सबमुच में बहुत हूँह है। दुःख की बात है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने लाल किल पर 15 घण्टल को इस बात की स्वीकार किया था और कल भी उन्होंने राष्ट्र के नाम संदेश में इसको स्वीकार किया है और जेद प्रकार किया है। जाज हस्ट्रीफ जाहव के भी विवार मुनों और देखें कि वह इसे प्रारु करने में कहां तक सहायक होते हैं। एम्बेन्टी की ऐट्रोसिटीज से निपटने के लिये हमें स्पेशल कार्ड्स बनायें, हम इन लोगों पर हो रही ऐट्रोसिटीज को रोकने के लिये जो कोई नहीं स्पेशल कार्ड बनायें और उसके लिये प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि 5 साल में बहात कर दें। 2 साल तो बीत गये हैं, 3 साल सेप रह गए हैं, पता नहीं इस अवधि में यह होगा या नहीं। इसके लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि यह जो प्राइवेट्स आफ सिलिंग राष्ट्र एक्ट है, उसके लिये भोवाइल कोट चलाये जायें। मैंने नहीं मालूम कि हम निनिटी ने इस बारे में क्या किया है, भीर 3 साल बाकी हैं। यह समाज के लिये बड़ा भारी कलंक है इसे हम सब स्वीकार करते हैं।

जिस प्रकार से भीर अनेक कमीशन बनाये हैं, माह-नोटिटी कमीशन, निहृत्यू कास्ट्स कमीशन भीर द्रूरेर कमीशन, सबमुच में इनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है। यदि आज उनको कम-से-कम देनिलाइज करने का अधिकार होता है तो सकते हैं इतना तो करना चाहिये कि उनकी जो रिकूर्डेंट ज्यों हैं वह सरकार के लिये जाहीडिंग हों। उनकी जाकार्याये हरी प्रति में हो। इस तरह से काफी हद तक समस्या हल हो सकती है।

हरिजन भाविकारी क्लेव बहुत पिछड़े हुए है, जिस लेत से मैं आता हूँ, उसमें लगातार 16 साल से द्वादश यहां परा रहा है, वह के लोगों की जीविका के लिये कोई उद्योग-ज्यों भी नहीं है, आवाजेमन के ताज्जन नहीं हैं, कोई काम इनके लिये बहा पर नहीं है। बाहर अन्य भ्रातानों में जब के जाते हैं तो उनका बहा जोखम होता है।

मैं गृह भवी का व्यापार इस भीर विवाला चाहता हूँ कि पिछले कांसें जासन ने कई जिलों के एक एक, दो दो दूकानों को जोड़ कर हरिजन-भाविकारियों के पालियारेटरी निविष्म-लेव बना दिये हैं। मैं सबसाता हूँ कि वह हरिजन-भाविकारियों के साथ ज्याही है। इस लिये इस व्यवस्था को बत्त कर देना चाहिए।

अनेक लकड़ों में रोम्स्टर जेनटेन नहीं किये जा रहे हैं। ऐसी अवस्था की जाये कि रोस्टरों भी इंगानदारी और कड़ाई के साथ देनें किया जाये।

## [श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी]

बाई-ए-एस, और बाई-पी-एस, के विपाटेंटल प्रोटोकॉल में अधिकारी वोध अधिकारीयों की भी नम्बर नहीं आता है। मैंने हम मिनिस्ट्री को मध्य प्रदेश का एक केस रेकर्ड किया था कि कुमार, सीनियर विपुली कलक्टर, का तीन साल से नम्बर आ रहा है, लेकिन डी.पी.सी. ने कह दिया कि वह ध्यायें हैं। इस की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

प्री-मेडिकल टेस्ट में हरिजनों और प्रादिवासियों के लिए भी छठ है, उसमें भी नेदमाव रखा याहा है। प्रादिवासियों के लिए 20 प्रतिशत नियन्त्रण मार्क्स रखे गये हैं, जबकि हरिजनों के लिए हाथारे प्रांत में 35 प्रतिशत रखे गये हैं। इतना बड़ा अन्तर क्यों रखा गया है। कहा जाता है कि मेडिकल कॉर्सिल इस पर एतराज करती है। मेडिकल कॉर्सिल के बहुत हरिजनों के बारे में एतराज क्यों करती है, वह प्रादिवासियों के बारे में एतराज क्यों नहीं करती है? जब वह प्रादिवासियों के बारे में एतराज नहीं करती है, तो उसे हरिजनों के बारे में भी एतराज नहीं करती चाहिए।

विल्सन में भी बड़ा अन्धेर हो रहा है। पिछले महीने मैंने देंट—विल्सन विश्व प्रदान संस्थान—का एक एडवरटाइजरेंट देखा, जो कल्की और टाइपिस्टों की 150 पोस्टस के बारे में था। मूल जान कर प्रादेशी द्वारा कि उसमें साफ़ साक लिखा था कि हरिजन-प्रादिवासियों के लिए कोई स्थान रिक्विड नहीं है। इस और विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

विशेष कार्यालयों में जो हरिजन-प्रादिवासी कार्यरत हैं, उन्हें विवेशों में नहीं भेजा जाता है। उन्हें स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जाती है और वे पिछड़े के पिछड़े रह जाते हैं। गृह मंत्री को इस प्रादिवासियों के लिए विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि प्रधिकरण के अधिक हरिजन-प्रादिवासी विवेशों में जा सके।

इस बात से हम इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं कि ला एंड बार्कर की स्थिति बिगड़ी हुई है। लेकिन मैं यह नहीं भानता हूँ कि इसके बांधी जानी जरुरी तरकार है। इसके लिए प्रता समाज दोही है, क्योंकि प्रादिवासियों का समाज से ही बनती है। मैं विवेशी पक्ष के मित्रों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए प्रागे आयें, न कि बाली आकोशना करते रहें। वे टोल सुझाव दें और तोल काम्पवाही करें, तभी हम आगे बढ़ पायेंगे।

बचों पहले मुलित बानोंमें स्टाफ़ के बारे में जो 1-1-6 का प्रामुख्या लागू था, अभी भी वही जारी है। अपराधियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, अपराधियों के प्रकार बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन स्टाफ़ वही का बही है। उनके बेतन आकर्षक नहीं हैं, इसलिए उन्हें अच्छाचार बहता है। वे कठिन परिस्थितियों में काम करते हैं। उनके लिए याने में कोई जीप नहीं रहती है। कई जगह टेलीकोन नहीं है, टाइप-राइटर नहीं है। इसलिए उन का बनोबह गिरता है। उनके मनोवृत्त की ऊंचा उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

उनके लिए आवास की भी कमी है, इसलिए उनके लिए आवास की पर्याप्त अवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

इन बच्चों के साथ मैं गृह नेतृत्व की भाँती का समर्पण करता हूँ।

**SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRIME** (Arunachal West): Madam Chairman, the Janata Government can take legitimate pride for liberating the people from the shackles put on them during the Emergency. But still there are some more shackles which have to be removed. What concerns me most as a citizen of this country is the outbreak of communal violence and the atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which has created a fear psychosis among the minorities and weaker sections of our country. This is a danger signal and unless firm steps are taken to curb this violence and to put an end to communal atrocities, the poorer classes as a whole will be alienated from the ruling party.

The Government have appointed various commissions to look into the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the minorities and the backward classes. This is a welcome step, as far as it goes. But time and tide do not wait, firm action should be taken against all those elements which are committing violence. There are lot of laws in the armoury of the states. If the violence continues it only means that there is something wrong with the implementation of the laws or they are ignoring these incidents. In spite of the Prime Minister's repeated circulars to the Chief Ministers to direct district authorities to deal firmly with the problem they do not deal with it properly. This we have found time and again from the press and from practical experience.

One of the reasons which I can visualize for the present state of confrontation between the weaker and affluent sections is that the former are no more prepared to take things lying down. They are determined to

assert their rights and fight for their rights because all along they have suffered as the under-privileged. One of the ways in which we can help ease the situation is to give them the strength to defend themselves. For this we have to take them in adequate numbers in the police and paramilitary forces.

Again, there are problems of growing urban violence and social tensions. Then there is the growing unemployment in the country with the consequent frustration, and a feeling of insecurity in the metropolitan cities where especially women feel very unsafe.

Coming specifically to the problem of the Scheduled Tribes, I wish to point out that while efforts are being made to remove the backlog in the recruitment as well as in promotion, the rate of progress is rather slow. During the eight year period 1971-78, the recruitment to IAS rose from 18 to 168, and for the IPS from 28 to 69. In the absence of specific overall recruitment figures to these services, it is difficult to make any comparison whether the backlog has been filled in. The figures for Scheduled Tribes in the case of Class I is quite revealing. The figure went up from 0.41 per cent to 0.85 per cent, as against 5 per cent reservation for Scheduled Tribes. This is admitted by the high-power Committee appointed last year. They also recommended that a time-bound programme should be fixed to remove this backlog. For this purpose, constitution of a Committee of Senior Secretary has also been suggested to review the progress. I suggest that a time-bound programme of 3 to 5 years should be fixed to clear the backlog.

Furthermore, I want to suggest that there should be a special recruitment exclusively for the Scheduled Tribes, as was done some time back to meet the shortage of IAS officers in general. For this purpose, the age limit for the

people in service should be increased to 40 years. A special examination should be prescribed where only Scheduled Tribes provided they are eligible should compete. This will enable many Tribes belonging to class 2 and class 3 to compete, so that they can come to occupy these posts. Otherwise, most of them will not be eligible under normal promotion rules.

While speaking of recruitment, I would like to refer to the decision taken by the UPSC, on their recommendations of the Kothari Commission. The Kothari Commission had recommended that there should one compulsory paper in one of the languages specified in the Eighth Schedule. This imposes a great hardship on the people of the northeastern region because none of their dialects has been recognised in the Eighth Schedule. So, our sincere appeal to the Government is that they should either allow us to have an alternative paper in English or there should be a phased programme of seven or eight years after which you can say that we must learn one of the Indian languages.

While the Union Territories do not have their own service rules, different states can make their own recruitment, promotion and other service rules. Nagaland for instance, has its own service rules, and it has provided that 80 to 90 per cent of the jobs will be reserved for the tribals in the services. The other Union Territories should also be allowed to frame their own services rules, so that most of the indigenous tribals can get jobs in the services and come up to the level of other people.

Regarding the joint cadre of the Union Territories, most of the IAS and IPS officers are reluctant to go to difficult areas. They feel that Delhi is much better. They think that an officer is penalised if he is sent to a difficult posting. So, if an officer is not found efficient in the Capital, he is sent to a difficult place which you

[Shri Rinching Khandu Khrime] claim should come up very rapidly. When an officer in front of you was so much inefficient, how do you expect that he will put in his best there and promote the development of those people? This is not a right approach of the Government. If there is an inefficient officer, let him be kept in the Capital itself. You ask him to improve himself or take whatever action is possible.

Lately there has been a lot of controversy about the Freedom of Indigenous Religions Bills passed by the Arunachal Pradesh Assembly. This Bill does not take away anybody's religious freedom. Let me make that very clear. We have simply said that our people have not yet come up to a standard to be able to understand and decide which religion they should accept. The majority of the people in Arunachal Pradesh worship the sun and the moon. Their religion is called Donuipolo. Nobody should go and tell them that theirs is a better religion which should be accepted. It is not a question of allowing or not allowing conversion from one religion to another. We simply say that till such time that our people come up to the level of others, nobody should influence them. So, there should be no misgiving that this Bill is against the missionaries propagating their religion.

Many things have been said. The other day, on the Calling Attention it was said that churches had been demolished. It was said that a tribal was not allowed to marry a Christian girl of his choice. Actually, he has married a Christian girl. Nobody stopped him. Only some of his well-wishers told him that it was better for him to marry a girl from his own tribe. How can he later on say that he was not allowed to marry a Christian girl, that he was not allowed to do this or that? I can very well say that in the Tenga valley near Bom-

dilla, every year Christian Fathers perform Christmas. So, this august House should not be misled. This Bill was passed with the consent of the people. It was passed unanimously by the Assembly. It was actually brought up as a Private Member's Bill. So, henceforth there should be no misunderstanding about this Bill.

Lastly, you know about the tension prevailing in the northeastern region, especially after the 5th January incident on the Assam-Nagaland border. It has had repercussions on Assam-Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh also. The people of Arunachal Pradesh are peace-loving. They do not have any bad motives. The 1951 Act on transfer of land was passed by the Assam Assembly when there was no representative of our people there. It was unilaterally passed and it smoothly got the President's assent. It was only an enabling measure, but it was converted into a compulsory measure, and all the plain areas were transferred to Assam. When it was only an enabling measure, how can you convert it into a compulsory measure? For that matter, there are hilly areas in Assam which ought to be transferred to Arunachal Pradesh on the same principle.

There are lots of tensions. Some of our people have been beaten up. An Assam Minister has seen how some of our people were beaten up in the market. He rescued them, and sent them to the hospital. Our people have not retaliated. Some stories have been circulated that the Assamese were beaten up and their houses were burnt down. These are all false stories. This is a very important issue. I got a letter only yesterday from the Arunachal Pradesh Students' Union giving all the details how our people have been assaulted in Assam. They say it is very important and this problem should be solved. The leaders have been talking across the table and so many things have been

done to arrive at an understanding, but miscreants take advantage of the situation, and innocent people have been unnecessarily affected. When there was a problem between Nagaland and Assam, some bad elements created problems. The same thing has been done in the border areas between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh also. I request the Central Government to appoint a high power committee with representatives of the States concerned and also the Centre to solve this problem once and for all.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA**  
(Andaman and Nicobar Islands):  
Madam Chairman, I rise to make a few observations on the demands for grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The Home Ministry is the pivot of all Ministries and naturally, the proper functioning of the Home Ministry will help other Ministries also to function well. In this list, we find a large number of aims and objects of the Home Ministry. But the result is the failure of the Home Ministry, as the earlier speakers have also said very eloquently, to deal with the various problems of the country. I understand it fully because this is perhaps the poorest Ministry and, most of the time, without a Minister. Though there are two Ministers of State, even then for quite some time, there was no Minister. When Mr. Charan Singh resigned, the Prime Minister himself was looking after it and he had no time to go into all the problems in depth.

Very often, we hear the Prime Minister always speaking about democracy, democracy and democracy. I fail to understand what democracy he means. It may be the Janata style of democracy, what he refers to, that is a "comparative" democracy. Why I say "comparative" democracy? When we pinpoint some problems, when

we raise some issues, when he speaks about the problems which the people of this country are facing, immediately, the Minister will reply, "Look here during the past Congress regime, this was the position." So, they try to compare and justify their misdeeds by quoting the previous Government as if during the Congress regime whatever measures were followed, those measures must be followed by this Government. They are not doing anything to improve matters. They do not feel obliged to learn any lesson from that.

The functioning of democracy is not only what we preach about democracy. It has to be practised.

Democracy is a kind of an institution—the Parliament, the opposition parties, the fearless press, the public opinion, all these together make an institution. About the functioning of democracy in this country, though they say that they believe in the system of opposition parties, the position is different, as I see from my own experience. I come from a far-flung territory, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The Janata members claim that there is no Emergency. The Emergency still exists in that part of the country. There is one-man administration, one Chief Commissioner. Even during the Emergency period, he was the person who was the main architect of Emergency excesses and the person against whom all the political parties spoke, all the political parties condemn, all the political parties sent representations to the Minister and the Government to take him back and yet, we found, he was nourished by the Home Minister and encouraged by the Home Ministry.

This Government is always speaking about democracy. I will cite one concrete example as to how democracy functions there. There is no Assembly. Only two Advisory Com-

[Shri Manoranjan Bhakta]

mittees are functioning there. One is associated with the Chief Commissioner and the other is associated with the Home Minister at the Centre. That Advisory Committee is indirectly elected by the panchayat pradhans, the municipal councillors and the tribal chiefs. According to the notification, the Advisory Committee must have two meetings in a year. But in 1977 and 1978, only one meeting could be held each year. What is the reason? The reason given, last year, was that it was because of the delay in the constitution of the Advisory Committee that it could not meet. Why was there delay in the constitution of the Advisory Committee? Who is responsible? Either the people of the territory are responsible or the members or the panchayat pradhans or anybody else? No, nobody is responsible. It is the Administration, it is the Government, it is the Home Ministry which is responsible for it? Why? Because they have respect for democracy, they have respect for the people's representatives, they want to listen to the grievances of the people, they want to remove the grievances of the people, and that is why the meeting could not be held more than once!

And again what happened? The Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee's meeting was held on 26th and 27th June 1978 and, at that meeting there was election of five non-official Members for the Home Ministry's Advisory Committee. But we found that the Government of India immediately sent another direction to the Andamans Administration in which they said the matter may be reconsidered and another election held. What for? So that three persons could be nominated—nominated for a particular purpose. Those who were not represented in that Committee were given a special status and nominated for a particular purpose. When this meeting

was conducted, at that time the Government of India was not in a position to nominate Members and that is why a legally constituted body's decision was set aside. Though there is no rule for changing or amending it, they have done it by an Executive Order. This is their respect for democracy.

Again what happened? I will read from a copy of Signal No. 2-22/78-pub, dated 24th August 1978, from Andamans, Port Blair to Home, New Delhi:

"Since a very large majority of elected members and the two ex-officio members of CCAC are all Congressmen, the necessity to associate Janata Party also in the Committee by nominating two persons of that party was felt. Names of both Smt. Gurukutty Amma and Shri Gurucharan Singh Khalon were approved by Shri Angad Singh, local Janata Party President when Chief Commissioner consulted him on this".

This is the democracy they practice and this is the democracy they preach. This is what I meant by saying that in that part of the country, in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Emergency still exists.

When the people of that territory demanded prohibition since it is a Union Territory it was the responsibility of the Home Ministry to attend to it and the Prime Minister was holding the position of Home Minister also. But again this year, in the last month, they auctioned liquor shops. This is the sincerity of purpose! They say something and do something else. There is a lot of difference in what they say and what they do. This is the type of democracy that exists in the Union Territory—a small isolated territory.

Madam, another question is that it is such an isolated territory that if an officer is found to be rotten stock and not suitable for Delhi or any other

such place, they immediately allot him to Andamans, Lakshadweep, Arunachal etc. Is this us to the people there? The Home Ministry is there to promote national integration. Is it a part of the effort of national integration that you dump all those unwanted elements in the civil service in Andaman and Nicobar Islands? You dump them there in the name of punishment....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They are sent to 'Kaala Paani'.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: But they do all mischiefs in that part of the country, I say so because we have got the experience. When these people go there they deliberately make mischiefs so that we Members may complain against them on the floor of Parliament and they may be taken back to Delhi. Therefore, this sort of experiments should be avoided in future. I have no doubt that Government will consider my request in this matter.

Another thing is this. We have the Advisory Committee and other things. Of course we have got a different philosophy or a different political thinking. But, so far as the development activities in that territory are concerned, we have never introduced any kind of politics there. Even then, in spite of our best efforts to give the fullest cooperation, in spite of our rendering the fullest co-operation to the administration, we are sorry to say that the Government of India has never taken us into confidence.

This time there was the celebration in connection with that Cellular Jail. It was dedicated to the nation as a national memorial. It was a proud occasion for us, for those who are living in that territory. But what happened? The Great Almighty, the Chief Commissioner of that place, had constituted a Reception Committee, and in that Reception Committee,

there were only officials; not a single non-official was included as if we are all 'achhuts'. The Members in this House speak about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 'achhuts' and, Harijans. They should know that in that part of the country. The officers are seated as belonging to the upper caste and we are treated as Harijans. There is no consideration for us. In the seating arrangements too one side is reserved for the officials; all non-officials, including Members of Parliament, are seated on the other side because we are all treated as 'achhuts'. This is the treatment meted out to us there.

A lot of development activities have to be done there. 164 villages having acute water shortage. No drinking water is available. People are crying for drinking water but there is no remedy. This Government claims to be speaking for the rural people, but our rural budget was cut, so much so there cannot be any rural roads. The same is the case with boat and other facilities. Why? Because the people's representatives have no place there.

I must, however, congratulate the hon. Minister of State, Shri Dhanik Lal Mandai, because he understands our problem. The only thing is that the Home Ministry is not willing to hear him to listen to him. That is why when he writes something on the file, the Ministry thinks that something else should be done. Chaudhri Charan Singh last year, wrote on the file that the present Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands should be immediately transferred. But that was not done because the Ministry wanted that that should not be done.

That is why I make this appeal to the Government and to the House. For the sake of integrity of this country and for the sake of Justice to the poor people and the tribals in far-flung areas of our country, you must consider our case and give us some sort of a democratic set-up. People

must have the right to involve themselves in the process of government. As a Member of Parliament, I cannot go to my constituency; there is a threat to my life from the Chief Commissioner. This is a shameful advocacy, by the Janata Government, of restoration of democracy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow.

18 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 4, 1979/Chaitra 14, 1901 (Saka).*