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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Thursday April 3, 1979, Chaitra 13,
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
have 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.

219 L.S.—1.

SHRI DURGA CHAND:

According to the reply of the hon.
Minister the proposal to set up a
power house at Baggi is being exami-
ned 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 com-
ments 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 con-
struction 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
Bharitla Mazdoor Sangh that thou-
sands of employees are retrenched
ones and if this project is taken up,
they will be absorbed. That is all.
Beyond that nothing has been recei-
ved from the Himachal Pradesh
Government.

बौधरी बलवीर सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतायेंगे
कि क्या पंजाब सरकार से जो इस किस्म का कोई
टिबिजेन्सन थापा है कि वह हिवाबल प्रवेश की सरकार
के साथ मिलकर वहाँ के दरियाई पानी से बिजली
बैदा करने के लिये वहाँ अपना प्रोजेक्ट लगाने को तैयार
है ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उनमें उसकी मदद करेगी
ताकि पंजाब सरकार वहाँ अपना बिजली का प्रोजेक्ट
सकाकर, नार्थ ईस्टिया में जो बिजली की कमी है,
उसकी पूरा कर सके ?

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 Naphtha 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 38,000 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?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जयदेव मिश्र) : (क) घोर (ख) कोल इंडिया लि० के अधीन एक कम्पनी के बारे में पता चला था कि वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान उसने 3.57 लाख टन उत्पादन के आंकड़े बढ़ाकर सूचित किये थे। कुछ राज्य-मायनों में खातों में वर्ज स्टॉक वास्तविक तौर के आधार पर निर्धारित मात्रा के आंकड़े में संतर रहा।

(ग) उत्पादन की मात्रा बढ़ाकर बताने के बारे में वास्तविक निश्चित करने के लिये जांच की गई है और जानबूझकर उत्पादन बढ़ाकर बताने वाले व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की जाएगी। इसके अतिरिक्त

स्टाक की अधिक सही और निश्चित गारंटीस इति-
रिक्त करने के लिये भी समुद्रस जायी किए गए हैं।
यह धातुओं और इसके साथ कोयले के वास्तविक प्रेषण
के धातुओं कोयले के उत्पादन का सही अनुमान प्रस्तुत
करते हैं।

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. Ramachandran, 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. Grewal, 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.

श्री जयदेव शिखर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य के मुँसे में बोलने के रंग पर बोझा हुआ बाहता हूँ क्योंकि जब मैं इधर बैठता था तो इसी तरह मुस्ता करता था और वे या उनके लोग इधर बैठते थे तो मुस्कराते रहते थे। ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड में वह जो बड़ा-बड़ाकर उत्पादन बताया जाता है वह धातु से नहीं है बल्कि 1974-75, 1975-76, और 1976-77 के हैं... (जबजब) मैं हंसना इसलिए बाहता हूँ, उनके मुँसे के बारे में, कि पहली मर्तबा 1978 में यह डिटेक्ट किया गया कि प्रोडक्शन के बारे में बड़ा-बड़ा कर रिपोर्ट दी जाती है। इस सरकार ने इसको डिटेक्ट किया है। हम जब मुस्ता करते थे तो ये लोग केवल मुस्कराते थे और अब फिर वही सब प्रक्रिया कर रहे हैं।

मैं इस बात को साफ करना बाहता हूँ कि वो तरह के हालात होते हैं—एक तो यह होता है कि कोई अधिकारी जानबूझकर ओवर-प्रोडक्शन बियाए और दूसरी सामान्य हालत यह होती है कि जैसे ही काम के भीतर से कोयला निकलता है उसमें कई फैनटर्ल होते हैं जैसे उसमें मायस्कर होता है, उसमें परवर होता है जिसकी बजट से बाह्यमाह उसका बजट बढ़ा हुआ रहता है। मैं समझता हूँ माननीय सदस्य बाहान में जाएं तो मायस्कर के कारण उनका बजट बढ़ जायेगा लेकिन तीन घंटे के बाद वह बजट घट जायेगा। इसलिए 5-7 सैकड़ा की बढ़ोतरी तो हम अनुमान माफ कर देते हैं। माननीय सदस्य इस बात पर नाराज

हैं और उन्होंने पूछा कि टास्क फोर्स की रिपोर्ट में जो जी के पास आई या नहीं तो सरकार की तरफ से उसको बिठाया नहीं गया था, कोल इंडिया, उसके बोर्ड की तरफ से उसको बिठाया गया था और यह उनके अन्तर्नीय इन्तजाम का सबाल है, सरकार के पास उसके जाने 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 जनेश्वर मिश्र : टास्क-फोर्स की रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास नहीं आई है। मैंने अभी बतलाया था कि यह कोल-इंडिया का अपना मामला है, इसलिये सरकार की तरफ से उस को टेबिल पर रखने का सबाल नहीं उठता है। कोल-इंडिया ने उनकी रिपोर्ट के आधार पर बतलाया है कि केबल इस्टिम-कोल-फील्ड में मिलने कई सालों से उत्पादन ज्यादा बढ़ा कर बतलाया जाता रहा है। इसी लिये हम ने कहा है कि हम लोगों के समय में पहली बार यह डिटेक्ट हुआ है, पहले डिटेक्ट नहीं हुआ था। जहाँ कोयला निकलता है, वहाँ कोयले के साथ साथ परधर भी निकल जाता है, इसलिये तोल की जगह पर उस को छांटा नहीं जा सकता है। जब कोयला निकलता है तो कहीं कहीं कोयला माइन्स के कारण भारी बन जाता है और बाहर जाने के कुछ दिनों के बाद उस का वजन घट जाता है। इसलिये ये ऐसी दिक्कतें हैं—जिन को माननीय सदस्य को नजरअन्दा नही 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 जनेश्वर मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को फिर कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जितना नाराज वे हो कर कोल रहे हैं, उतना नाराज हमें भी जरूरत नहीं है। जिस समय प्रोवर-प्रोक्केशन की रिपोर्ट डिटेक्ट हुई, उसी समय कोल-इंडिया और ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्ड्स को हिदायत दे दी गई कि ओ जी इस के सम्बन्धित अधिकारी है उस के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होगी चाहिये। इस तरह के आदेश पहली मर्तबा सफ-सफ दिये गये हैं कि पूरी कोल इन्डस्ट्री में, उत्पादन कम हो, लेकिन प्रोवर-प्रोक्केशन न दिखाया जाय। मैं यह भी निवेदन कर दूँ—कि आनेवाली 10.21 की ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्ड के सभी सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को इलाका गया है, यह जानने के लिये कि उन्होंने क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा उस अवसर पर उन से इस बारे में बातचीत की जायेगी। इसलिये इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही हो रही है, बहुत ज्यादा जल्दबाजी या कीयता दिखाने की इसमें जरूरत नहीं है।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

What action is being taken? I had asked about the recovery of the incantives also.

श्री जयदेव शिखर : निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही क्या की जायगी—यह सरकार तय नहीं करेगी, इस के बारे में ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्ड और कोल इण्डिया के प्राधिकारी तय करेंगे। हम ने उस से यह विद्या है कि उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाय।

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : जैसा माननीय राज्य मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 1977-78 में इस के बारे में मालम हुआ था, कि जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या प्राय की कोल-फील्ड के द्वारा उसी तरह से गलत आंकड़े दिये जाते हैं तथा यह प्रथा अभी भी बन्द नहीं हुई है? सरकार ऐसी कौन सी व्यवस्था करने जा रही है जिस से भविष्य में इस की पुनरावृत्ति न हो तथा सरकार को ठीक-ठीक आंकड़ों की जानकारी प्राप्त हो?

श्री जयदेव शिखर : इस मामले में सरकार की तरफ से सख्त धावेन दे दिये गये हैं कि अब इस तरह की रिपोर्ट न आने पावे। इस पर हम लोग निगाह रख रहे हैं ताकि आइन्दा इस तरह की गलती न होने पावे।

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:

मायस्कर 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। जो रिपोर्ट जाती है, उस के बारे में इन्होंने कहा कि टास्क फोर्स ने बहुत इस को डिटेक्ट किया। तो टास्क फोर्स को इन्फार्मेशन इन के पास है, क्या क्या बार्मिया है, क्या क्या गलतियाँ हैं और क्या क्या भोवर-प्रोडक्शन का फीवर है, ये सब इन के पास हैं। इन्होंने यह भी बताया कि सरकार के पास रिपोर्ट नहीं है और उसे टेबिल पर ले नहीं कर सकते हैं और मेम्बरों को उस की जानकारी नहीं हो सकती। यह बलत बात है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ इस सम्बन्ध में जो रिपोर्ट है, उस पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई है और टास्क फोर्स की क्या रिपोर्ट है? कहाँ कहाँ भोवर प्रोडक्शन दिखलाया गया है और उस पर जो इनसैंटिव दिया गया, उस को कैसे लौटाया गया? इस पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई है, इस का जवाब देना चाहिये।

श्री जयदेव शिखर : माननीय तिवारी जी को मैं बता देना चाहता हूँ तीन कम्पनियों के बारे में। एक है ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्ड लि०, जिस का 1977-78 में कोल का उत्पादन 252 लाख 8 हजार टन हुआ, सेन्ट्रल कोल लि० का प्रोडक्शन 212 लाख टन और

पारल कोकिंग कोल लि० का प्रोडक्शन 202 लाख 1 हजार टन हुआ। ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्ड लि० में जो भोवर-प्रोडक्शन दिखाया गया था, वह 252 लाख 6 हजार टन में 3 लाख 57 हजार टन भोवर-प्रोडक्शन था, यानी ईस्टर्न कोल-फील्ड में इतना भोवर-प्रोडक्शन था, सेन्ट्रल कोल-फील्ड में 212 लाख टन में 1 लाख 44 हजार टन था और पारल कोकिंग कोल लि० में 202 लाख टन में 1 लाख 41 हजार टन। यह होता है ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड का 1.4 परसेन्ट, सेन्ट्रल कोल-फील्ड का 0.68 परसेन्ट और पारल कोकिंग कोल लि० का 0.89 परसेन्ट। इस तरह से कुछ मिला कर 2 परसेन्ट पड़ता है। माननीय तिवारी जी ने कहा कि कितना मायस्कर या हमारे कारणों से बढ़ जाता है। यह करीब 2 परसेन्ट पड़ेगा।

दूसरी बात इन्होंने इन सेंटिब वैमेंट के बारे में पूछी। 1974-75 से ले कर 1977 तक हम लोगों ने पता किया है कि जब कभी भोवर-प्रोडक्शन दिखलाया गया, तो इनसैंटिव वैमेंट नहीं दिया गया। 1977-78 के बारे में हम लोगों ने रिपोर्ट मंगाई है। उस के आ जाने 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 योजना में प्रस्तावित धामुद कारखाने

* 597. श्री गंगाधर सिंह : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में छठी योजना में किन-किन स्थानों पर धामुद कारखाने स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है और क्या सरकार यह सहस्र करती है कि कारखानों की वर्तमान संख्या देश की आवश्यकता और प्रभुसत्ता की रक्षा के लिए विष्कुल प्रचुरांत है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर कितनी राशि खर्च होने का अनुमान है और उक्त कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होगा ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में परमाणु ऊर्जा, इलेक्ट्रो-निक्स, विज्ञान तथा औद्योगिकी और संतरिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : (क) छठी योजना धर्म में कोई धामुद कारखाने स्थापित करने का इस समय कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। देश की आवश्यकता तथा प्रभुसत्ता की रक्षा करने के लिए बल्ल, गोला-बारूद और उपकरणों का निर्माण करने में वर्तमान धामुद कारखाने पर्याप्त समर्थ जाते हैं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उत्तर।

श्री मंता मन्त सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था तथा मुद्रता की रक्षा करने के लिए वर्तमान प्रायुध कार्रवाई पर्याप्त समझे जाते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि या हमारे प्रायुध कारखाने हमारे देश की रक्षा के लिए प्राधुनिकतम शस्त्र बनाने में पूरी तरह से सक्षम हैं ? यदि नहीं, तो उस का क्या कारण है ?

श्री० गोर सिंह : मैं ने जो यह कहा कि नये कारखाने नहीं बना रहे हैं, इस का अर्थ यह नहीं है कि उन का प्राधुनिकीकरण नहीं करेंगे या जहाँ जरूरी है, वहाँ विस्तार नहीं कर रहे हैं। जहाँ जरूरी है, वहाँ उन की क्षमता में वृद्धि भी कर रहे हैं और जहाँ जरूरी समझा जाएगा, वहाँ हम उन का विस्तार भी करेंगे। माइन-होजन का प्रोसेस लगातार चलता रहता है। ऐसा नहीं है कि आज प्राधुनिकीकरण किया और कल उसे छोड़ दिया। प्राधुनिकीकरण चलता रहता है और उस के लिए नये प्रोजेक्ट्स भी बनाते रहते हैं।

श्री मंता मन्त सिंह : मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रायुध कारखानों पर व्यय की जाने वाली राशि क्या अन्य देशों, खास कर पड़ोसी देशों की तुलना में कम नहीं है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस को सरकार बढ़ावेगी ? साथ ही पड़ोसी देशों की आश्रमक तैयारी को देखते हुए क्या नये प्रायुध कारखाने बनाने की योजना सरकार बनावेगी ?

श्री० गोर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश की सुरक्षा के लिए जो करना आवश्यक है वह सब किया जाता है। उस में कोई लापरवाही नहीं है।

गोलाभी गाँव में मारे गये व्यक्ति

* 598. श्री लहानू लिङ्गा बाबू : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 19 जनवरी, 1979 को नासिक जिले के गोलाभी गाँव में तोप का गोला गिरने से पाँच व्यक्ति 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 मृत व्यक्तियों के संबंधियों को मुआवजा दिया है और यदि हाँ, तो कितना और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार मृत व्यक्तियों के संबंधियों को क्षतिपूरी मुआवजा दे रही है तथा उनकी उचित सेवा है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार मृत व्यक्तियों के धर्मियों को पेंशन देगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जयशंकर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख) : नासिक जिले के गोलाभी गाँव में देवसाही रेंज से बाहर 19 जनवरी 1979 को एक बुर्बटना हुई जिसमें चार व्यक्तियों के मारे जाने की सूचना मिली है। प्रारम्भिक जांच पड़ताल से पता चला है कि इस बुर्बटना का कारण यह था कि जब दो मोटर बम फेंके गये वे निर्धारित रेंज से थाने और बाहर चले गये और वे गोलाभी गाँव में गिरे। इस बुर्बटना की जांच के लिए बिठाई गई जांच अफसर अभी भी इसकी जांच कर रही है।

(ग) से (ङ) : मृत व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को समुचित मुआवजा देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करते समय सरकार इन बुर्बता परिवारों की स्थिति को पूरी तरह ध्यान में रखेगी। मुआवजा देने के प्रश्न पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है।

श्री लहानू लिङ्गा बाबू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस घटना की बीते दो माह अभी तक हो चुके हैं लेकिन अभी जांच पूरी नहीं हुई है। तो क्या मंत्री महोदय, यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ? क्या मंत्री महोदय किसी पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी द्वारा इस घटना की जांच करने के लिए तैयार हैं ? क्या सरकार ने उन लोगों के खिलाफ जमाने लापरवाही से फायरिंग की कोई कार्यवाही की है ? यदि नहीं की है तो क्यों नहीं की है ?

श्री० गोर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने बताया है कि मोटर बम की निर्धारित रेंज है। वे कुछ राकेटों की मदद से भी फेंके जाते हैं और वे बहुत दूर जा कर गिरते हैं। वैसे इस फायरिंग में राकेट की सहायता नहीं की गयी लेकिन उसकी निर्धारित रेंज ज्यादा हो गयी जिसकी कि नहीं होनी चाहिए थी। उसी की वजह से यह बुर्बटना हुई। हम उस की जांच कर रहे हैं। पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी बिताने की जरूरत नहीं है। जांच का नतीजा जल्दी ही आ जाएगा। लेकिन हम मुआवजा देने के लिए इस बात की इंतजार नहीं करेंगे कि जब रिपोर्ट आये सभी मुआवजा दें। उस के बारे में प्रश्न से विचार हो रहा है।

श्री लहानू लिङ्गा बाबू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो महीने 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-बेड़ा नहीं मिल रहा है। ये लोग भूख से मर रहे हैं। उनको अभी तक कम्पेन्सेशन क्यों नहीं दिया गया है ? इस को जल्द महीने हो गये हैं। ये लोग कैसे जिंदा रह सकते हैं। इस के बारे में मेरा सवाल है कि कब तक इनको कम्पेन्सेशन दे देंगे और कितना दे देंगे ?

श्री० गोर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने पहले आप से निवेदन किया है और फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस में ज्यादा देर नहीं लगेगी, बंद दिनों में ही मुआवजा मिल जाएगा।

SHRI V. G. HANDE: Sir, about this incident, a detailed report has been submitted by me to the Minister concerned. Uptil 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 सुधदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : कम्पेंसेशन देने के सम्बन्ध में आपने कहा है कि घाप जांच कर रहे हैं और चन्द्र दिनों में दे देंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अंतरिम सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में आपको क्या करिनाई है? जिस परिवार के लोग मारे गए हैं उसको तत्काल कुछ सहायता दे कर आप उसको कुछ सत्वना तो दे ही सकते हैं। यह काम आपने क्यों नहीं किया है?

श्री ० शेर सिंह : हमने हिदायतें भेज दी हैं। बसल में बात यह चल रही थी कि जब तक रिपोर्ट न आ जाए तब तक कम्पेंसेशन न दें। हमने इसको गलत समझा और अब हिदायतें भेज दी हैं कि शीघ्र कह दिया है कि रिपोर्ट का इंतजार किए बगैर जल्दी से जल्दी मुआवजा 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.

श्री राधबबी : देश में सिमेंट, एल्यूमीनियम और स्टील आदि की बहुत कमी है और देश में इन चीजों में जो कच्चा माल उपलब्ध है उसे बायम स्टील, बायसाइट आदि वह प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। यूना परवर के लिए एक बहुत क्षेत्र बिलासपुर, रायपुर, दुर्ग, खतना एवं जबलपुर जिलों में तथा उसी प्रकार से बायसाइट के लिए बहदोल, सरगुजा, संबल, बिलासपुर, रायगढ़, दुर्ग, राजनांदगांव तथा बालाघाट जिले में देहरादून में सांख्यिक क्षेत्रों में बिदोहन के लिए सुरक्षित रखा गया है। इन सुरक्षित क्षेत्रों में बड़ी मात्रा में बिदोहन नहीं हो रहा है और देश में पक्के माल की कमी है। आज की स्थिति में जितने सुरक्षित क्षेत्र हैं उन में कितने प्रतिशत क्षेत्रों में बिदोहन हो रहा है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये क्षेत्र कब से सुरक्षित किए गए हैं और इनका रिज्यू कब कब किया गया है ?

SHRI BIJU 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.

श्री राधबबी : मैं ने जो प्रश्न पूछा था वह श्री महोदय के उत्तर से ही उत्पन्न होता है।

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

श्री राधबबी : एक ही सवाल मैं ने किया था। श्री महोदय ने कहा है कि समय समय पर रिज्यू करते हैं। मैंने यह पूछा था कि कब आपने रिज्यू किया है ? 1964 से ये क्षेत्र सुरक्षित किए गए हैं। तब से उनका बहुत ही कम बिदोहन हो रहा है। प्राइवेट सैक्टर को आप एलाउ करते हैं। देश में सीमेंट की भारी कमी है। कम से कम मध्य प्रदेश में आप बताएं सिमेंट के कितने कारखाने आप खोलने का रहे हैं और क्या प्राइवेट सैक्टर को भी आप एलाउ करेंगे ? बहुत बिलाल क्षेत्र में आपके पास ये खंडार पड़े हुए हैं ? क्या आप प्राइवेट सैक्टर को भी एलाउ करेंगे ?

SHRI BIJU 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 Governments policy to grant the small areas under these circumstances to private sector.

श्री होरा भाई : श्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सीमेंट और एल्यूमीनियम के बड़े कारखाने लगाने के बजाये इन उद्योगों को छोटे कारखानों के लिए सुरक्षित रखा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की यह नीति केवल कारखानों पर ही रखी है या उसे कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। दो लाखों एकड़ भूमि है। क्या सरकार पांच लाख से पहले पहले इस नीति का कार्यान्वयन कर लेगी ? अब यह नीति निर्धारित की है, तो योजनाओं बना कर कार्यान्वित करना चाहिए, वरना वही स्थिति होगी कि लाखों का भूदान न कर का, न पाट का—न तो बड़े कारखाने लगाने की अनुमति दी जायेगी और न छोटे कारखाने लग पायेंगे। छोटे कारखाने लगाने के लिए बिना स्तर पर कई कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ेगा है। इस लिए कोई सरल व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, ताकि छोटे कारखाने बाली लग पायें या सकें। आप इस नीति का कार्यान्वयन न होने से कार्य बलबूझ बैरीकरार है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जनता

संख्यी यह व्यवस्था करने के लिए तैयार है। अगर हमें कोई कठिनाई है, तो यह कठिनाई और उस को दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय हो रहे हैं ?

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

RI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is good that Government protects the interests of the public sector serving the minerals that are reserved 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 area of limestone and as the hon- orable member has said in his statement certain areas have been reserved for the Steel Plants at Vishakhapat- nam and also for certain cement plants. Except one or two, the

others are the private sector indus- tries that are coming up in Andhra Pradesh. You want to give encour- agement to mini cement plants. Will Government evolve a policy of faci- litating them to provide captive min- ing area 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 ce- ment 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 some- times 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.

विटामिनों का उत्पादन

* 600. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण रावरेडि : क्या विटामिन-सिद्धि, उत्पादन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताते की क्या करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न कारखानों में विटामिनों का उत्पादन विभिन्न कारखानों के प्रयोग और उनके धन्य से प्रयोग की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है;

(ख) क्या उनमें से विटामिन "सी" का उत्पादन सबसे कम होता है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इनके उत्पादन की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ब) इस समय किन कारखानों में विटामिन "सी" का उत्पादन हो रहा है तथा प्रत्येक कारखाने में इसका कितनी मात्रा का उत्पादन हो रहा है।

हीमवती मन्धन बहुगुणा : (क) से (ब) - एक विवरण पत्र सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

विवरण

(क) इस समय प्रत्येक प्रकार के विटामिन का उत्पादन देश में ही हो रहा है। जिसमें विटामिन "ए", विटामिन बी 1, विटामिन बी 2, विटामिन बी-12, विटामिन "सी", विटामिन डी-3, कोलिक एसिड आदि सब शामिल हैं। विटामिन बी-1 और विटामिन बी-2 को छोड़ कर विभिन्न विटामिनों का स्वदेशी उत्पादन देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) विटामिन बी-1 और विटामिन बी-2 का उत्पादन केवल इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड द्वारा किया जाता है जिनकी वार्षिक क्षमता इन उत्पादों के लिए क्रमशः 30 मी. टन और 9 मी. टन है। इन दोनों विटामिनों का घायात स्टेट कैमिकल्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड के माध्यम से किया जाता है। घायातित सामग्री इंडियन ड्रग्स एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स लिमिटेड को सौंप दी जाती है, जो उसे तथा अपने स्वदेशी उत्पादन के कुछ अंश को निर्माताओं में बांटते हैं। इस समय आई.पी.एल. विटामिन बी-1 और विटामिन बी-2 की क्षमता में प्रति वर्ष क्रमशः 120 टन और 29 मी. टन तक विस्तार करने में सके हुए हैं।

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

(बाकड़े टनों में)

कम निमाता सं का नाम क्षमता	साइसेस- उत्पादन	
	1977-78	1978-79
1 मैसर्स साराभाई एन कैमिकल्स	240	363.47 440.00
2 मैसर्स वेबन विटामिन्स लि०	500	279.01 337.20

	1	2	3	4
3 हिन्दुस्तान एन्टीबायो- टिक्स लि.	125	—	6.50	
	865	642.48	783.70	

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जैसा बताया विटामिन बी1 और बी2 को छोड़ कर शेष सभी विटामिन्स देश की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप यहीं उत्पादित किये जाते हैं। लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है विटामिन सी के बारे में यह स्थिति नहीं है। और प्रायः भी उसको बाहर से आयात करना पड़ रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह तथ्य उन्होंने क्यों छुपाया है? और यदि आयात करना पड़ रहा है तो कितना?

दूसरे यह कि साराभाई कैमिकल्स, जिसकी लाइसेंस कैपेसिटी 250 टन है, उसने बढ़ाकर 440 टन का उत्पादन किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कम्पनी की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाने के बारे में सरकार से कोई नियेदन किया गया था और उसका अनुमति पत्र उसी प्रकार से पुनरीक्षित किया गया और उसकी स्वीकृति दी गई? यदि नहीं तो मनमाने तौर पर जो इस कम्पनी ने अपनी उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ायी उसका क्या कारण है?

जी हेमवती मन्धन बहुगुणा : मान्यवर, 1978-79 में विटामिन सी हिन्दुस्तान में 783.70 टन पैदा हुई। जहाँ तक प्लाजिन कमीशन के विचार का सवाल था उसके अनुसार 778 टन की कैबलमात्र जरूरत थी। इसलिये विटामिन सी की जो एक खबर प्रचलित ने निकाली है वह उन्होंने सही खबर नहीं निखारी है कि उसकी कमी है। यह बात माननीय सदस्य की ठीक है कि इस ज्यादा होने के बावजूद जन 1978 में 10 टन विटामिन सी बाहर से मंगानी हिन्दुस्तान एंटी-बायोटिक्स लिमिटेड ने और स्थित स्टेटोलीड ने। क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान एंटी-बायोटिक्स लिमिटेड, पम्परी का जो प्रोक्शन था उसकी प्राप्ति नहीं थी। उन्होंने नेशनल कैमिकल्स सेवारेटरी, पूना को बताया हुए रास्ते से विटामिन सी बनाने की चेष्टा की 1961-62 से और वह बरबर्स चल कर रहे हैं। फिर उन्होंने रीस से नया तरीका लिया। और उस तरीके से वह विटामिन सी बना रहे हैं। और अन्त्या नहीं था कि कितना बना पायेंगे कितना नहीं बना पायेंगे। और इस सब से कि कहीं मारकेट में इसकी कमी न हो इस आधार पर सी०पी०सी० के जरिये, जो कि एच०टी०सी० की सप्लायरिटी है, 10 टन मंगानी लयी। लेकिन वह थार्च गवर्नमेंट पर कण्ट्रोल लगता है कि ज्यादा पैदा हुआ, और ज्यादा सामान रहा फिर भी मंगवाया क्या हो मैं उध भूय की स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार हूँ। वह पूछ

देरिंग भान की सेवा साहज है। वह हमने इसविध किया कि बीमारों को कोई कमी न पड़े। लेकिन इस कमी का कारण यह नहीं है कि उत्पादन की कमी है। शेष लोगों ने ज्यादा पैसा किया।

दूसरा प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने यह किया कि साराभाई कैमिकल्स की समस्या कितनी है, और पैसा कितना किया? बचावों के उद्योग में यह बात केवल साराभाई की ही नहीं, सस्टी मेन्शनस की भी है कि कंपैसिटी कितनी थी और उत्पादन कितना हुआ। 1970 से लेकर 29 अप्रैल, 1978 तक नीति इस देश में जंगल की नीति रही है बचावों के मामले में। और उस नीति का हमने निर्धारण धब किया है, और सब को देख रहे हैं कि कितना लाइसेंस था, कितनी कंपैसिटी थी। किसी किसी के लाइसेंस में बचाई का नाम लिखा हुआ है, ताबाद नहीं लिखी है कि कितनी बचानी है। इस तरह के लाइसेंस विधे हुए हैं।

बी एमोसिर्मय बघु : जनता में क्या वेपर करेली होता है?

बी हेमबली कम्पन बहगुणा : मैंने घापको मुड कर दिया नहीं तो घाप गडबड में पड़ जाते। मुझ से और न कहलबाहने, मेरे पास इतना कहने की है कि घाप मुश्किल में फंस जायेंगे।

साराभाई कैमिकल्स का लाइसेंस 240 मीट्रिक टन का है और उसने 440 टन बनाया है। साराभाई धनेला नहीं है, कई और भी हैं। हम सब मामलों को देख रहे हैं कि धोकर प्रोडक्शन कैसे हुआ। ऐसा नहीं कि व्यक्तिगत देख रहे हैं। हमारे नीति निर्धारण वेपर में सब दिया हुआ है। अगर डा० पांडेव जैसे सदस्य उसे पढ़ें तो उन्हें पता लग जायेगा, वह सबन के पटल पर रखा जा चुका है। जो कहा गया कि किस आधार पर एक्सेलिव प्रोडक्शन का सैटलमेंट होगा तो वह सब उसी आधार पर सैटलमेंट कर दिया जायेगा।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण बांजेव : हिन्दुस्तान एंटी बायोटिक्स जो बिटामिन सी बना रहे हैं, उनके पास मो-हाऊ ठीक प्रकार का नहीं है। मो-हाऊ साराभाई कमिकल्स और अमृत बिटामिन्स के पास है वह इस प्रकार के धपने प्रोडक्शन की विन-असि-विन बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। जैसा आपने कहा है कि रोबे से प्राप्त किया है, वह भी उपयोगी नहीं है, उसमें भी कई प्रकार की कठिनाई है। यही कारण है कि हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायो-टिक्स की कंपैसिटी 125 है लेकिन उत्पादन केवल साढ़े 6 है। इस प्रकार से मो-हाऊ की उपलब्धता उसके पास नहीं है। उसको ठीक मो-हाऊ मिले और उसको ठीक कर के हम अपने स्वदेशी उत्पादन से पूरी उपक्रम में उत्पादन ठीक प्रकार से कर सकें, इसके बारे में आपने क्या कार्यवाही की है? दूसरी कंपनियों ने अनुमति पत्र की व्यवस्था कर के जो ज्यादा उत्पादन करवा है उस विधा में आपने उनके खिलाफ क्या कानून उठाया है और उन्हें रजुलराइज कर रहे हैं या नहीं?

बी हेमबली कम्पन बहगुणा : नीति निर्धारण में हमने नहीं किस्स है कि किस्स तरह से, किस्स हद तक किस्स तरह की बचावों की उत्पादन-कमता से ज्यादा पैसा करने वालों को उत्पादन को हम रजुलराइज किस्स हद तक करेंगे। पूरा का पूरा नहीं करेंगे, किसी में से से 76-77 की पैसावार के आधार पर करेंगे। अलग-अलग किस्स की बचावों हैं। हमने जो नीति दी है, माननीय सदस्य को उसे पूरा पढ़ लेना चाहिये।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स के पास जो टेक्नीकल मो-हाऊ थी, वह कहाँ की थी, मैंने कहा कि वह सीक रिजल्ट के आधार पर हमारे देश में चेष्टा की थी, उसे नेशनल कैमिकल लैबोरेटरी, पूना ने बनाया था कि इस तरह से बिटामिन सी बनाना है। सन् 1960 से उसकी चेष्टा हो रही थी, हमने कहा कि नहीं बनती तो दूसरा रास्ता निकालो। धब जो रोबे ने मो-हाऊ दिया है, हमको उम्मीद है कि साल में धब वह 100 टन बनायेंगे। उनको जो इन्वैस्टमेंट है, सामान है, उसकी देख रहे हैं, हमें धाबा है कि वह ठीक होगा।

बी हुकन कम्प कडवाव : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिटामिन सी जो हमारे देश में बन रहा है और इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में बनने के बाद भी धाब विदेशों से मंगाना पड़ता है, यह कब तक बाहर से मंगाने रहेंगे? वह विन कब धायेगा जब हम बाहर से मंगाना बन्द कर देंगे?

बी हेमबली कम्पन बहगुणा : यह बिल्कुल धब नहीं मंगाना जायेगा। हमारा देश मुड तौर पर सर्वस इसमें स्वतंत्र है, खुद पैदा 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. P&S 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. P&S in the name and style 'Dumex';

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(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. Ms. 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 1½ 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. Dumasule₂ Capsules
39. Durol
40. PPF
41. Insulin Novo Lent₂
42. Milk of Magnesia

श्री विश्वरूप बाल : मेरे प्रश्न के भाग 'बी' में यह था कि काइबर के बीच कुपेनस के नाम पर की बसाइयाँ बना रही हैं, उसके पीछे क्या है ? यह करने नाम पर क्यों नहीं बना रही हैं और कुपेनस के नाम पर क्यों बना रही हैं ? अब पहले ही यह बता ली कि इनके नाम के साथ भी बना रही हैं और फिर पीछे क्या है ?

इससे बची मशीन ने कहा कि किसमें कलैक्ट किये जा रहे हैं। उस साल के किसमें कलैक्ट किये जा रहे हैं, पिछले 3 साल के किसमें मैंने मंगे हैं। वह किसमें इंडियन इस्टीमेट आफ पब्लिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के पास एग्जामिन की जा सकती है, लेकिन पालिसीमें नही बी जा सकती है। कहा जाता है कि कलैक्ट की जा रही है, वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। उन्होंने एक एक मस्टी-नेशनल की स्टडी कर के बताया है कि कितनी कैनाडाइज्ड आइटम में से कितनी इम्पोर्ट की गई हैं और इम्पोर्ट में कितनी एंजिनेरिंग किमर्च दिखाई गई हैं। अगर वे रीपेडिमेंशन करते हैं, तो टोटल आठ वस करोड़ रुपये का रीपेडिमेंशन करते हैं। लेकिन वे इम्पोर्ट 500 करोड़ रुपये का दिखाते हैं, जबकि 500 करोड़ रुपये का इम्पोर्ट नहीं होता है। एक्जुअल इम्पोर्ट 200 करोड़ रुपये का होता है। सरकार ने मस्टी-नेशनल की किमर्च को बैंक करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की है? मैंने पिछले तीन साल की किमर्च मंगे हैं, त कि एक साल के। इस बारे में क्राइजर को पूछने का क्या सवाल है? इम्पोर्ट वालों से क्यों नहीं पूछा जाता है कि उस आइटम के लिए कितनी कंसेल्टी बी है?

बी हेमवती मन्थन बहुगुणा : माननीय सचिव की किशोर साल तो बड़े जालकार सचिव हैं और व्यापार में प्रवीण हैं। हमारा जो अपना बाजार है, वह उसको बसा रहे हैं। वह एक बात को जानते होंगे, जिसका नाम है ट्रेड मार्क। इयुमेन्स कम्पनी कुछ दवाइयां बनाती बी। क्राइजर ने वह इयुमेन्स कम्पनी से ली, और उसके साथ साथ उसके नाम और गुडविल को भी ले लिया। क्राइजर अब उसके नाम और गुडविल का प्रयोग कर रहा है। 1961 में उसको मन्बूरी मिल गई। 1979 में कानून का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है, जो यह कहे कि अगर कम्पनी ने किसी की गुडविल भी छुरी हो, तो वह पुराना नाम इस्तेमाल न करे। पेटेंट ला में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। वह मेरी मिनिस्ट्री के अधिकार-लेन से बाहर की बात है। अगर माननीय सचिव कोई बिल ला कर इसकी व्यवस्था करें तो मैं उसका विरोध नहीं करूंगा। अगर ऐसा कानून बनता हो, तो बन जाने।

जब तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि इन दवाइयों का जो रा मेटिरियल आता है, वह एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट विभाग को पता है, न दवाइयों के लिए जो रा मेटिरियल आता है, वह और दवाइयों में बी इस्तेमाल होता है। अगर माननीय सचिव यह पूछते कि क्राइजर ने कुल कितना मास एक्सपोर्ट किया और कितना इम्पोर्ट किया, तो मैं से किमर्च ब देता। अगर वह कहे, तो मैं उनका पास भेज दूंगा, या सलन में रख दूंगा।

इयुमेन्स और क्राइजर का एकाउंट जुड़ गया है, इसलिमें हब इसका असर असल एकाउंट बनाने में पड़सकेंगे। माननीय सचिव को जो पूछना चाहिए था, जो उन्होंने नहीं पूछा, अगर आप इजाजत दें, तो मैं यह कह दूँ। उन्हें पूछना चाहिए था कि इन 42 दवाइयों में से कितनी दवाइयें ऐबी हैं, जिनके लिए रा मेटिरियल अब भी बाहर से आता है। इसका एकाउंट मैं बनके

बनस छंटवा रहा हूँ। अब वह छंट जायगा, तो जिस हब तक दवाइयां उपलब्ध हो सकीं, उस हब तक मैं माननीय सचिव को बी दूंगा।

मस्टी-नेशनल के बारे में उन्होंने यह व्यापक प्रश्न उठाया कि उनका इम्पोर्ट बढ़ाने के लिये और एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने के लिये क्या किया जा रहा है। जो कुछ पालिसी बनता सरकार ने 29 मार्च, 1978 को रखा है, जिसको इस सदन ने स्वीकार किया है, उसमें क्या हुआ है कि अगर वे यहाँ खूना चाहते हैं, तो उन्हें किस तरह इन्वजिनेस काम करना पड़ेगा। फारेन कम्पनीज खूना चाहती हैं तो बाहर से मास न बना कर हिन्दुस्तान में बनाया पड़ेगा। आप बी मीयूड हैं उस कमेटी में।

बी किशोर साल : मेरा बी बैंक सवाल था उस में तीन साल की किमर्च मैंने मंगी है। आप उस को देखें—

Details of the products manufactured during the last three years.

और वह स्पेशल है मेन क्राइजर के ऊपर—

Items manufactured by M/s. Pfizer.

तो उन की किमर्च इन्वेन्शन करने में क्या विफल है कि वह जो आइटम उन्होंने कैनाडाइज किया है और बायरेट इम्पोर्ट किया है वह आइटम कितनी है, उस के प्रसेंट में एक्सपोर्ट आइटम कितनी है और उस में डिफरेंस कितना है? बही मैंने पूछा है उस में :

Impact on foreign exchange directly and indirectly?

बी हेमवती मन्थन बहुगुणा : मानवर, मैं तो जबाब दे चुका हूँ।

बी विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : प्रम्यन्स महोदय, मैं यही जानना चाहता था कि 29 अप्रैल 1978 को जो पालिसी उन्होंने बनाई उस के मुताबिक मस्टी-नेशनलस जो वेबसपिग कंट्रीज को भूट रहे हैं और दवाइयों के नाम पर उस का बून बून रहे हैं, उन को रोकने के लिए इस एक साल में क्या कदम उठाया गया है? इसी एक साल के प्रम्यन्स जो पालिसी बनाई है उस के मुताबिक मस्टी नेशनल जो रा मेटिरियल बहुत उस रीमट पर ले आते हैं और उस में बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा कमाते हैं उस को रोकने के लिए क्या कान्क्रीट स्टेप्स सरकार की तरफ से उठाए गए हैं।

बी हेमवती मन्थन बहुगुणा : 3 स पालिसी में दिया हुआ है कि जो मस्टी-नेशनल हैं वह अगर बल्क ब्रुग फारमूलेशन और दोनों का रेसिपो ठीक नहीं रखेंगे और बल्क ब्रुग इस देश में नहीं बनायेंगे तो जो उन की इन्विटी इन्सिबल है उस को 40 प्रसेंट पर साना पड़ेगा। जो बी नहीं कर रहे हैं उनके रेकार्ड्स एकोनामिक प्रसेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री में हैं, वह उस केऊपर कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं कि उन की इन्विटी कम की जाय।

दूसरा स्टेप यह लिया गया है कि 350 बैकेंद्र वधारकों के जिन में अधिकांश मस्तीनेवासी बगारि हैं; वाम बटाए गए हैं। उन वधारकों के वाम बटाए गए हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कितने परसेंट ।

बी हेमवती मन्थन **कलुषा :** परसेंट अलग
 अलग है। पांच परसेंट है, सात परसेंट भी है, तीन
 परसेंट भी है। कोई सी परसेंट हो ही नहीं सकता।
 अलग अलग बंधाओं को बाम की भी भाई सी पी से
 स्टडी करा कर दामों की भी कम किया गया है और
 माघ ही किसी यष्टी-नेशनल की कति का घाम बढ़ाने
 की धर्यों को बंधाकर नहीं किया गया है।

श्री कवचर साहब मुन्त : मंत्री महोदय को नमस्कार है कि जो दवाइयाँ बनाई जाती हैं बाज़ार तीर से मछली-बनाना कंपनीज की बनाती हैं उन में मुनाफाकारी बहुत होती है, तो उस की रोकने के लिए वह क्या कर रहे हैं ? दूसरे कितनी दवाइयाँ बाज़ार हमारे देश में बनाई जाती हैं कितनी वह इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं और कब तक हम सेवा सप्लायमेंट हो जायेंगे ?

और हेनबरी मन्थन बहुमुखा : शीत प्रथम माननीय सदस्य ने एक प्रश्न में उठाए हैं। पहला यह है कि मस्टी नेमानस की मुनाफाखोरी को देखने के लिए क्या कार्रवाही हो रही है ? तो एक कमेटी इन की एक एक हवा की कास्टिंग के सिलसिले में काम कर रही है और देख रही है कि इन के हार्ड प्राफिट को कम किया जाय। उस की रिपोर्ट अभी हमारे पास आई नहीं है। यह कमेटी जैसे ही इन के महीने पारिसी का फैसला किया वा उस के एक दो ग्रुपों के ध्वंश बना दी थी।

एक सामाजिक सचिव : उस में क्या बड़े बड़े आदमी हैं ?

श्री हेनबरी मदन बहुपुत्रा : उस में योग्य प्रादमी हैं, प्रयोग्य एक श्री नहीं हैं। दूसरा सबाल उर्गे में यह पूछा है कि कितनी बधाइयाँ ये बनाते हैं, उस में अट्टी नेमनस का कितना हिस्सा है। उस की फिंगर्स इस समय मेरे पास उपलब्ध नहीं है, माननीय सदस्य सदन वेंगे तो ही बता दूंगा।

तीसरे, उन्होंने कहा कि हम कब तक सेल्फ सफिकेयेंट हो जायेंगे। तो हम ने जो ब्रुस पार्लिमी बन्दा है उस में सेल्फ सफिकेयेंसी का मेजर रोल रखा है। इसीलिए तब एक को कहा रहे हैं, बाध्य कर रहे हैं कि जो बन्दाओं तुम बनाते हो उस को लिए ए मैटीनियल जो बाहर से लाते हो वह हिन्डस्टान में बनाओ और सब को एक एक कर के बेच रहे हैं। जो नहीं बनाएंगे उन को ईन्डोटी कम करते करते उन को थोटी जगह पर छोड़ें जिससे कि उन्हें उस तरह की मुवाफाकों की जरूरत को धन्यस्त न रह जायें।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Import of Crude

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has firmed 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 18.5 million tonnes. While firm arrangements covering a total quantity of 11.5 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 SHEKHARA 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.

सुरत में हकीरा पेट्रो-रसायन समूह

*607. श्री छोडू बाई यादव : क्या पेट्रोसियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुरत जिले में भारतीय गैस पर आधारित हकीरा पेट्रो-रसायन समूह की स्थापना के लिए गुजरात सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है;

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

(ग) उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी; और

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

पेट्रोसियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती सम्बल बहुगुणा): (क) जी, हाँ। राज्य में पेट्रो कैमिकल्स कम्प्लेक्स की स्थापना के लिए गुजरात सरकार ने एक प्राथमिक माहसस के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया है।

(ख) इन विषय में अभी अंतिम निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). यदि इस कम्प्लेक्स को गुजरात में लगाने का अंतिम रूप से निर्णय ले लिया जाता है तभी ये प्रश्न उठेंगे।

Flouting of Guidelines on Salaries of Executives by Large Industrial Houses

*608. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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/Wholtime 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. Introduction

1.1. The expression 'managerial personnel' in relation to companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 ordinarily refers to the Managing/Wholtime Directors or Managers (as defined under Section 2(34) 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.

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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/Wholtime 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 289 read with section 388, their appointment as well as reappointment is subject to the approval of the Central Government, the provisions of section 309 & 311 read with section 387 govern their remuneration. Section 309 provides, inter alia, that the Managing/Wholtime 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 196, 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 Wholtime 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/Wholetime 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 according its approval to managerial remuneration would, inter-alia, have regard to "public policy relating to the removal of disparities 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. 80,000 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. 5000/- 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 209A 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. VEERABHADRAPPA:

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 repayment 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 this country?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (e). 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 जिंक प्लांट देवदारी से निकलने वाले उपनिष्कृत पदार्थ

*612. श्री बखाराल लाल : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात की कोई जांच कराई है कि हिन्दुस्तान जिंक प्लांट से निकलने वाले पदार्थ के साथ जनघन 10,000 रुपये का जिंक प्रतिदिन चला जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रकार जिंक निकलने से दो तीन किलोमीटर क्षेत्र में ज्वररोग तथा और रोग फैल जाने की समस्या पैदा हो सकती है और इस क्षेत्र के कुछों और भूमि का उपयोग भी नहीं किया जा सकता ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और यह उपनिष्कृत पदार्थ कब से जा रहा है और अब तक कितनी हानि हो जाने का अनुमान है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री बीजू पटनायक) :

(क) कोई औपचारिक जांच नहीं कराई गई है। लेकिन उपनिष्कृत पदार्थ में जिंक की मात्रा बहुत ही नरम अर्थात् सामान्यतः एक मिलियन में दस घंसे की कच होती है जिसका मूल्य 150 रुपये प्रति टन होता है।

(ख) और (ग) : इस कारण रोग फैलने का जमीन के अनुपयोगी हो जाने की किसी बड़ना कि कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है। फिर भी स्पेक्टर के द्वारा-पाठ के क्षेत्र में क्लेम स्पेक्ट्रा का अध्ययन करने के लिए उदयपुर रुचि विश्व-विद्यालय के प्रतिनिधियों और हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि० के अधिकारियों की एक समिति बनाई गई है। देवदारी जिंक स्पेक्टर से उपनिष्कृत पदार्थ 1967 से निकाला जा रहा है। इस उपनिष्कृत पदार्थ का सीतम निकाली से पहले एक दास्ताव में जाने से रोक्कन किया जाता है। मुक्ति उपनिष्कृत पदार्थ में जिस-जिस जिंक की नगण्य मात्रा को अजाडी ईप से निकाल नहीं जा सकता ; इसलिए कंपनी को हानि होने का

सबाल नहीं उठता। एवम्बाल जब प्रवृत्त को
साध्यातः अपविष्ट के शोधन की सुविधाओं का
निरक्षण करता है और उसकी निकाही जारी 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 positive 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 firming 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.

एतद्विषयक आरक्षित है कि आवश्यकतानुसार
आरक्षित है कि आवश्यकतानुसार
आरक्षित है कि आवश्यकतानुसार

3801. श्री कृष्णलाल शर्मा : क्या पेट्रोलियम,
रसायन और उर्वरक यंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या देश तथा प्राकृतिक गैस साधन
द्वारा सुधारित की गयी सरकारी उद्योगों को सप्लाई की
जाने वाली गैस के दाम में 30 जनवरी, 1979 से

की गई वृद्धि के बारे में एंथ्रोसियेशन थाफ मैचुरल गैस कम्प्यूटिंग इन्स्टीट्यूट थाफ मुबरात, बड़ौदा और मुबरात के मुख्य मंत्री ने उन्हें (एंथ्रोसियेशन मंत्री को) पत्र लिखे हैं;

(ब) यदि हाँ, तो उनमें की गई मांगों का स्वीकार क्या है और इन मांगों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मूल्य निर्धारित किये जाने की सम्भावना है। तब तक मूल्य निर्धारित किये जायेंगे;

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

(घ) वर्ष 1976, 1977 और 1978 में गैर-सरकारी उद्योगों को सप्लाई की गई गैस के लिए तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग ने कितना मूल्य बसूल किया;

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

(च) क्या तैल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग और बड़ौदा उद्योगपतियों के बीच जनवरी, 1977 से मार्च, 1977 के दौरान यह सहमति हुई थी कि गैस का मूल्य 351 रुपये की दर से बसूल किया जावेगा और यदि हाँ, तो अप्रैल, 1978 से इसे बढ़ाकर 504 रुपये कर देने के क्या कारण हैं और पहला मूल्य कब तक फिर से लागू किया जायेगा ?

एंथ्रोसियेशन, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (जी हेमलती मन्जु कट्टुमुनी) (क) जी, हाँ, मुबरात में बिजली उद्योगों को तेल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा सप्लाई की जा रही प्राकृतिक गैस के मुख्य के संबंध में मुबरात के मुख्य मंत्री व विभाग 30 जनवरी, 1979 का पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है। इस मामले में मुबरात, बड़ौदा, के प्राकृतिक गैस की कपट करने वाले उद्योग अब से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ब) यह प्रस्तावित किया गया है कि तैल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा बसूल किये जा रहे प्राकृतिक एवं गैस के मूल्य बहुत अधिक हैं और गैस का मूल्य गैस के उद्गम के आधार पर ही निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिये न कि उसके बराबर कोयले के आधार पर जैसा कि मुबरात में बिजली उद्योग के बुनियातों से तैल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा किया जा रहा है। तैल एवं प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग द्वारा वर्तमान सीति में किसी परिवर्तन का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) गैस का वितरण समय समय पर गैस की मांग और उपलब्धता के अनुसार किया जाता है। समय समय के मुख्य परिवर्तन को संलग्न अनुबंध "क" में दर्शाया गया है।

(घ) विभिन्न उद्योगों से प्रायोग द्वारा बसूल की गई कीमत, विभिन्न पाठियों के साथ हुई द्विपक्षीय बातों के आधार पर होती है। पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात् वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 पाठियों बसूल की गई गैस की कीमत संलग्न अनुबंध "ब" में दर्शाया गई है।

(ङ) जी, हाँ। अप्रैल, 1978 से बड़ौदा उद्योगों को गैस की बिक्री 504 रुपये प्रति हजार घन मीटर की दर पर की जा रही है। इस मूल्य की उन्मीलकता से बहुत की सेने के बाद कोयले के समतुल्य आधार पर निश्चित किया गया था।

(च) विभाग 31-3-77 तक ही प्रतिहजार घन मी० पर 351 रु० मूल्य लागू था। जनवरी, 1978 के स्तर से राजस्वी और बिजली कर में विधिवतता के कारण समायोजन करने के लिए विभाग 1-4-77 से 31-12-77 तक की अवधि के लिए प्रतिहजार घन मी० के लिए 371.16 रु० प्रदान करने का करार है। उपर्युक्त (ङ) में उल्लेख के आधार पर विभाग 1-4-78 से प्रति 1000 घ. मी. के लिए मूल्य 504 रु० तक बढ़ा दिया गया। पुराने मूल्य का परिवर्तन करने का कोई करार नहीं है।

संयुक्त—क

सुधारण उपदेशों के लिए धन का मूल्य

₹. / 1000000			
1-4-67 से 31-3-70	1-4-70 से 31-3-71	1-4-71 से 31-12-75	1-1-1976 से 31-3-76
74.91	75.62	93.38	322.63
संयुक्त धन			

विवरण—ब

वर्ष 1976-77 से 1978-79 के दौरान प्रचलित में उद्योगों की वी जाने वाली गैस के मुख्य को शक्ति वाला विवरण

₹0/1000 की

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1. बड़ीया इंडस्ट्रीज	शरील से विमल, 76-341.75 ₹0 बनवरी, 77 से मार्च 77-351.00 ₹0 अगस्त 77 से मार्च, 78-382.15 ₹0		504.00 रुए
2. कस्तोला इंडस्ट्रीज			
(1) मन्वीबल मिल	136.17 ₹0	386.28 ₹0	408.26 ₹0 (8/78 तक) 504.00 ₹0 (3/79 तक)
(2) मधुका मिल	4/76 से 10/76 11/76 से 3/77	386.28 ₹0	408.26 ₹0 (6/78 तक) 504.00 ₹0 (3/79 तक)
(3) मेट्रो फुड इंडी0 वर्कस	-136.17 ₹0 (9/77 तक) (3/78 तक)	136.17 ₹0 386.28 ₹0	408.26 ₹0 (10/78 तक) 504.00 ₹0 (3/79 तक)
(4) मेसालिन फाइबर बोर्ड	(4/76 से 10/76) (11/76 से 3/77)	375.16 ₹0 386.28 ₹0	408.26 ₹0 (10/78 तक) 504.00 ₹0 (3/79 तक)
(5) केमिको मिल	-355.00 ₹0	बही-	408.26 ₹0 (6/78 तक) 504.00 ₹0 (3/79 तक)
(6) भारत विजय मिल	(4/76 से 5/76) (6/76 से 3/77)	बही-	408.26 ₹0 (5/78 तक) 504.00 ₹0 (3/79 तक)
3. मेरुवाल किना को-ऑपरेटिव मिल प्रोड्यूसर सुप्लाय	-380.80 ₹0 (7/77 तक) +6 % बिक्री कर (3/78 तक) पर सरकारी	401.20 ₹0 412.45 ₹0 + 6% बिक्री कर पर सरकारी	433.42 ₹0 + 6% बिक्री कर पर सरकारी

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 runs from 8th February, 1979.

(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) Naptha	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, 1979.

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, uptill 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 1-3-1975 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 करने वाले पाँच बलों के दौरान कुल निम्न माना

5807. श्री सुबराज : क्या कर्मा बंधी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्युत् उत्पादन करने वाले पाँच बलों के दौरान कुल करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो उन योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं और उन पर कुल कितनी हमरायि खर्च होगी और इसके कुल कितनी बिजली का प्रति-रिक्त मात्रा में उत्पादन होगा?

कर्मा बंधी (श्री श्री रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख). मार्च 1978 के अन्त तक कुल प्रतिस्थापित क्षमता 25,949 मेगावाट थी। 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान समग्र 18,509 मेगावाट प्रतिस्थापित क्षमता की अधिकृति करने का प्रस्ताव है। 1978-83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना में विद्युत् विकास कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के तहत 15,750 करोड़ रुपये के व्यय की व्यवस्था की गई है। वर्ष 1978-79 के दौरान बोधी गई प्रतिस्थापित क्षमता की विद्युत मात्रा विवरण उपरोक्त-टीके में दिया गया है जो तथा पटल पर रख दी गयी है। सम्मान में रोज़ देखा।
वैशिष्ट संख्या दल टी-4240/79] 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 तथा 1982-83 के दौरान लाभ देने वाली अंशवित्त परियोजनाएँ उपरोक्त-टीके तीन, चार तथा पाँच में दी गई 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 (1973-83) 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	3,300
Rural Electrification	1,450**
Survey & Investigation	230
S&T	20
	<u>15,750</u>

*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	1,58,090.8
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)
<i>Northern Region</i>		
<i>Hydro</i>		
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
		<u>485</u>

Sl. No.	Name of the Project unit/	(Capacity MW)
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Thermal

6	Cobra Unit 10	200
7	GNDTF Bhatinda Unit 4	110
8	Panipat Unit I	110
9	Badarpur Unit 4	210
		<u>630</u>

Western Region

Hydro

10	Koyana Stage III	80
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Thermal

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
		<u>1,130</u>

Western Region

Hydro

17	Rinchington Unit I	2
18	Rinchington Unit II	2
		<u>4</u>

Thermal

19	Santalalidiah Unit 3	120
20	Chandrapura Unit 6	120
		<u>240</u>

Southern Region

Hydro

21	Kundah Stage IV PH Unit IV	50
22	Suruliar Unit I	35
23	Lower Sileru Unit IV	100
		<u>185</u>

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 2 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 Fertiliser 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 (SHRI 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 new 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 MRTP Act, 1969 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. Rangarajam, Chairman, L.I.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 1-3-79 by IDBI—earlier Shri B. M. Saxena represented IDBI w.e.f. 12-5-77).

(ii) Shri Ravi 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 Fertilizer Plants in Maharashtra

5814. SHRI VIJAY 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)
Thal Vaishet	3,000
Trombay V	4,500

संघर्षों की स्थापना

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

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

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

पेट्रोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुण) : (क) गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश, गाँवा, पश्चिमी बंगाल, आंध्र प्रदेश तथा कर्नाटक राज्यों में तकनीकी श्रेणी के पेस्टीसाइड्स का निर्माण करने के लिये गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में संघर्षों की स्थापना हेतु औद्योगिक लाइसेंस तथा आशय पत्र जारी किये गये हैं। गुजरात में सहकारी क्षेत्र में, आंध्र प्रदेश मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पंजाब में राज्य सरकारी क्षेत्र की एजेंसियों द्वारा तथा महाराष्ट्र और केरल में हिन्दुस्तान इन्वेस्टिमाइड्स लिमिटेड द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र में पेस्टीसाइड्स संघर्षों 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 मी० टन पेस्टीसाइड्स 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 IOC, (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. CHANDRAPPAN:

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 complaints 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 "BHOJ-PURI" 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 : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे 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 बढ़ा दी गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस वर्ष सेवा निवृत्त होने वाले उप-महानिदेशक के मामले 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 हां, तो इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय 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 अधिवाषिकी आयु के हो जाने के बाद क्रमशः 9 मास और 11 मास के लिए पुनर्नियुक्त किया गया था क्योंकि निर्धारित भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार जिस संवर्ग से पद भरे जाने थे उसमें कोई भी अधिकारी ऐसी पात्रता नहीं रखता था जिसके नाम पर उप-महानिदेशक के रूप में पदोन्नति के लिए विचार किया जा सके। आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में उप महानिदेशक के पद जो इस वर्ष खाली होने हैं, की 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 हुकमदेव नारायण यादव : : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1976 से 1978 के दौरान वस्तु-वार तथा देशवार कितने मूल्य के आयात किए गए तथा आयात करने वाले कम्पनियों एवं व्यक्तियों के नाम एवं पते क्या हैं ?

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : 1976-78 की अवधि में हमने दुनिया के विभिन्न भागों के अनेक देशों से रक्षा मदों का आयात किया है। यह आयात विशेष मद की आवश्यकता, उसकी उपलब्धता और सप्लाय की शर्तों के आधार पर किया गया है। आयात विभागीय अथवा सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों 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 ब्योरे 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 Door-darshan 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(1)(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 times 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 Registrar 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. Alpalwalla filed by the Registrar of Companies. On a consideration of the information, along with 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. Alpalwalla in earlier case, an adjournment was also sought in this case. The hearing was adjourned for the same grounds as have been given in connection with earlier case.

Proposal to increase the Price of Core Product (Steel)

5824. SHRI S. B. 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 prices 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 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 680 tpd would be converted into urea in the 1000 spd 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. 152.04 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

5826 **SHRI BEDABHATA BARUA:** 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, 1956 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/Wholtime 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 conducted 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.

मन्दिर तक जाने वाली सड़कों का बंद कर दिया जाय।

5829. श्री बालाजी माई : क्या उप प्रवाल मंडी तथा रत्ना मंडी यह बंदाने की कृपा करने कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि कोटा (राजस्थान) के बंदबाड़ा क्षेत्र में "हनुमान जी" का एक पुराना मन्दिर है जहाँ रैकड़ों भक्त दण्डन के लिए प्रति दिन अर्पित हैं परन्तु इस मन्दिर के चारों ओर की भूमि सेना द्वारा अर्पित कर दी गई है और मन्दिर तक जाने वाली सभी सड़कें बन्द कर दी गई हैं;

(ख) क्या सेना के अधिकारी भक्तों के साथ उचित व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं और मैं इस प्रकार लोगों की आर्थिक बाधा का को ठेक झुंझा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस मामले की तीव्र जांच करवेगी और जोसों में व्याप्त रोष को दूर करने के लिये मन्दिर तक मार्ग प्रदान करने के लिए प्रयास करेगी ?

उप प्रवाल मंडी तथा रत्ना मंडी (श्री कमजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग). इस संबंध में कुछ प्रत्याभेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं जिन की इस समय सक्रिय रूप से जांच की जा रही है।

भारतीय रेलियों को परमाणु आक्रमण से बचाने के प्रबंध

5830. श्री केसराम चौडा : क्या उप प्रवाल मंडी तथा रत्ना मंडी यह बंदाने की कृपा करने कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलियों की परमाणु आक्रमण से रक्षा के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किए गए हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उत के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या हमारी उत्कृष्ट सेनाएं परमाणु आक्रमण का सामना करने के योग्य हैं, और यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में उन्हें इस के योग्य बनाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं जल्दबाई उठाये जाने हैं ?

उप प्रवाल मंडी तथा रत्ना मंडी (श्री कमजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग) हम अपनी उत्कृष्ट सेनाओं को प्रशिक्षण देते समय परमाणु विकिरण के खतरे से बचाव का प्रशिक्षण प्रशिक्षण भी देते हैं। इस संबंध में कोई झूठा दावा शीघ्र हीत में नहीं होगा।

सरकार परमाणु हथकों के बारे में अपनी नीति कई बार स्पष्ट कर चुकी है। सन्तुष्ट, हमारी रक्षा सेवारी परमाणु हथकों के आकार पर की जाती है। इस संबंध में हम अपनी रक्षा सेवकों को अपनी आवश्यकताओं और परिस्थितियों की विविधता तथा अन्य आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार सुसज्जित करते रहते हैं तथा उन का प्रावृ-धिकरण करते रहते हैं।

उत्तरों की वर्तमान उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के प्रस्ताव

5831. श्री राजेश कुमार शर्मा : क्या वेदोत्थित तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करने कि :

(क) क्या सरकार हथकों द्वारा उत्तरों के उत्तरोत्तर ज्यादा उपयोग की देखते हुए उत्तरों के वर्तमान उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के कुछ प्रस्तावों पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) नये संयंत्रों की स्थापना कहाँ पर करने का विचार है; और

(ग) क्या वर्तमान संयंत्रों की उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने का भी विचार है ?

वेदोत्थित, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचंद्र मन्थन शर्मा) : (क) से (ग). उर्वरक क्षमता का विस्तार करने के लिये एक बड़े पैमाने का कार्यक्रम है जिस के अन्तर्गत 11 उर्वरक परियोजनाओं का आरम्भ किया गया है। आश्चर्य है कि ये परियोजनाएँ उद्योग पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पूरी हो जायेंगी और इन से उत्पादन आरम्भ हो जायेगा। जिन राज्यों में ये परियोजनाएँ स्थित हैं वे नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

क्रम	प्लांट का नाम	राज्य जिन में कार्य-स्थित की गई है।
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1. सिन्धु नुक्कलीकरण	बिहार
2. रत्नापुष्प	बोझ प्रदेस
3. तालचर	उड़ीसा
4. सिन्धु प्रावृणिकीकरण	बिहार
5. बटिन्द्रा	पंजाब
6. चामीपट	हरियाणा
7. हल्दिया	पश्चिम बंगाल
8. टांम्बे	महाराष्ट्र
9. बोधब	गुजरात
10. फूलपुर	उत्तर प्रदेश
11. कासीनाडा	बोझ प्रदेस

उपरोक्त परियोजनाओं के बतिरिक्त बम्बई द्वारा और बलिन केमिनी बीच पर आधारित दो बड़े उर्वरक प्लांट स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव हैं, इन में से रोमहाराष्ट्र में और दो गुजरात में होंगे। श्री. एन. पी. और श्री. आई. एच. श्री तस पर आधारित एक प्लांट आसाम में स्थापित किया जायेगा। इस के बतिरिक्त मैसूर इंधियन एक्स्-प्लॉरेशन लि० कानपुर उत्तर प्रदेश को अपने कानपुर स्थित प्लांट का विस्तार करने के लिये एक आश्चर्य यह दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार मैसूर हथकों के काँचला स्थित एन. पी. के प्लांट के विस्तार का प्रस्ताव भी स्वीकार किया गया है। एक मात्र फुरर आस्ट्रेलिया के

उत्पादन के लिये निजी क्षेत्र में 12 युनिटों को लाइसेंस देने के लिये भी सरकार ने हाल ही में निर्णय 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 to 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, Kadamame Estates Company, Coromandal Engineering Co., Bhoruka Roadlines, 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 Monroo Range Region of Darjeeling

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

(a) whether Government will be examining the report submitted 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-Rangpo 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 VIKHE 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.

बरीली तेल को बन्द करवाने में असफलता से डर का एक प्रमुख कारण

5838. श्री राजेश्वर साहू : क्या वेदो-विभाग, रसायन और ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताते की क्या करते हैं :

(क) बिहार में बरीली तेल बंद करवाने में असफलता से डर को बन्द करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या बार करोड़ की लागत का असफलता संबंध बेकार पड़ा है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) यह सब से क्या पड़ा है ?

श्री राजेश्वर साहू : रसायन और ऊर्जा मंत्री (की हेतुवती मन्त्र बहुरूप) : (क) बरीली तेल बंद करने संबंध को इस कारण बन्द कर दिया गया था क्योंकि इस से उत्पन्न उत्पाद यद्यपि घाटे में था, घाटे के तकनीकी विनिर्माण के अनुकूल था तथापि उत्पाद में इधर उधर बढ़ने की प्रवृत्ति पाई गई और वह समय बन्द का काम नहीं करता था ।

(ख) इस विद्युत योजना की प्रतीयत लागत 1.06 करोड़ रुपये की । यह सही है कि यह मुक्ति इस समय बेकार पड़ी है ।

(ग) विद्युत मंत्रालय तथा भारतीय विद्युतों की विद्युत जोड़ों/बिहार विद्युत के कार्यक्रम/योजना, उत्पादन योजना में मन्त्रालय को धार, धार, धार, धार के विनिर्माण से विद्युत या लेकिन संबंधित तकनीक प्रयोज्यता के अधिक होने के कारण इस का उत्पादन आवश्यक नहीं किया गया ।

(घ) यह मुक्ति विगत 8 मार्च, 1968 को बन्द हो गया था और बरीली तेल पुनः आरम्भ नहीं 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.

धारित खनिज क्षेत्र

5840. श्री नरेश कुमार दास :

श्री नरेश कुमार दास :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताते की कुछ करिये कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ खनिज क्षेत्र सरकारी उपकरणों के उपयोग के लिये धारित कर दिये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन क्षेत्रों को खुले क्षेत्र घोषित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार) : (क) और (ख) जी हाँ। कुछ खनिज क्षेत्र सरकारी क्षेत्र में खनिज धारित क्षेत्रों की वर्तमान और भावी आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर सरकारी उपकरणों के उपयोग के लिए धारित कर दिए हैं। क्षेत्रों के ऐसे आश्वासन की समय-समय पर समीक्षा की जाती 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 1973;

(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) Ramagundam and Neyveli 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 Birahinpur 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), Ramagundam 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 as 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 bulletin 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 Fertilizer 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. M.D.A. 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, USA. 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.

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.

(b) and (c). The actual expenditure upto 1977-78 was Rs. 34.80 lakhs. The anticipated expenditure during 1978-79 is Rs. 37.19 lakhs. The power output from both phases of the project has been estimated at 148 MW continuous.

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 fertilizer 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

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

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU 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 formulations.

(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:

a) Retail price of 6 Tablets of Pentid Sulfas (Sarabhai Chemicals) exclusive of excise duty	Rs.
	2.84
(b) Excise duty @ 12.5% of 75% of (a) above	0.27
(c) Special duty @ 5% of (b) above	0.01
	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 miniscule) 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 select-
ed bulk drugs:**

(1) The effect is illustrated through the following (broad-spectrum anti-biotic) 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 सप्लाई में कमी के कारण उर्वरक के उत्पादन में कमी

5855. श्री अनन्त राम सायनवाल : क्या वैद्युतियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि कोयले की कमी के कारण 1978 के बाव के 6 महीनों में सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उर्वरक कारखानों में उत्पादन कम हुआ है और पानीपत तथा बटिखा उर्वरक कारखानों में कार्य धारम्भ करने विलम्ब हो रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 1 जुलाई, 1978 से 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक की अवधि के दौरान सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र के उर्वरक कारखानों को पूरक-पूरक कितनी मात्रा में कोयले की सप्लाई की गई और यह उनकी अनुमानित खपत से कितने प्रतिशत कम रही ;

(ग) 1 जुलाई, 1978 से 31 जनवरी 1979 तक की अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक उर्वरक कारखाने में नाइट्रोजन तथा फास्फेट उर्वरकों का कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन किया गया और यह पिछले वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में कितना कम रहा ; और

(घ) कोयले की कमी के कारण उर्वरक कारखानों के उत्पादन में घाई कमी के परिणामस्वरूप प्रत्येक कारखाने को कितनी वित्तीय हानि उठानी पड़ी ।

वैद्युतियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमचन्द्र मन्धन बड्डुमुचा) : (क) यद्यपि वर्ष 1978-79 के दूसरे धर्म (अक्टूबर 1978 से मार्च 1979) के दौरान नाइट्रोजन का उत्पादन वर्ष 1978-79 के पहले धर्म (अप्रैल 1978-सितम्बर 1978) के उत्पादन से अधिक है । फिर भी सरकारी क्षेत्र में गोरखपुर तथा मंगल विस्तार युनिट और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में कोटा एकक नामक कुछ संयंत्रों में कोयले की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के कारण दूसरे धर्म में उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ा ।

इसके अतिरिक्त, कोयले की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के कारण बटिखा और पानीपत परिष्करणार्थों के धारम्भ होने में भी विलम्ब हुआ था ।

(ख) जुलाई 1978-जनवरी 1979 की अवधि के दौरान कोयले की सप्लाई की गई मात्रा तथा प्रभावित एककों में अनुमानित खपत की कमी की प्रतिशतता निम्न प्रकार है :—

युनिट का नाम	सप्लाई की गई मात्रा (000 मी. टन)	अनुमानित खपत की प्रतिशतता
1. सरकारी क्षेत्र		
1. गोरखपुर	74.5	7.8
2. मंगल विस्तार	120.0	36.2
2. गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र		
1. कोटा	81.0	27.7

(ग) जुलाई 1978-जनवरी 1979 की अवधि तथागत वर्ष की तदनुकूली अवधि के दौरान युनिटवार उत्पादन बताने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(घ) जुलाई 1978-31 जनवरी 1979 के दौरान प्रभावित एककों द्वारा मात्रा तथा मूल्य में हुई हानि नीचे दी गई है :—

एकक का नाम	दुर्घट की मात्रा के अनु-संरक्षण में हानि (मी. टन में)	मूल्य के अनु-संरक्षण में हानि (करोड़ ₹)
श्रीराम कैमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज		
कोटा	3,100	0.43
नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर्स लि०		
मंगल (विस्तार एकक)	7,363	1.03
फर्टिलाइजर कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लि०,		
गोरखपुर	425	0.06

विवरण

(000 मी० टन में)

सं० क्र०	1-7-78 से 31-1-79 के दौरान उत्पादन	1-7-77 से 31-1-78 के दौरान उत्पादन	कमी की मात्रा
	नाइट्रोजन, फास्फेट	नाइट्रोजन फास्फेट	नाइट्रोजन फास्फेट
सिन्धरी	.. 1.7	5.6 ..	-5.6 +1.7
गोरखपुर	54.0 ..	54.7 ..	-0.7 ..
नामक	21.4 ..	25.9 ..	-4.5 ..
नामक बिस्तार	44.4 ..	33.6 ..	+10.8 ..
दुर्गापुर	27.3 ..	34.1 ..	-6.8 ..
बरीली	38.5 ..	30.0 ..	+8.5 ..
डाम्हे	53.9 22.3	51.8 22.7	+2.1 -0.2
डाम्हे III	20.8 20.8	.. ..	+20.8 +20.8
नंगल	41.7 ..	34.3 ..	+7.4 ..
[नंगल बिस्तार]	34.6 ..	1.7 ..	+2.9 ..
उद्योगमंडल	30.7 17.0	33.5 17.7	-2.8 -0.7
कोशीन I	58.1 ..	43.0 ..	+15.1 ..
कोशीन II	19.0 31.3	11.7 16.5	+7.3 +14.8
राऊरकेमा	44.8 ..	43.7 ..	+1.1 ..
नचेली	25.6 ..	27.5 ..	-1.9 ..
मद्रास	91.5 65.9	80.6 59.4	+10.9 +6.5
उप-उत्पाद	14.9 ..	12.7 ..	+2.2 ..
बाराणसी	2.8 ..	2.5 ..	+0.3 ..
इन्दौर	4.8 6.5	5.2 6.5	-0.4 ..
बहीदा	92.1 22.6	95.8 23.3	-3.7 -0.7
बिघोय	40.1 40.8	38.0 40.1	+2.1 +0.7
कोटा	65.1 ..	79.8 ..	-14.7 ..
कानपुर	112.9 ..	121.8 ..	-8.9 ..
गोवा	85.6 18.2	93.2 20.4	-7.6 +2.2
टटीकोरम	108.2 23.4	111.2 12.6	-5.0 +10.8
मंगलीर	84.4 ..	44.3 ..	+40.1 ..
पार्थ०एफ०एफ० सी०बी०	147.6 101.6	123.8 91.8	+23.8 +9.0
कोशी	9.8 ..	.. ..	+9.8 ..
एच०एस०पी०	98.4 ..	93.6 ..	+4.8 ..
योग	1262.4 480.8	1240.0 404.6	+122.8 +75.9

हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों को विज्ञापनों का संश्लेषी संस्करण दिया जाता

5856: श्री. जगुन सिंह, पटवोटिया : क्या बुकना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बतायें कि कृत करने कि :

(क) क्या गैर-हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों से प्रकाशित हो रहे हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों को विज्ञापनों का केवल संश्लेषी संस्करण भेजा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके अनुवाद में एक-क्यता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त उपाय इस प्रयोजन के लिए पर्याप्त है ?

बुकना और प्रसारण मंत्री (बी. ज्ञान कुम्ह बरुडानी) : (क) से (ग). विज्ञापनों का हिन्दी अनुवाद सामान्यतया हिन्दी पत्रों का इस बात का विचार किए बिना भेजा जाता है कि ये पत्र हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों से छपते हैं या अहिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों से। तथापि, समाचार और उपलब्ध स्टाफ के कारण न जबकि वर्गीकृत विज्ञापनों की बड़ा संख्या से हिन्दी समाचारपत्रों को संश्लेषी में रिलीज की जाती है, तथापि, नियम के अनुसार यह सुनिश्चित किया जाता है कि (क) सभी समाचार विज्ञापनों और (ख) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के वर्गीकृत-समाचार विज्ञापनों धारि का हिन्दी रूपान्तर तैयार किया जाए। जहाँ केवल संश्लेषी रूपान्तर दिया जाता है वहाँ सम्बन्धित समाचारपत्रों द्वारा अनुवाद की व्यवस्था की जाती है। इसलिए अनुवाद की एक-क्यता सम्भव नहीं है। तथापि, हिन्दी के समाचार-पत्रों को समाचारपत्र अधिक के अधिक विज्ञापन केवल हिन्दी में रिलीज करने के प्रयास किए जाते हैं।

Maintenance of a Roster for the Reserved Posts in C.E.A. and the Ministry of Energy

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

(a) whether no roster is being maintained 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 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(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 Draftsmanship or Engineering is eligible for consideration for promotion to the post of Head Draftsman. Promotions are made accordingly.

(e) A statement showing the number 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.
	Member-Secretary of Regional Electricity Boards.	2	
5	Systems Engineer	1	
7	Deputy Systems Engineer	2	
8	Senior Programmer		
9	Programmer	2	
10	Assistant Systems Engineer	3	
11	Systems Supervisor	1	
12	Assistant Director (Financial Statistics)	1	
13	Deputy Director (Chemical)	1	
14	Assistant Director (Analytical)	1	
<i>Group B</i>			
15	Extra Assistant Director (E.A.D.)	54	
16	Indian Inspector	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 BHUSHAN): (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 26th 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.

देश में विजली की कमी के कारण

5859. श्री विजय कुमार बल्लूखा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में विजली की कमी के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) लोक-आय समूहों की बा रही कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए तथा विजली की कमी के कारण गांवों में उत्पादन में कमी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री श्री. रामकृष्ण) : (क) और (ख) सचिव समूहों के देश में विजली की कमी नहीं है, फिर भी कुछ राज्य क्षेत्रों के अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों की स्थितियों में विभिन्न कारणों से कठिनाई का सामना कर रहे हैं : इन राज्यों में विजली की कमी

के प्रमुख कारण हैं—नई विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता को चालू करने में विफलता, वर्तमान क्षमता-विद्युत क्षमता का प्रचालन प्रभावित और स्थिति प्रतिक्रिया क्षमता की कमी। जबकि यह सत्य है कि विद्युत की कमी, विशेषतः उन क्षेत्रों में जहां विद्युत महत्व उद्योग स्थित है, उन योजनाओं कारणों में से एक है जिनसे औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है फिर भी यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि केवल विजली की कमी के कारण ही उत्पादन में कमी आई है।

तथापि, उपर्युक्त क्षेत्रों में विजली की कमी की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिए विजली की उपलब्धता में सुधार लाने हेतु बहुत से उपाय किए गए हैं। इन उपायों में शामिल हैं—सतत परीक्षणों को भी प्रस्ताव से चालू करना, वर्तमान प्रतिक्रिया क्षमता से अधिकतम विद्युत उत्पादन करना, विभिन्न विद्युत प्रभावों का समेकित प्रचालन करना और विद्युत परियोजनाओं के प्रबंध में सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से विद्युत बचाई उद्योग की पुनर्बनना करना।

Small Scale drug manufacturing units in Tamil Nadu

5860. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS 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 collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

पवन ऊर्जा का उत्पादन

5861. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : 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 सकें; और

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

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां। देश में पवन चक्कियों का विकास करने के लिये कुछ अनुसंधान और विकास कार्य प्रगति पर है। उत्तरी-उत्तर प्रदेश में पम्प से पानी निकालने के लिए प्रोटोटाइप पवन चक्कियों की स्थापना करने हेतु नीदरलैंड सरकार के सहयोग से एक समेकित ग्राम विकास परियोजना प्रगति पर है। केन्द्रीय विद्युत अनुसंधान संस्थान, बंगलौर भी पम्प के जरिए पानी निकालने हेतु पवन चक्कियों 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 बटिकल एक्सिज विड जनरेटर तैयार करने और उसका विकास करने के लिये भारत हेवी 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 वैमानिक प्रयोगशाला, बंगलौर ने छोटे फायो की सिंचाई के लिए पम्प के जरिए जल प्राप्त करने हेतु 10 एम० पाल वाली एक पवन चक्की का अभिकल्प बनाने, 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, 25.00 crores and Rs. 23.05 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. Andrini (Italian).

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

7. Shri Giuseppe Callaioli (Italian).

8. Dr. Adriano Ferratini (Italian).

*9. Shri M. V. Kamath.

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

*Shri Andrini 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.

Statements

Principal Shareholders and number and value of shares held by each (as per the Annual Return filed by the company upto 29-6-78)

Sl. No.	Names of the principal share holders	No. of shares held	Value of shares
1	2	3	4
Equity Shareholders			
1.	M/s. Aluricel S.P.A. (Foreign Collaborators)	1,20,000	1,20,00,000
2.	Life Insurance Corporation of India	18,855	18,85,500
3.	Unit Trust of India	21,310	21,31,000
4.	Industrial Finance Corporation of India	197,905	19,79,050
5.	General Insurance Corporation of India	24,835	24,83,500
6.	Nationalised 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
<i>Preference Shareholders</i>			
16.	Unit Trust of India	55,200	55,22,000
17.	Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corpn.	45,000	45,00,000
18.	Life Insurance Corpn. 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 investments 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
TOTAL	150	100	250

(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

5886. 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. BAHUGUNA): (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 Oxy-tetracycline.

(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. 3947 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 14-8-1978 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.

(c) 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, FERA etc.

Abolition of Brand names of Medicines/Cosmetics

5867. SHRI GANANATH PRAHDAN: 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 29-3-78. 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.

सिमेंटों में सेक के सिमेंटों में कम सेक की कच्चाई

1982 की सुझाव कि :

की राय संघर-वेरना :

क्या वेस्टिगन, एलायन और कर्वक बंसी यह बतानी की कच्चाई करने के :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में कच्चाई किये जाने वाले कुट्टिम सेत सिमेंटों के कम सेत कच्चाई होने के मामले सरकार के ध्यान में आये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसे रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या ठोस कदम उठाये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सिमेंटों की कुट्टिम सेत से सील करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ताकि इनमें से सेत की मात्रा कम न की जा सके

वेस्टिगन, एलायन और उर्वरक बंसी (की हेमली मंगल मधुषा) : (क) दिल्ली में सेत कंपनियों की सिमेंटों की कम ग्रेड होने के संबंध में कुछ निष्कर्षों प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

(ख) बाटलिय संघों में सेत सिमेंटर स्थापित तथा वेर स्थापित मशीनों पर चले जाते हैं । सिमेंट कच्चाई तथा सहकारिता संस्थाओं का मापदंड निश्चालन नियमित बन्तराओं में इस मशीनों की जांच करता है तथा बीहुर संचालन है । परिवहन करने वालों की सिमेंटर सेने से पुनः उनकी कमी कमी जांच की की जाती है । यदि कोई कम ग्रेड सिमेंटर होता है तो उसे बचक कर दिया जाता है और केवल ठीक बचक वाले सिमेंटों को ही बाटलिय संघों से परिवहन करने वालों को बेचा जाता है । डीलरों के को कम तथा बीहुर की की जांच की जाती है । इसके अतिरिक्त सेत कंपनियों का कुट्टिम सेत डीलरों की तथा डीलरों द्वारा सिमेंटर कच्चाई किये जाने पर सिमेंटर के भार की जांच करने सहित प्रचालक तथा नियमित जांच करने को कहा गया है । सेत कंपनियों की कच्चाई में लगे डीलरों के बिना कड़ी कार्यवाही करने के लिये भी कहा गया है ।

(ग) सिमेंटों के तरल वेस्टिगन सेत के निष्कर्षों की जांचका को कम करने के लिए यह सिमेंटों में सेत उद्योग द्वारा एक नई निष्कर्षक निष्कर्षक/माप-मापी की स्थापित किया जायेगा

D.V.C. Plan to Construct Seven Multipurpose Storage Dams

3870. 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 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 dams across the Damodar and its tributaries at Tilaiyya, Konar, Maithon, Panchet, Bokaro, Belpahar 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 rainfall concentrated in a limited period over extensive areas. The four dams at Tilaiyya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet have moderated this flood of 8.5 lakhs cusecs to 25 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-Barakar 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 Diamantiferous 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 Majhgawa

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 crore)
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.

Statements

Cases pending in Orissa High Court as on 31-12-1978.

Less than one year	1-2 years old	2-3 years old	3-4 years old	4-5 years old	5-6 years old	6-7 years old	7-8 years old	8-9 years old	9-10 years old	Over 10 yrs.	Total
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

5873. **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?

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

(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, गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश में
वैद्य पर आचारित उर्वरक संकेत

5876. श्री राजकिशन : क्या वैद्यकिशन,
रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताते की क्या करने
हैं :

(क) गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में वैद्य पर
आचारित उर्वरक संकेत कितने हैं;

(ख) इन दोनों राज्यों के लिए सरकार ने कितने
नए संकेत स्वीकृत किए हैं;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर
प्रदेश की सरकारों ने कम्प्लैट हाई और हाइब्रिड के
मिलने वाली वैद्य पर आचारित उर्वरक संकेतों की
स्थापना की मांग की है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की
गई है।

वैद्यकिशन, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री
हेमचन्द्र शर्मा) : (क) इस समय गुजरात
में कुलमि स्थित एक युनिट पूर्णतः फीड स्टॉक के रूप
में वैद्य पर कार्य कर रहा है जबकि बड़ीया स्थित युनिट
गस और नैफ्ता दोनों फीड स्टॉक का उपयोग करता
है। महाराष्ट्र में ट्राम्पे स्थित प्लांट भी घमोनिवा
पर चल रहा है उसका भी वैद्य फीड स्टॉक में परिवर्तन
किया जा रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त ट्राम्पे में कार्या-
लयनामीन घमोनिवा प्लांट (ट्राम्पे 1) भी वैद्य
पर आचारित होगा।

(ख) महाराष्ट्र (घात) और गुजरात
(नामिका) में एक वैद्य पर आचारित एक उर्वरक
प्रयोजना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) विभिन्न तकनीकी वार्षिक बैठकों जिनमें
फीड स्टॉक की निकटता, इन्फ्लुएन्सर बुधियाओं की
उपनमि उपकोता क्षेत्र की निकटता आदि सम्मिलित
होते हैं पर विचार करने के पश्चात् उर्वरक प्रयोजना
के स्थान निर्धारण के संबंध में निर्णय किया जाता है।
बाम्बेहाई वैद्य संरचनाओं के वैद्य की निमित्त रूप
से उपनमि के आधार पर तथा विशेषज्ञ दल की इस
सिफारिश कि संवीय बुधियाओं के संवीय उर्वरकों का
उपयोग करना सस्ता पड़ेगा, बजाए इसके कि वैद्य का
उपयोग क्षेत्र तक उर्वरकों के उपयोग के लिए
परिवहन किया जाए पर सरकार ने यह विचार किया
है कि वैद्य पर आचारित दोनों उर्वरक प्लांट महाराष्ट्र
में घात वैद्य और गुजरात में नामिका में स्थापित किए
जाएँ। जब परिवर्ती तल की तलवी
संरचनाओं के और अधिक वैद्य उपलब्ध होने के संकेत
हैं इन संकेतों के अन्तर्गत में अतिरिक्त उर्वरक संकेतों की
प्रयोजना करते समय राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश उत्तर
प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों के कुलाओं की मांग से रकी
जायेगा।

Casual Cameraman in Delhi T.V.
Centre

5877. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will
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 Upprah 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, 1979;
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 INFORMA-
TION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI
L. K. ADVANI): (a) There is no
casual Cameraman working at present
at Delhi T.V. Centre and in Upprah
Doordarshan Kendra Delhi since 1976
who has completed 400 days.

(b) All casual Cameramen so select-
ed have been issued appointment
letters.

(c) Yes, Sir. As stated above, ap-
pointment letters have already been
issued to the casual Cameramen.

(d) None the number of vacancies
filled during the period April 1977 to
March 1979 was eight.

(e) Only one vacancy of Cameraman 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 Dundaheva, 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 Polytext 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 Polytext Limited, Ghaziabad, ordered under Section 209-A of the Companies Act, 1956 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 209A 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 as 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 कोकिस कोल लिमिटेड की हुई है

5883. श्री रामलाल सिन्हा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत कोकिस कोल लिमिटेड को राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् प्रथम पांच वर्षों में 150 करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की लागत हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कलेश्वर सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं । भारत कोकिस कोल लि. को राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद पहले पांच वर्षों के दौरान हुई संचित लागत लगभग 76 करोड़ रुपए की ।

(ख) भारत कोकिस कोल लि. को वर्ष 1971 से 1976 के दौरान हुई लागत का मुख्य कारण कीमतों का बढ़ना था जिससे उत्पादन लागत भी पूरी नहीं होती थी—उत्पादन लागत बढ़ने के कारण यह रहे हैं—राष्ट्रीयकृत कोकिसियों के साथ लिए गए कामगारों की अधिक संख्या देना, ठेका वाले और प्राकृतिक कामगारों को भारी संख्या में नियमित करना, नईवाई करने की वरों में वृद्धि, उत्पादन की लागत में वृद्धि सेवों के विषय में निपट कर जिसके कारण जीतने की थिथि बढ़ती में कमी हुई तथा मूल रूप से सोने गए उत्पादन लागत के मुकाबले में उत्पादन में कमी ।

कीटनाशी दवाइयों की आवश्यकता और उत्पादन

5884. श्री सुरेश का "सुनम" : क्या वैज्ञानिक, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में कीटनाशी दवाइयों की आवश्यकता कितनी है;

(ख) देश में इसका कितना उत्पादन होता है तथा इसकी उत्पादन करने वाले कारखानों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ग) कीटनाशी दवाइयों की सप्लाई इसकी आवश्यकतानुसार करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमलता कश्यप धनुषा) : (क) ऐस्टीसाइड्स पर कार्यकारी दल के नवीनतम अनुमानों के अनुसार, वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए कलकत्ता तथा स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता, दोनों के लिए तकनीकी साधनों के रूप में देश में ऐस्टीसाइड्स की आवश्यकता 80,490 मी.टन पायी गई है ।

(ख) उसी अवधि के दौरान संगठित क्षेत्र में तकनीकी क्षेत्रों के ऐस्टीसाइड्स का उत्पादन 4,000 मी.टन होने की मात्रा है । इस समय तकनीकी क्षेत्रों के ऐस्टीसाइड्स के निर्माण में संगठित क्षेत्र में 25 एकक लगे हुए हैं ।

(ग) देश में तकनीकी सामग्री के निर्माण के लिए प्रतिरिक्त समस्याओं की व्यापना हेतु सरकार ने कुछ प्रस्तावों को अनुमोदित किया है जो कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न स्तरों में हैं । इसी बीच ऐसे ऐस्टीसाइड्स, जो कि उपलब्ध नहीं हैं या सीमित मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं, के आयात की भी स्वीकृति दी गई है ।

Radio and T.V. Services in Jammu and Kashmir

5885. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTHIA: 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 service?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up a 18 KW TV 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. transmitting 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 VASISHT: 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. BAHUGUNA): (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 10.78 million tonnes in 1977-78 and is likely to increase to about 11.78 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 Basselin

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 Basselin 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-Virangam-Koyali Section of the crude oil pipeline have been completed and commissioned. The Virangam-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 rocketed. 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 Liquefied petroleum Gas.

Pricing:

Government took decisions on the Report of Oil Prices Committee and applied them with effect from 18-12-1977. 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 throughput, production of POL product and sales/consumption of POL products are given in the statement below:

Items	(Million to 15.1)		
	1977-78	1978-79 (estimated)	Increase over previous 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)	23.55	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 application, out of them which are pending for more than 3-4 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 Lawrance 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.

(c) 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.

प्रश्न विद्युत निगम द्वारा विद्युत घरों के निर्माण की योजना

5882. श्री सुरेशचन्द्र शर्मा : क्या प्रश्न और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रश्न विद्युत निगम की अपने विद्युत-घरों का निर्माण कर उनमें अपनी फिल्में प्रदर्शित करने की कोई योजना है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वह फिल्में विद्युतघरों का निर्माण किया गया है और बाकियों पर फिल्में विद्युतघरों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

प्रश्न और प्रसारण मंत्री (की प्रश्न प्रश्न बाकियों) : (क) प्रश्न विद्युत निगम की अपने विद्युतघरों बनाने की कोई योजना नहीं है किन्तु इसकी जगह से अन्य जगह के विद्युतघरों के निर्माण के लिए प्राधिकार प्रदान करने की योजना है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रश्न विद्युत निगम के कार्यकाल पर सरकारी उपकरणों सम्बन्धी उचिति ने अपनी 78वीं रिपोर्ट (पाँचवीं लोक सभा) की सिफारिश संख्या 47 में यह टिप्पणी की थी कि निगम की के लिए अपने विद्युतघरों के निर्माण करने की कोई योजना प्रारम्भ करना आवश्यक नहीं है । यह सिफारिश सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है ।

Theft of Medicines from the Badarpur 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 theft, was harassed by the officers and lost his job?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) One work-charged 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.

फील्ड सैनिक अधिकारियों की भत्ता

5890. श्री बल्लभराज सरस्व : क्या उप प्रश्न-
मंजी तथा राजा मंजी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या फील्ड सेलों के सैनिक अधिकारियों को अपनी पर्सियों से दूर रहने के लिए कोई भत्ता दिया जाता है; और

(ख) क्या ऐसा भत्ता जवानों को भी दिया जाता है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उप प्रश्न मंजी तथा राजा मंजी (श्री बल्लभराज सरस्व) : (क) और (ख). फील्ड रिवायटी सेलों में सेवा कर रहे बल सेना/बायु सेवा के विवाहित अधिकारियों को जिनमें इन सेलों में अपने परिवारों को रखने की अनुमति नहीं होती है 70 रुपये प्रति मास का पार्षक्य भत्ता दिया जाता है। किन्तु अधिकतर रैंक से नीचे के कामियों को इस तरह का कोई भत्ता नहीं मिलता है। फील्ड सेलों में सेवा करते हुए वे 15 रुपये से लेकर 35 रुपये प्रति मास तक विविध प्रतिपूरक भत्ता पाने के हकदार होते हैं। यह भत्ता अधिकारियों को नहीं मिलता है।

2 महीना के विवाहित अधिकारियों को वेल वर-गर्हों से दूर जगहों पर कार्य करने के दौरान 70 रुपये प्रतिमास का पार्षक्य भत्ता दिया जाता है। इसी तरह की परिस्थितियों में जगहों पर कार्य करते समय मासिक 20 रुपये से लेकर 35 रुपये प्रति मास तक समुद्री ड्यूटी (सी ड्यूटी) भत्ता पाने के हकदार होते हैं। समुद्री ड्यूटी भत्ता महीना के अधिकारियों नहीं दिया जाता है।

मंसूरी में इस्पात संयंत्र

5891. श्री कलकलाल देवराज शर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) मंसूरी में एक इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय मंत्रालय, राज्य सरकार, लोकना समिति, इस्पात विभाग, स्टील अकादमी ऑफ इंडिया लि०

और "सेकम" की समझ के किता गया है और यदि हाँ, तो मंसूरी में एक संयंत्र की स्थापना के लक्ष्य से स्थायीय कोनों को क्या विशेष लाभ होंगे, और

(ख) उपर्युक्त विभागों ने क्या इस्पात संयंत्र की स्थापना के बारे में क्या सिफारिशें की हैं ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कलकलाल देवराज शर्मा) : (क) इस्पात उद्योग की क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के समय विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुछ समय से सरकार मंसूरी में एक स्टील निर्यातपुत्र कारखाने लगाने की सम्भावना पर विचार कर रही है। सम्भाव्य स्थलों में मंसूरी भी शामिल है। सरकार इस बारे में अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया है।

(ख) इस समय प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Assessment for Price Rise or otherwise of Drugs

5892. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM CHEMICALS 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 index for drugs and medicines maintained 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	13% 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 affected in December, 1978 reduction in the prices of 352 packs of formulations based on bulk drugs, namely, Doxy-cycline Oxyltetracycline (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, 15, 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 army men 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.

झांसी छावनी में सफाई कर्मचारियों को सेवा से हटाया जाना

5894. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झांसी छावनी क्षेत्र में लम्बी सेवा वाले हरिजन सफाई कर्मचारियों को सेवा से हटा दिया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो उन के नाम एवं संख्या क्या हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन निर्धन बेरोजगार तथा बेसहारा लोगों की सहायता के लिए उन को फिर से रोजगार देने का है ?

उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) झांसी छावनी बोर्ड इस छावनी के सैन्य दलों को स्टेशन कमांडर के साथ एक-एक वर्ष के लिए हुए सफाई समझौते के अनुसार सफाई सुविधाएं

समस्या उत्पन्न है। बाकी बाकी कोई में 24 सप्ताह उपचारों को छोड़कर नोडिफ किया है। बाकि किम्वंदा ज्ञा केवा, केमन कमान ने सप्ताह सप्ताह के अन्तर्गत उन को रोक्कार देने पर बाकि की है। अब यह मामला सरकार के ध्यान में आया हो सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उपयुक्त प्रवृत्ति जारी किए कि बिना वैकल्पिक रोक्कार के कोई छंती नहीं की जाए।

(क) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Alteration in Prices of Drugs under D.P.C.O.

5895. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) on what basis the prices of Indomethacin, 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.P.C.O.?

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

1. Indomethacin: 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 canalised one. 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 Indomethacin) subject to the condition that Mermad Chemicals would be paid the difference between such prices as may be determined on the basis of cost study by HCEP and Rs.

672/- per kg. for the quantities 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. 2151 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. Alkali 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. 25848 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 CHATURBHUI: 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, Sir.

(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.

शीलका को कुछ फिल्मों की विपरीत

5897. श्री राजनारायण : क्या कृपया और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने "कलमे वादे" और "महफिल" नामक दो फिल्में शीलका सरकार को बेची है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके परिचय स्वयं भारत सरकार की कितना लागू हुआ ?

कृपया और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बाबू कृष्ण बाबुबाबू) : (क) और (ख) फिल्मों का निर्यात भारतीय चल-चित्र नियम—एक सरकारी क्षेत्र उद्यम के माध्यम से किया जाता है । एक निजी निर्यातक मैसर्स बम्बई इन्टरनेशनल ट्रेडर्स और एक निजी निर्यातक मैसर्स गीता प्रोडक्शन्स, बम्बई द्वारा श्री शंका क्षेत्र के सिने श्री शंका की शंका माता फिल्मों के साथ समझ: 'कलमे वादे' और 'महफिल' फिल्मों के निर्यात के लिए विपरीत के लिए किए गए हैं । दोनों श्री शंका की राज्य फिल्म निषेधन द्वारा की गई स्वीकृति की तारीख है । निर्यात को पूर्ण रूप से विपरीत पर देश की 70,000 रुपये के बराबर विपरीत मुद्रा की लागत होने की जा सकती है ।

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली से लाभान्वित हो कोयले की कमी

5898. श्री रत्नपाल प्रसाद शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कोयले की देह-धारी कच्ची तथा हल्की सफाई में ही रही और बाजारों और अनियमितताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए गैर सरकारी बिजली व्यवस्था की व्यवस्था करते हुए सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली से ही कोयले की सफाई करने का है ; और

(ख) क्या कोयले की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को लागू किये जाने से लोगों को लाने के अन्तर्गत उत्पन्न होने तथा लोगों को उनकी आवश्यकताओं को धनसार उचित मूल्यों पर कोयला मिलेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्याण सिंह) : (क) केवल सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से ही कोयले का वितरण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

National Highway No. 22

5899. 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 maintenance, 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 बिजली विकास संबंधी योजनाएँ

5900. श्री कर्णसिंह जाई पटेल : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिजली विकास के लिए कृत्रिम मेगावाट की कितनी योजनाएं केन्द्र सरकार की मंजूरी के लिये भेजी हैं ;

(ख) प्रत्येक बिजली योजना का नाम और मेगावाट क्षमता कितनी है ; उन में से प्रत्येक पर कितनी लागत घाने का अनुमान है और वे किस किस शरीर के प्रस्तुत की गई थी ;

(ग) उन में से किस किस बिजली योजना को मंजूरी दी गई है और उस पर कितनी किन्हीं राशि खर्च होगी और कौन कौन सी योजना अभी तक मंजूर नहीं की गई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) जेप बिजली योजनाओं की मंजूरी कब तक हो जाएगी ; और

(ङ) मार्च, 1979 के अन्त में गुजरात की बिजली क्षमता कितने मेगावाट हो जाएगी और छठी योजना के दौरान कितने मेगावाट क्षमता का उत्पादन करने की आवश्यकता होगी और इसके लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार किस-किस प्रकार की सहायता देनी ?

कक्षा में (बी-बी० राखवला): (क), (ख), (ग) और (घ) गुजरात सरकार/राज्य विधान सभा ने 1978-83 की वृत्तवर्षीय योजना में

गुजरात में विद्युत की आपूर्ति को बढ़ा देने के लिए निम्नलिखित परियोजना प्रस्ताव के माध्यम से विद्युत प्राधिकरण को भेजे हैं :—

क्र.सं.	स्कीम का नाम	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता (मेगावाट में)	अनुमानित लागत लाख रुपये में	प्राप्त हुई परियोजना रिपोर्ट	संबंधित विवरण
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	उकई ताप विद्युत विस्तार यूनिट-5	1 × 210	6683	7-7-1977	24-2-78 को अनुमोदित
2	बानकबोरी ताप विद्युत करण-2	3 × 210	20678	14-9-1977	27-6-78 को अनुमोदित
3	कच्छ में लिम्बाक पर आधारित ताप विद्युत केंद्र	2 × 55	5650	संशोधित लागत अनुमान 13-3-79 को प्राप्त हुए।	आवश्यक तकनीकी-आर्थिक मूल्यांकन करने के लिये स्कीम केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में बांधने के विचार-चरणों में है।
4	लिया में पुरानी और छोटी यूनिटों के लिए ताप विद्युत प्रतिस्थापन परियोजना	1 × 120	4414	संशोधित लागत अनुमान 13-3-79 को प्राप्त हुए।	आवश्यक तकनीकी-आर्थिक मूल्यांकन करने के लिये स्कीम केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में बांधने के विचार-चरणों में है।
5	कावला में प्रतिस्थापन ताप विद्युत परियोजना	1 × 60	2200	संशोधित अनुमान 6-8-77 को प्राप्त हुए।	आवश्यक तकनीकी-आर्थिक मूल्यांकन करने के लिये स्कीम केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में बांधने के विचार-चरणों में है।
6	गोधीनगर ताप विद्युत केंद्र विस्तार की तीसरी यूनिट	1 × 210	8930	8-7-77	आवश्यक तकनीकी-आर्थिक मूल्यांकन करने के लिये स्कीम केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में बांधने के विचार-चरणों में है।
7	उतराच में पुरानी और छोटी यूनिटों की ताप विद्युत परियोजना से प्रतिस्थापित करना	1 × 120	3838	22-2-78	आवश्यक तकनीकी-आर्थिक मूल्यांकन करने के लिये स्कीम केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण में बांधने के विचार-चरणों में है।

उस समय बीमा को ध्यान में रखते हुए जिसमें इन परियोजनाओं से लाभ प्राप्त करने की योजना है, वन सं० 3 से 7 पर ही नई स्कीमों का अनुमोदन संतोषजनक ढंग से होतु लिए जा रहे तकनीकी बातों तथा राज्य की योजना में संसाधनों की जानकारी प्राप्त करने पर निर्भर करेगा।

(क) मार्च, 1979 के अंत में गुजरात में कुल प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता 2235 मेगावाट है (इसमें तारापुर परमाणु विद्युत केंद्र से प्राप्त होने वाला हिस्सा शामिल है) 1982-83 तक प्रतिष्ठापित विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता 3385 मेगावाट होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है, जिस से 2135 मेगावाट के अनुमानित व्ययसहन भार की तुलना में संयोजित 2027 मेगावाट की उपलब्धता की व्यवस्था हो जाएगी।

अनुमोदित विद्युत स्कीमों के निष्पादन के लिए नीतियों की व्यवस्था राज्य की वार्षिक योजना में की जाती है। योजनागत व्यय की वन प्रदान करने के लिये राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सरकार से वार्षिक वित्तिय परिसर में स्वीकृत खर्चों के आधार पर की जाती है। विद्युत विकास में राज्य के प्रयत्नों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए, केन्द्रीय स्तर पर स्थापित लिये जा रहे हैं कोरस निर्यात क्षेत्रीय ताप विद्युत केंद्र के 1100 मेगावाट के अग्रिम अग्र

की इस्तिस्ना से मुजरात की 187 मेवादात बनवा का आवंटन किया गया 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 analgesic 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.

219 P.B.-4

बीहू ड्रग्स के निर्यात में कमी

5902. श्री नरसिंह सिंह चौहान: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में बीहू ड्रग्स का औद्योगिक उत्पादन कितना है और उस में से कितने प्रतिशत का उपयोग देश की घनम द्रवियों में किया जा रहा है तथा विदेशों को निर्यात किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) बीहू ड्रग्स के निर्यात में हुई कमी को पूरा करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं और प्रयास किस सीमा तक सफल हुए हैं?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णा मुन्ना): (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों अर्थात् वर्ष 1975-76 से 1977-78 के दौरान देश में बीहू-ड्रग्स का औद्योगिक उत्पादन 425 लाख टन था । इसमें से लगभग 36% बीहू-ड्रग्स का उपयोग देश की घनम द्रवियों में किया गया और लगभग 63% बीहू-ड्रग्स दूसरे देशों को निर्यात किया गया ।

(ख) इस्पात उद्योग में विद्यमान बीहू के कारण इसकी मांग में विचलन आया और निर्यात के लिये बीहू-ड्रग्स की कमी हो गई । भारत के इस्पात निर्यातकों और इस्पात का उत्पादन करने वाले अन्य देशों के साथ वीचरिबिल करार करने के बारे में बातचीत चल रही है ।

सबू उद्योग विभाग मुजरात की इस्पात की उत्पाद

5903. श्री कर्न सिंह भाई खेस :

की बेसीकहाँ कार० बीहरी :

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

(क) क्या इस्पात और खान निर्यातक ने मुजरात के लिये वर्ष 1978-79 में 82000 मीटरी टन इस्पात सबू उद्योग विभाग को सप्लाई करने का आश्वासन दिया था और क्या इसमें से केवल 33000 मीटरी टन इस्पात 1 फरवरी, 1979 तक सप्लाई किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो निम्न को लेब 49,000 टन इस्पात की प्राप्ति कब तक कर दी जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या मुजरात के सबू उद्योग तथा छोटे साकार के कारणों "उत्पन्न" उत्पादन कार० बीहरी की आवाधिक कमी समुच्च कर रहे हैं और क्या निर्यातकों ने 1600 टन बीहू, 2500 टन बीहू, 1800 टन बीहू, 8000 टन बीहू, 500 टन बीहू छोटे, तथा 2000 टन बीहू कार०

नहीं सप्लाई नहीं की है और यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और ये कब तक सप्लाई की जाएगी ?

इस्पात और डाल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कविता मुन्ना) : (क) इस समय कोई तथा इस्पात की किसी अन्वी पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है तथापि लोहा तथा इस्पात निर्यातक द्वारा इस्पात सामग्री की सप्लाई के लिए बनाये गये अंतिम कार्यक्रम के अनुसार गुजरात लघु उद्योग नियम की वर्ष 1978-79 में 82,383 टन इस्पात बिना जाना था। इसमें से अप्रैल, 1978 से फरवरी, 1979 की अवधि में उत्पादकों ने लगभग 28,284 टन इस्पात सप्लाई किया है तथा 1 मार्च, 1979 को नियम के पास लगभग 3964 टन इस्पात की सप्लाई की योजना तथा योजना प्रारंभ करे हुए थे।

(ख) तथा (ग)- सरकार लघु उद्योग नियमों को इस्पात की सप्लाई उच्च प्राथमिकता के आधार पर कर रही है। पिछले कुछ समय से इस्पात की कुछ योजनाओं की कमी हो गई है तथा इसका प्रभाव देश के विभिन्न भागों, जिन में गुजरात भी शामिल है, में महसूस किया जा रहा है। लोहा तथा इस्पात निर्यातक द्वारा लघु उद्योग नियमों के लिये बनाए गए कार्यक्रम को पूरा करने के लिए उत्पादक हर संभव प्रयास कर रहे हैं। पता चला है कि बहुत तक गुजरात लघु उद्योग नियम का सम्बन्ध है, उस नियम में फरवरी, 1978 से नवम्बर, 1978 तक अधिक इस्पात के कारण बाध उठाने के काम में बाधा आई थी।

Provision of Radio Sets in Adivasi Areas

5904. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: 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 Adivasi 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 fabrication of all

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 target's 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 dovetailed 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 Mohindra and Mohindra 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 Mohindra and Mohindra 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 Mohindra and Mohindra 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) 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 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 I 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 I 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 अवधि के दौरान गुजरात में बिजली की मांग

5911. श्री जीतू साई नाथित : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी योजना-अवधि के दौरान गुजरात राज्य में कुल कितने मेगावाट बिजली की आवश्यकता होगी और उक्त अवधि के दौरान उसका कुल कितना उत्पादन होगा ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में गुजरात सरकार ने जी केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई योजना भेजी है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी स्वीरा क्या है और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इसे स्वीकार कर लिया है और यदि नहीं, तो इस पर कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने की संभावना है और उस पर कुल कितनी खर्चा होगी ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सभी योजनाओं की स्वीकृति देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. राजकमल) : (क) केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण द्वारा क्या सूचाना 1982-83 के अन्त में गुजरात में ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता, ऊर्जा की उपलब्धता, व्यस्ततमकालीन भार तथा व्यस्ततमकालीन उपलब्धता बीबे दी जाती है :—

1 ऊर्जा की आवश्यकता—मिनिमम बुनिट 11972

2 ऊर्जा की उपलब्धता—मिनिमम बुनिट 13142

3 व्यस्ततमकालीन भार—मेगावाट 2435

4 व्यस्ततमकालीन उपलब्धता—मेगावाट 2027

(ख) से (घ) : गुजरात सरकार/राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण को संयन्त्रीय योजना 1978-83 में गुजरात में विद्युत् उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए निम्नांकित परिशोधन प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं :—

क्रम संख्या	स्कीम का नाम	प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता मेगावाट में	अनुमानित लागत लाख रुपयों में	संबोधित रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने की तारीख
1.	कच्छ में सिन्धवाट पर आधारित ताप विद्युत् केन्द्र ।	2X 55	5650	13-3-79
2.	सिन्धवा में पुरानी और छोटी बुनिटों के लिए प्रतिस्थापन ताप-विद्युत् परिवर्धन	1X 120	4414	13-3-79
3.	सांखला में प्रतिस्थापन ताप विद्युत् परिवर्धन	1X 60	2206	6-6-77
4.	वांडी नगर ताप विद्युत् के क्षेत्र विस्तार की तीसरी बुनिट	1X 210	6930	8-7-77
5.	उत्तराण में पुरानी और छोटी बुनिटों के लिए प्रतिस्थापन ताप विद्युत् योजना	1X 120	3938	22-2-78

आवश्यक तकनीकी-आर्थिक सुसंवादन करने के लिए ये स्कीमें केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण में मांग के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं ।

Supply of Tapti Gas to Saurashtra and laying of pipe-line

5012. 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

सुराष्ट्र में कृदिवाला तालुक के गांवों का विद्युतीकरण

5013. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृदिवाली गांवों को बिजली का इन्फ्रा कर देते हैं ?

(क) क्या सुराष्ट्र राज्य के सोपान क्षेत्र में, बुनागड़ बिल्डे की कृदिवाला तालुक संभावित के प्रमाण ने 14 अक्टूबर, 1978 को मुख्य इंजिनियर, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण विभाग सिमिटिड नई दिल्ली तथा उस के संचालन को कृदिवाला तालुक में गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिये एक आवेदन पत्र भेजा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस में क्या गांवों की गई थी ;

(ग) उन में से कितनी गांवों स्वीकार कर ली गई हैं प्रस्ताव स्वीकार कर लेने का विचार है ;

(घ) उन गांवों में बिजली कब तयारी की जावेगी ; और

(ङ) कृदिवाला तालुक में कब तक कितने गांवों का विद्युतीकरण किया जा चुका है और कितने को विद्युतीकरण किया जाता है और शेष गांवों को कब तक विद्युतीकरण कर दिवें जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी. एल. बहागुना) : (क) हां (ख). न तो ग्राम विद्युतीकरण विभाग में और न ही विद्युत विभाग में प्रमाण, कृदिवाला तालुक संभावित, कृदिवाला से कोई आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है। उद्योग, सुराष्ट्र में बुनागड़ बिल्डे के कृदिवाला तालुक में 13 ग्राम-विद्युतीकरण गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने और पहले से ही विद्युतीकृत 24-गांव में और तबल विद्युतीकरण करने के लिए एक स्वीकृत सुराष्ट्र बिजली बोर्ड ने फैसला, 1978 में निधन को लेनी थी। निधन ने मार्च, 1978 में यह स्वीकृत अनुमोदित कर दी थी। इसे 1979-80 में पूरा करने का कार्य-क्रम है।

(ङ) कृदिवाला तालुक में 46 गांव हैं। 30 गांव पहले ही विद्युतीकरण किए जा चुके हैं। 1 मार्च, 1980 तक 11 और गांवों को विद्युतीकृत कर दिए जाने की उम्मीद है। और शेष 5 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण पर बाद में विचार किया जाएगा की अवधि में को उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।

Recommendations of Law Commission to cut Trial Delays

5914. 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 particulars 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 scandalous, 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 losing. 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 has been 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 advantage, 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 130(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(1), 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 cognisable, bailable and triable by any magistrate. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, First Schedule Part I, should be appropriately amended for the purpose.

टेलीविजन कक्षाओं के उचित कार्यकरण के लिये कार्यकारी

5915. श्री बलराम दास :

श्री हुकम दास कछवाल :

क्या सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टेलीविजन केन्द्र के उचित कार्यकरण के लिए तथा उपयुक्त कार्यक्रम देने और ईबीनियरियन सेलों की देख-भाल करने के लिए प्रत्येक स्टूडियो में, पृथक-पृथक कितने-कितने कार्यचारियों की आवश्यकता पड़ती है ;

(ख) क्या सभी टेलीविजन केन्द्रों में दोनों ओरियों के कार्यचारियों की संख्या पर्याप्त है और यदि नहीं तो, किन-किन टेलीविजन केन्द्रों में उन कार्यचारियों की संख्या कम है तथा तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्वाभ्यास क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या वर्तमान टेलीविजन कार्यक्रम न तो पूरी तरह मनोरंजक ही है और न ही शिक्षा-प्रव तथा इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें अधिक शक्ति बनाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बाबू हुकम दासजी) : (क) और (ख). दूरदर्शन केन्द्र में कितने स्टाफ की आवश्यकता है यह स्टाफ कार्यक्रम की सम्पन्नताओं, स्टूडियो और तकनीकी सुविधाओं की उपलब्धता और अन्य आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करता है। अतः कार्यचारियों की संख्या केन्द्र-केन्द्र में भिन्न होती है। दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों (जैसे केन्द्रों पोस्ट-स्टाट्ट हाइविजन केन्द्र और बेस प्रोडक्शन यूनिट के अलावा) के विभिन्न विभागों की स्टाफ नियोजन यूनिट द्वारा रखे गये स्टाफिंग मानकों के अनुसार कुछ ओरियों में स्टाफ की कमी है और कतिपय मामलों में अतिरिक्त स्टाफ है। (इन मानकों के अनुसार दूरदर्शन के मुख्य स्टाफ केन्द्रों में विद्यमान कार्यचारियों की संख्या और अतिरिक्त स्टाफ या स्टाफ की कमी की प्रतिशतता संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है। दूरदर्शन के मुख्य केन्द्रों में ग्रुप 'ए' के वर्गों के संबंध में स्टाफ नियोजन यूनिट की सिफारिशों की पहले कार्यान्वित किया जा चुका है। अन्य ओरियों के सम्बन्ध में सिफारिशें भी कार्यान्वित की जायेंगी)।

(ग) विभिन्न दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों से टेलीकास्ट होने वाले कार्यक्रम में शिक्षा, सुचना और मनोरंजन प्रदान करने वाले तत्त्व होते हैं।

विवरण

दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में विद्यमान स्वीकृत स्टाफ तथा उनमें कितनी कमी है/अतिरिक्त स्टाफ है।

क्रम संख्या	केन्द्र का नाम	प्रोडक्शन प्रोडक्शन		ईबीनियरियन		प्रशासनिक और अन्य विभिन्न स्टाफ	
		विद्यमान	कमी (-) अतिरिक्त (+) %	विद्यमान	कमी (-) अतिरिक्त (+) %	विद्यमान	कमी (-) अतिरिक्त (+) %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, दिल्ली	280	(+) 5%	107	(-) 25.2%	139	(-) 7.2%
2.	-तटीय- बम्बई	245	(-) 3.3%	115	(-) 9.5%	130	(-) 23.6%
3.	-तटीय- कोलकाता	191	(-) 28.2%	109	(-) 22.01%	131	(-) 30.5%
4.	-तटीय- प्रयाग	189	(-) 20.1%	85	(-) 37.8%	107	(-) 53.2%
5.	-तटीय- कलकत्ता	156	(-) 6%	85	(+) 18.8%	111	(-) 12.6%
6.	-तटीय- धनबाद	138	(-) 31.8%	37	(-) 59.4%	73	(-) 67.1%
7.	-तटीय- रायपुर	157	(+) 10.1%	81	(+) 24.6%	107	(-) 8.5%

टेलीविजन केन्द्रों से निम्न सुविधाएँ

5916. श्री हुजूम चम्पू कल्याण : क्या मुख्य और प्रसारण यंत्री यह कहाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टेलीविजन केन्द्रों के उचित संचालन के लिए किन बातों को ध्यान में रचना होता है ;

(ख) देश में कितने टेलीविजन केन्द्र हैं और वे कहाँ-कहाँ स्थित हैं और क्या इन सभी स्टूडियो में सभी अव्यक्त सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं और यदि नहीं, तो किन सुविधाओं की कमी है ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा टेलीविजन स्टूडियो की कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और इस के लिए 1979-80 में कितनी राशि निर्धारित की गयी है ?

मुख्य और प्रसारण यंत्री (श्री ज्ञान कल्याणकारवाणी) : (क) टेलीविजन केन्द्रों के उचित संचालन के लिये पर्याप्त तकनीकी सुविधाओं, कर्मचारियों, यंत्रों प्राप्ति की आवश्यकता होती है जो उस केन्द्र के लिए नियोजित कार्यक्रमों की मात्रा और स्वरूप के अनुकूल हो ।

(ख) दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की संख्या और उन के स्थान निम्न प्रकार से हैं :-

केन्द्र (स्टूडियो और ट्रांसमीटर) :

1. दिल्ली
2. बम्बई
3. कोलकाता
4. कलकत्ता
5. मद्रास
6. लखनऊ
7. धर्मपुर

इंजिनियरिंग केन्द्र :

8. हैदराबाद (बेस प्रोडक्शन यूनिट के साथ)
9. जबपुर
10. रायपुर
11. गुनबरी
12. सम्बलपुर (कटक में स्टूडियो के साथ)
13. मुजफ्फरपुर
14. पिब (महबूबाबाद में एस० ए० सी० में स्टूडियो के साथ) ।

विले केन्द्र :

15. पुणे
16. मसूरी
17. कानपुर

बेस प्रोडक्शन सेंटर :

1. कटक (सम्बलपुर ट्रांसमीटर के लिए)
2. दिल्ली (जबपुर, रायपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर ट्रांसमीटरों के लिए)
3. हैदराबाद (हैदराबाद और गुनबरी ट्रांसमीटरों के लिए) ।

स्टूडियो के पास कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकताओं का निर्वाह करने के लिए न्यूनतम प्राथमिक सुविधाएँ हैं । संसाधनों की उपलब्धि के अनुसार विज्ञान सुविधाओं के सुधार/वृद्धि करने के प्रयास किए जाते हैं ।

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान, रायपुर, गुनबरी और मुजफ्फरपुर में प्रोडक्शन सेंटर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है । बेस प्रोडक्शन सेंटर को दिल्ली से जबपुर और हैदराबाद के बेस प्रोडक्शन सेंटर को स्वामी बनाने में से जाने का भी प्रस्ताव है । 1979-80 की वार्षिक योजना में योजना प्रायोग द्वारा इन योजनाओं के लिए 55 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान स्वीकार कर लिया 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 furnace and lower availability of hot metal and slag ladles for steel making, lower availability of Bessemer Converter and Open Hearth Furnaces, indifferent industrial relations, power restriction from DVC, etc.

गुजरात में कीटनाशी औषधियों की कमी

5918. श्री मोती साईं शारो चौधरी : क्या वैद्यकीय, रसायन और ऊर्ध्वक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में कीटनाशी औषधियों की कमी कितनी गंभीर रूप से होती है;

(ख) गुजरात में कीटनाशी औषधियों का निर्माण करने वाले कितने संयंत्र काम कर रहे हैं और कितने संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है और इसके लिए कितने बजटें जारी किए गए हैं और उनमें से कितने संयंत्र बांधे जा चुके हैं और कितने संयंत्र सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं और कितने संयंत्र गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में हैं और बजटें प्राप्त होने के बाद भी कितनी संयंत्र बांधे जा चुके हैं;

(ग) कीटनाशी औषधियों का निर्माण करने वाले संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिए सहकारी क्षेत्र में कितने बजटें जारी किए गए हैं और कितने बजटें जारी किए गए हैं; और

(घ) क्या सहकारी प्रायोजन को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से सहकारी क्षेत्र को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वैद्यकीय, रसायन और ऊर्ध्वक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती लाल बहुगुणा): (क) गुजरात में फसल सुरक्षा के लिए 1978-79 के दौरान 5000 मी.टन पेट्रो-साइट्स की खपत होने की आशा है।

(ख) संगठित क्षेत्र में आधारभूत स्तर से पेट्रो-साइट्स का निर्यात करने के लिये गुजरात राज्य में इस समय 12 संयंत्र अपने औद्योगिक साइडिंगों के अंतर्गत कार्य कर रहे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त गुजरात राज्य में तकनीकी क्षेत्रों के पेट्रोसाइट्स संयंत्रों की स्थापना के लिये 5 औद्योगिक बजटें तथा 6 बजटें पत्र लिये गये हैं जो कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न स्तरों पर हैं। इन्हीं बजटों के अतिरिक्त कोषाध्यक्ष (स्पर्का), जो कि सहकारी क्षेत्र में है, को ऊर्ध्वक पहले से ही कार्यालय सभी संयंत्र तथा स्थापित किये जा रहे संयंत्रों के लिए है।

(ग) सहकारी क्षेत्र में पेट्रोसाइट्स के निर्यात के लिये औद्योगिक साइडिंग प्रदान करने हेतु केवल मैनस साई.एक.एक.सी. बो. ने आवेदन किया है। उनको पहले ही एक बजट पत्र जारी किया जा चुका है जिसको उनके द्वारा कठोर को पुरा किये जाने पर औद्योगिक साइडिंग में बदला जायेगा।

(घ) औद्योगिक साइडिंग प्रदान करने के लिये आवेदनों पर योग्यता के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है।

Representation from Sikkim Prajantatra 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 Prajantatra 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 Prajantatra 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.

दिल्ली के न्यायालयों में कर्मचारियों द्वारा हड़ताल

5920. श्री बहारम साहब :

श्री वरेण सिंह :

क्या बिधि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य में भी यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के न्यायालयों में शेणी सीन और शेणी बार के कर्मचारियों द्वारा 19 फरवरी, 1979 से की गई हड़ताल के कारण सभी सम्पूर्ण कार्य ठप्प हो गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मांगों का ज्वारा क्या और उनके समाधान के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

श्री बहारम साहब : क्या बिधि, न्याय और कानूनी कार्य समाप्त हो चुके हैं (श्री वरेण सिंह : हाँ)।
(क) दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय के अनुसार 19 फरवरी, 1979 को न्यायालयों के वर्क iii और वर्क iv कर्मचारियों के हड़ताल पर जाने के कारण न्यायिक न्यायालयों में काम का हड़ताल था। किन्तु वे कर्मचारी अगले दिन काम पर वापस आ गए थे।

(ख) इनकी मांगें थीं। जिनमें से कुछ मांगें स्वीकार कर ली गई थीं और कुछ मांगों पर, उनके संबंध में बिना और फैसले न्यायालय के साथ विचार-विमर्श के पश्चात् कर्मचारियों ने और नहीं दिया। अब दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय को निम्नलिखित बार मांगों पर ही विचार करना है जिनके साथ बिद्यमान नियमों के संशोधन का प्रश्न या वित्तीय प्रभाव का प्रश्न जुड़ा हुआ है :—

- (i) अधिक उच्चतर पदों का सृजन;
- (ii) कुछ पदों के ग्रेड को उच्चतर करना;
- (iii) दिल्ली अधीनस्थ न्यायालय (नियुक्ति और सेवा-शर्तें) नियम बनाना; और
- (iv) जिला और सेशन न्यायालयों के कार्यालय के अधीनस्थों का दिल्ली तथा प्रबंधन और निरीक्षण द्वीप समूह तथा दिल्ली 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 Cantonments 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, Dinapore, has been completed and further action is under examination.

(c) Details of the Resolutions passed by the Vidhan Parishad in so far as Dinapore 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. 88,000/- for repairs and renovations of various roads of the Dinapore 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 Bibiganj 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 Dinapore 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, Dinapore.

(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 Cantt. 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, Dinapore 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, Dinapore, 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 PRADHAN: 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 Wadhwa 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 Wadhwa 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. Wadhwa 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 Wadhwa.

उत्तर प्रदेश में उर्वरक संकट की स्थापना करना

5925. श्री सुरेश मिश्र : क्या वैदोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मधुप तेल सोधन कारखाने से उपलब्ध होने वाले नेफ्था पर आधारित एक बड़े उर्वरक संयंत्र की उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह कारखाना उत्तर प्रदेश के किस भाग में स्थापित किया जाएगा और उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस कारखाने की कुल क्षमता क्या होगी और इसकी स्थापना में कितना समय लगेगा तथा इसकी क्षमता क्या होगी और इसमें कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा?

वैदोलियम, रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री हेमलता कश्यप बहगुणा) : (क) व (ग) जीव स्टाक नीति के अन्तर्गत नेफ्था को उर्वरक कीट स्टाक के रूप में प्रयोग में लाने की स्वीकृति दी गई है मगर प्रदेश के अन्तर नेफ्था अवशिष्ट हैं। मधुप तेल-सोधनशाला (रिफाइनरी) के पानु करने के संदर्भ में उत्तरी क्षेत्र में नेफ्था अवशिष्ट का सम्पूर्ण प्रयोग जांचासूची है। इस विषय में निर्णय इस जांच की प्रगति में रहते हुए लिया 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 licenced 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 licenced 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 licenced 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 licenced capacities;

(ii) where licenced capacities are not defined formulation-wise 50 per cent of the allocations of relevant bulk drugs made in their favour during 76-77.

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/consolidation 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

5827. 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 safeguard 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. 15th 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 co-operative 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. 332 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 बलपत सिंह 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) बिजली 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 गांव 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 ब्योरे 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) 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 at 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 utilised 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 utilise the machinery and spare parts for Kol dam 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 cater 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	Shearing machine	1
5	Hydraulic press	3
6	Punch shearing and Bar cutting machine	2
7	Lathes	4
8	Hydraulic hack-saw	1
9	Circular saw	1
10	Bending roll	2
11	Welding transformers	8
12	Podestal 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	G.P. Sledged pump	1	
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	Belta 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	3	
48	Single Drum Air Tugger	2	
49	Electric Tugger	1	
50	Return Idlers	2	
51	T.M.B. Trucks	2	
52	Red Ford pickup	1	

Telecasting 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

5936. DR. LAXMI 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 funneling 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. Cimcoff 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 KARLA 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 up till 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

S. No.	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.
1	67	Indian Stamp Act	Recommendations, include definition of certain words like "Bill of Exchange", "Promote", "Policy of Insurance etc." Simplification & rationalisation of the law with a view to improve it 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 processing the same for implementation by the Government.
2	68	Powers of Attorney Act	Recommended to replace the existing Act in tune with the modern legislative phraseology.	English & Hindi versions of the Report laid before Parliament. Views/Comments of State Governments/Union territories, Bar Council, Bar Council of India are being obtained. Meanwhile, the Report is being further processed for implementation by the Government.
3	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 for removal of obscurities & the eliminations of contradictions.	The Report containing 2948 typed pages is being processed by Government for implementation. Printed copies of the Report are expected shortly.
4	70	Transfer of Property	The Law Commission studied the Transfer of Property Act, as suits and made recommendations to remove uncertainties and obscurities & to re-shape the law so as to enable it to define and regulate in a better manner.	The Report contains about 1,900 typed pages is under print and the same is being processed by Government for implementation.

3

5 On Hindu Marriage Act irretrievable breakdown.

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 (English & Hindi). Comments of certain State Governments/Union Territories received. The recommendations under consideration have been sent to the Law Commission for their consideration and report. The Report is being further processed by Government.

6 [Article 20 of the Constitution—Restriction on practice on being a permanent judge.

The Law Commission did not favour the proposal to amend Article 20 to place restriction on practice on being a permanent judge.

Report placed on the Table of Parliament (English & Hindi). The Government accepted the recommendations of the Law Commission.

7 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.

Placed before Parliament (Hindi & English). Report has been sent to Ministry of Home Affairs for implementation which is the administrative Ministry & action is in progress.

8 Proposal to amend the Evidence Act to render admissible certain statements made by witnesses before commissions 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.

Placed before Parliament (English & Hindi). Report is being processed for implementation by the Government.

9 Disciplinary Jurisdiction under Advocates Act, 1961.

The Law Commission was favoured for amendment of the Advocates Act & opined that a change on this count is uncalled for.

English version laid on the Table of Parliament. Report sent for implementation into Hindi and in the meanwhile the Report is being processed for their, pending receipt of printed copies.

	3	4	5
76	Arbitration Act	<p>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 clogs which hinder the smooth course of the proceedings.</p>	<p>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.</p>
77	Delay & arrears in trial courts.	<p>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 remodeling of the entire judicial system itself.</p>	<p>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.</p>
78	The Congestion of undertrial prisoners in jails.	<p>While impressing that the Law Commission's recommendations in 77th Report should be implemented in order to deal effectively with the problems of undertrial prisoners. They recommended regarding the disposal of cases, suspension of the categories bailable offence, released on bond without surties etc.</p>	<p>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.</p>

Demands of Judicial Officers

5940. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

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. BAHUGUNA): (a) A Plan outlay of Rs. 340 crores has been

envisaged 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
Total Plan outlay	340.00

(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. CHANDRASHEKHARA 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 firm 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 Forces

5945. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA 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. 505—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. 2947 answered on 20-3-1979.

(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, FERA 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. 3949 being answered today (3-4-1979).

APRIL 3, 1979

Statements

Sl. No.	Date of application	Item of manufacture	Proposed outgoing of annual foreign exchange capacity	Plant & machinery materials			Proposed outgoing of annual foreign exchange capacity on account of
				4	5	6	
				BHUs (Rs. in lakhs)			
1.	28-4-1976	1. Oleandomycin . . . . .	.	6,000	.	.	.
		2. Polymyxin . . . . .	.	1,000	.	.	.
		3. Bacitracin & Zinc Bacitracin (for Pharmaceutical use)	.	70	.	.	.
		4. Zinc Bacitracin (for veterinary use)	.	1,500	.	.	.
2.	17-1-1978	1. Tinidazole . . . . .	.	2,500 kgs.	Nil	21.45	.

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	3%
Re-rollables	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. CHANDRASHEKHARA 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 7-8-1979, 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 स्टुडियो का सुचारु कार्यकरण

5955. श्री बराराल खान : क्या सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे विभिन्न कारण कौन-कौन से हैं जिनका टेलीविजन स्टुडियो के सुचारु कार्यकरण के लिए आवश्यक रूप से ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए;

(ख) इस समय देश में कितने टेलीविजन स्टुडियो कार्य कर रहे हैं और वे कहाँ-कहाँ पर स्थित हैं;

(ग) क्या वहाँ पर सभी प्रेषित सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं; यदि नहीं, तो किन-किन स्टुडियो में सुविधाओं का अभाव है और क्या अभाव है; और

(घ) इन सुविधाओं को उपलब्ध कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री नाथ कुमर माडगामी) : (क) टेलीविजन केन्द्रों के उचित अंचालन के लिए पर्याप्त तकनीकी सुविधाओं, कार्यचारियों, यंत्रों आदि की आवश्यकता होती है जो उस केन्द्र के लिए नियोजित कार्यक्रमों की मात्रा और स्वरूप के अनुरूप हो।

(ख) इस समय सात दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में स्टुडियो की व्यवस्था है तथा इसके अतिरिक्त तीन वेब प्रोडक्शन केन्द्र हैं। स्टुडियो सुविधाओं सहित, केन्द्रों के स्थान निम्नलिखित हैं:—

1. दिल्ली
2. बम्बई
3. बीनगर
4. कलकत्ता
5. मद्रास
6. लखनऊ
7. मद्रास

तीन वेब प्रोडक्शन केन्द्र कटक, दिल्ली तथा हैदराबाद में स्थित हैं।

(ग) और (घ). स्टुडियो के पास कार्यक्रमों की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए अनुपम आवश्यक सुविधाएँ हैं। अंचालनों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार समय-समय पर अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं में सुधार/उपकी कक्षा का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

दिल्ली में रातान काई पर वैन कनेक्शन दिए जाना

5956. श्री वडा रात साव्य : क्या पैट्रोलिएम तथा रसायन और उबरक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में कुकिंग वैन कनेक्शन देने के लिये नवम्बर, दिसम्बर 1978 में रातान काई पर पंजीकरण किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्तिनों के नाम दने किये गये और उन्हें कब तक वैन मित्रने की संभावना है ।

पैट्रोलिएम, रसायन और उबरक मंत्री (श्री हेमवती मन्थन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी हां, दिल्ली में कुकिंग वैन कनेक्शन देने के लिये रातान काई प्रथम प्रमाण का प्रमाण देने पर पंजीकरण किया गया था ।

(ख) पंजीकृत किये गये व्यक्तिनों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

(i) भारत पैट्रोलिएम कारपोरेशन

नवम्बर,	1978	2952
दिसम्बर	1978	8128

(ii) इण्डियन प्रायम कारपोरेशन

दिसम्बर, '78 और फरवरी 1979 के बीच 1.21 लाख (लगभग) ।

नरत पैट्रोलिएम वैन (कुकिंग वैन) के उत्पादन के लिये नई सुविधाओं के धारण होने से वर्ष 1980-81 के बाद से नरत पैट्रोलिएम वैन की उपलब्धता में वृद्धि होने से बीमारों के पास पबो वैन कनेक्शन के लिये पंजीकृत व्यक्तिनों की प्रतीक्षा सुधी को सीध निपटाने की बासा 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 मैचों का बाँकों देखा हाल प्रसारित करने का समय

5958. श्री सुरेश ना मुनम : क्या मुन्थन और प्रसारक मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फिकेट वैन कच मैचों के मैचों का बाँकों देखा हाल प्रसारित करने का समय ऐसा होता है जब कर्मचारी कार्यालयों में काम पर होते हैं और डाक तथा अध्यापक स्कूल कालेजों में होते हैं ।

(ख) क्या यह मच है कि कमेंट्री के दौरान वे कार्यालय के काम पर और अपने अध्ययन की धोर कोई ध्यान नहीं देते और रेडियो को ध्यान पूर्वक नहीं सुनते हैं जिस के परिणाम स्वरूप कार्यालय के काम और अध्ययन का नुकसान होता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार "कमेंट्री" के समय में परिवर्तन करने या उसकी अवधि कम करने का है जिससे काम करने के समय कोई बाधा न पड़े ।

मुन्थन और प्रसारक मंत्री (श्री राजन मुन्थन आरुवाणी) : (क) से (ग) बाँकों देखा हाल प्रसारित करने का समय वास्तव में कबे का रहे मैचों के समय से संबंधित होता है । यह मच है कि फिकेट मैचों का समय सामान्यतया नहीं होता है ; जो कार्यालय/स्कूल/कालेज का समय होता है । तथापि, अधिक महत्वपूर्ण मैचों में पर्याप्त वधि के कारण बाधाकारणी और सुनने को बाँकों देखा हाल के समय में उतकी पर्याप्त कबरेख देना पड़ता है । अतः इन कमेंट्री के समय में परिवर्तन करना या समय कम करने 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 tradesmen 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 posts 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	Beach Fitter	3
2	Blacksmith Gdc. I	1
3	Blacksmith Gdc. II	2
4	Charge of Fitter	1
5	Charge Mechanic	12
6	Charge Electrician	5
7	Cabinet Maker	10
8	Carpenter	65
9	Compounder Gdc. I	1
10	Cookery Stanger	2
11	Cane Weaver	2
12	Clothier	54
13	Driver B&E	9
14	Driver B&E	27
15	Engine Fitter	4

Sl. No.	Category	No.
16	Electrician	7
17	Electrician (M.V.)	1
18	Engine Driver Gdc. III	1
19	Fitter (RMFT)	2
20	Head Mukadam	1
21	Hammerman	2
22	Khalasi	7
23	Lineman	3
24	Lascar OD	31
25	Master Tradesmen	3
26	Machinist Wood Worker	1
27	Mason	37
28	MT Driver	40
29	MPA	27
30	Mukadam 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	Suboverseer	1
39	Snocany	1
40	Storeman	11
41	Sweeper	23
42	Turner	2
43	Tinmith/Coppersmith	1
44	Tradesmen Mate	45
45	Upholsterer	1
46	Vehicle Mechanic	9
47	Valverman	18
48	Welder	3
49	Wireman	3
50	Mazdoors	1161
Total		1997

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 generating 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 KAHIA 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, chinaclay, barytes, asbestos, mica, apatite, graphite, andalusite, vermiculite and bentonite.

The reserves of important minerals in Bihar are: coal—43,632 million tonnes; iron ore—3,067 million tonnes; chromite—9,271 million tonnes; limestone—351 million tonnes; dolomite—10 million tonnes; copper ore—155 million tonnes (1.4 per cent copper). bauxite—42 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. BAHUGUNA): (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 (Industrial and Associations/Co-operative 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 Fertilizer 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 Fertilizer 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 Coprn. 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 (SRI 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

<i>Calcutta</i>		
Year	No. of Central Ministers including the Prime Minister, who made the visits	No. of visits including Press Conferences covered
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	1	1
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	5

1978

January	2	3
February	4	4
March	1	5
April	4	7
May	3	5
June	4	4
July	1	3
August	3	4
September	2	8

Year	No. of Central Ministers including the Prime Minister, who made the visits.	No. of visits including Press Conferences covered
1	2	3
October	..	4
November	..	1
December	..	3
Madras		
1976		
January	4	4
February	3	4
March	3	3
April	4	6
May	4	4
June	5	6
July	4	6
August	5	1
September	4	4
October	3	4
November	5	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	2	3
September	4	4
October	1	1
November	1	4
December	4	5
1978		
January	6	6
February	5	6
March	1	1
April	2	2
May	1	3
June	1	1
July	2	2
August	..	..
September	3	5
October	1	1
November	2	2
December	..	..

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. 5.91 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 0.78 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 हां, 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 कामियों 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 कामिक

(i) पिछले कैलेंडर वर्ष की कोई भी वार्षिक छुट्टी जमा न करने वाले कामियों के मामले में 60 दिन ।

(ii) जिन भारतीय अधिवास के कामियों ने अपने खाते में पिछले वर्ष की छुट्टियां जमा की हैं उन के मामले में 90 दिन ।

(iii) जिन नेपाल अधिवास के कामियों ने अपने खाते में पिछले वर्ष की छुट्टियां जमा की हैं उन के मामले में 120 दिन ।

ग्रामतौर से, शांतिकाल में यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पूरा प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि सभी कामिक 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 अन्य रैंक के वर्ष के दौरान अपनी वार्षिक छुट्टियां नहीं लीं 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 पृथक-पृथक नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के बारे में कितने कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किये गए ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में व्योरा 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 यथासमय 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 पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—4245/79]

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 उपप्रधान 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 अनुभव 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 कारखानों 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 ?

उप प्रधान 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 राघवाचारी 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 प्राथमिकता 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-sub-sidiary 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 para-meters 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 Sulphamethoxazole 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/22/395/70-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 (Cloxacin) 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 3080 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 H. M. RAHUGUNA): (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, 1978—March, 1979.

(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.

सुधारक में संशोधन, अनुसन्धान और उद्योग में तात्वीक विज्ञानियों को कोयले की उपलब्धि

5891. श्री धनन्तराम बाबुलाल : क्या इसमें संशोधन करने की हवा देने के लिए :

(क) सुधारक में संशोधन, अनुसन्धान, और उद्योग में तात्वीक विज्ञानियों को सितम्बर के दिनांक, 1978 तक विद्यमान कोयला उपलब्धि के आधार पर कोयले की उपलब्धि की हवा देने के लिए कोयले की मांग की की :

उत्पादन-दृष्टि

सितम्बर, 1978 के दिनांक, 1978 की अवधि में सुधारक में तात्वीक विज्ञानियों द्वारा उपलब्ध कोयले की मांग, इन विद्यमान कोयले के संदर्भ में कोयले का सामर्थ्य, उपलब्धता का सांख्यिक आकृति में तथा उपलब्ध कोयले का सामर्थ्य

(आंकड़े बीटीटी में हैं)

क्र. सं.	तात्वीक विज्ञानियों का नाम	तात्वीक विज्ञानियों द्वारा उपलब्ध कोयले की मांग	सामर्थ्य के आधार पर उपलब्धता	सामर्थ्य के आधार पर उपलब्धता	उपलब्धता
1.	सुधारक	सितम्बर, 78	80000	80000	82114
	सुधारक	78	110000	100000	89334
	सुधारक	78	110000	110000	71001
	सुधारक	78	110000	110000	76335
2.	संशोधन	सितम्बर, 78	80000	50000	17283
	संशोधन	78	50000	40000	28886
	संशोधन	78	50000	50000	35045
	संशोधन	78	50000	50000	44481
3.	उद्योग	सितम्बर, 78	85000	85000	23282
	उद्योग	78	85000	80000	34376
	उद्योग	78	79000	80000	38182
	उद्योग	78	80000	80000	35948

उपकरण—दो

सन् 1977 और 1978 की अवधि में कोकने की वास्तविक प्रगति की इससे क्या विवरण

केंद्र का नाम	अधि (माफ़े मोटरी इन्फ़ो में)	
	1977	1978
महाराष्ट्र	9,04,184	8,86,030
गोवा नगर	1,24,031	4,23,912
उत्तर	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 BIJU 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 EPI were appointed as prime contractors for the project with BHRL

as their main associate for the electric. 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 time 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 requirements, 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 48 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 EPI.

News item regarding long wave band

5993. SHRI VASANT SATHE: 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) Elonoid 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.G. 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 RSG 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-wide 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. Cameramen 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 Newsmen 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 newsmen 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 26, 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.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत पर दीव घोर के आक्रमण
किये जाने की संभावना

5998. डा० राधवी सिंह : क्या उप-
प्रधानमंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री यह बताते की क्या
करने हैं :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान विनांक 24
फरवरी, 1979 के संसदीय सभापति पत्र जिसमें
प्रकाशित इस आक्रमण के समाचार की ओर दिलाया
गया है कि पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत पर दीव घोर के
आक्रमण किए जाने की संभावना है ;

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

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या पाकिस्तान के सीमावर्ती
रेजिस्ट्रारों क्षेत्र में "कस्टर्ड" के प्रकार के लिए
सख्ती करण के जिस के हाल के घोर का भारत की
सुरक्षा पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जयदीनचंद
राव) : (क) घोर (ख). सरकार ने ग्रेट रिपोर्ट
देकी है और उस पर कोई टिप्पणी नहीं करना
चाहती है ।

संभव में बैसा कई बार स्पष्ट किया जा चुका
है कि हमारी सुरक्षा सेनाएं घारी सीमा पर चौकसी
बनाए रखती हैं और उन्हें आदेश है कि जहाँ आवश्यक
हो वही कार्रवाई करें ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

Missile station and cantonment near
Gopalpur-on-sea

5999. 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
in lieu of the land acquired from
them?

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 accord-
ed. 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	423
Vikrampur	27
Kodrapalli	74
TOTAL	574

(c) Compensation amounting to
Rs. 57,35,774.46 has been paid to the
erstwhile land owners. This amount
represents the market value of the
land, as determined by the competent
authority under the law plus 15 per
cent solatium on account of compulsory
acquisition of land.

**Service Conditions of Workers of
Badarpur Power House**

6000. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA 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 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 Disputes 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 general 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	89.30	125.83
January	65.75	140.61
February	40.54	85.70
March	40.66	128.00

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 NEVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD., NEVELI FOR 1977-78.

ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र) : ग्रन्थस्य महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :—

(1) लेखा वर्षों की समाप्ति के बाद नौ महीने की निर्धारित अवधि में कोल इण्डिया 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 प्रतिवेदन तथा सेवे 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 ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की ब्यौरावार मांगों (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 कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, नेवेली (तमिलनाडु) के वर्ष 1977-78 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) नेवेली लिगनाइट कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, नेवेली (तमिलनाडु) का वर्ष 1977-78 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखापरीक्षित लेख तथा उन पर निरंतरक महालेखा 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 UNDERTAKINGS

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 far 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 घोंडगे (नांदेड़) : सदर साहब, महाराष्ट्र राज्य के मराठवाड़ा विभाग में श्रीरंगाबाद और नांदेड़ के टैक्सटाइल मिल्स सहकारी सूत गिरनी, वाशेगांव, टैक्सकाम, घनेगांव के हजारों मजदूरों के साथ जो ना-इन्साफी हो रही है, उस लोकमहत्व के प्रश्न को आपकी अनुमति से यहां पर उपस्थित कर के मैं इन्साफ की मांग कर रहा हूँ।

[श्री के.व.राय बोम्बे]

महिंद्र टैक्सटाइल मिल और औरंगाबाद की टैक्सटाइल मिल 1974 से बेकनग टैक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन के अधीन काम कर रही हैं। वैश्व वैश्व और महंगाई सत्ता (डीयरलैट एलाउन्स) इन विनों के मजदूरों को महाराष्ट्र के दूसरे विभाग के मजदूरों के मुकाबले बहुत ही कम मिलता है। म्यून्सिपल कॉर्पोरेशन आफ औरंगाबाद महिंद्र और औरंगाबाद मिल में सिक 38 परसेंट मिलता है, जब कि महाराष्ट्र की दूसरी विनों में 75 परसेंट मिलता है। इस डिफरेंस एलाउन्स के कम मिलने की वजह से हजारों मजदूरों की सम्पत्ति पर और उन के दिन दिन जीवन-मान पर बहुत ही बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। इन मजदूरों में भुखमरी की भीषण आ रही है। महंगाई सत्ते के फल के कारण महिंद्र और औरंगाबाद के मिल मजदूरों को घमसनेर, नागपुर और बीलापुर के मुकाबले बर-माह हर मजदूर को 150 रुपये से 160 रुपये कम पड़ता है। हर माह इतना मुसलान मराठवाड़ा विभाग के इन मिल मजदूरों को होता है। यह इन मजदूरों के साथ खुल्लम-खुल्ला धम्याय है। इस बारे में एक ही राज्य में समान नीति नहीं है। बाजारों में बढ़ती हुई कीमतों को देखते हुए इन मजदूरों को कम से कम महंगाई सत्ता देकर उन पर मुल्म हो रहा है। इसलिये इन महिंद्र और औरंगाबाद के मिल मजदूरों का महंगाई सत्ता महाराष्ट्र के दूसरे विभाग के मिल मजदूरों के बराबर माना बहुत जरूरी है।

अपनी ग्यामोहित मांग के लिये महिंद्र के 6000 मिल मजदूरों ने संघर्ष शुरू किया है। 16 जनवरी, 1979 के मिल मजदूरों ने हर शिफ्ट में एक घंटा "टूथ डाउन" उत्पादक प्रान्थोलन शुरू कर के इन्साफ की मांग की है। 1978 के नवम्बर में माहिर के 3000 मजदूरों ने अपनी मांग बरकत कर के शासन के पास भेजी थी। 26 जनवरी, 1979 को एक विचार बोर्डा निकाला और अब उन्होंने "टूथ डाउन" उत्पादक प्रान्थोलन शुरू किया है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य के मजदूर मंत्री जी ने मजदूरों की मांग की जायज मानकर बेकनग टैक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन को इस बारे में संकेत करने के लिये कहा था। यह सबका महाराष्ट्र विधान सभा में भी ग्याव धारक प्रस्ताव द्वारा उठाया गया है।

केन्द्रीय उद्योग मंत्री जी की जी 33-3-1979 को निवेदन भेज कर महाराष्ट्र के विधान सभा संसदीय ने इन्साफ की मांग की है।

बीलापुर मिल मजदूरों और शोपनी के वृत्त मिल मजदूरों की मांग महंगाई सत्ते के बारे में इन्साफ दिया गया है, ऐसा ही इन्साफ महिंद्र और औरंगाबाद के मिल मजदूरों और महिंद्र सहकारी वृत्त मिल, बांसेगांव और टैक्सकाम, घनेगांव के हजारों कामगारों को भी इन्साफ देना जरूरी है।

केन्द्रीय उद्योग मंत्री और मजदूर मंत्री की तरफ से मजदूरों मिले सबैर इन मजदूरों को इन्साफ नहीं मिलेगा और केन्द्र शासन के बावेल के बिना बेकनग टैक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन भी मराठवाड़ा विभाग के इन मजदूरों को इन्साफ नहीं देवे। मजदूरों में तीव्र असन्तोष फैलता जा रहा है। यह मेरे श्रु के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के हजारों मजदूरों का बहुत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। मैं माननीय उद्योग मंत्री और मजदूर मंत्री जी से इन मजदूरों को इन्साफ देकर मजदूरों का प्रान्थोलन समाप्त करा कर मराठवाड़ा विभाग को ग्याव देने की मांग करता हूँ। अब जाति।

(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 6 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 197—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): He 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 Bhamraputra 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 सरस् वायव (अबखुर): आपने मुझे बात 377 में बलवन्त देने का बीका भी दिया है उस के लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। वास्तव में क्या है ...

MR. SPEAKER: You must confine yourself to the statement.

श्री सरस् वायव : उस की इतना बलव वापने दिया है : बी० बी० मंत्रालय डी० डी० ए०

की बी० बी० मंत्रालय डी० डी० ए० के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं ...

MR. SPEAKER: You should read the statement.

श्री सरस् वायव : मैं यह कह रहा हूँ। बी० बी० मंत्रालय ने बलवत बचायी की है। राज्य सभा में डी० डी० ए० के बी० बी० मंत्रालय डी० डी० ए० के ...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav kindly read your statement. Rule 377 provides that you have merely to read out the statement. Nothing more.

श्री सरस् वायव : वही तो मैं बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (बुधुप) : श्री सरस् वायव का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अध्यक्ष का प्रश्न नहीं है, अध्यक्ष का प्रश्न है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आप से मैं अध्यक्ष का चाहता हूँ। 377 के अन्तर्गत जो लघु लघु हुए हैं उस से पहले आपकी बात अपने की है कुछ कहना चाहूँ तो क्या आप उसकी भी ध्यान नहीं चाहते हैं? उसकी परिस्थिति की भी आप ध्यान नहीं चाहते हैं? आप इस तरीके से ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं, नहीं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : यह अध्यक्ष का नामला है। मैंने कोई कृपया सरस् वायव की कहना है, वही कभी यह कहना है हाँ इस तरह से तो नहीं होना चाहिये। उसके साथ का जो बलव है उस की बलव की बात को कहने का आप बीका हो है। उसकी इतना है तो होना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked you to read out the statement. You are not reading from the statement.

श्री सरस् वायव : इसके बारे में बलव बचायी बी० बी० हाजिरा में की गई है। राज्य सभा में बी० बी० मंत्रालय डी० डी० ए० के ...

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you. Either you read the statement or do not read at all.

श्री सरस् वायव : आपकी भी बी० बी० मंत्रालय डी० डी० ए० के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। उस में बी० बी० मंत्रालय डी० डी० ए० के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Under the rules, you have only to read out the statement.

[illegible]

MR. SPEAKER: Please read the statement.

भी सरय बावच : डी० डी० ९० में हाथ
 ही में भीमाड की विनामी की भी चित में
 मोनी में मोनिमा नपाई भी सत में
 वारे में राखववा बोर भी कला में
 भी सत सवामी की गई है कलमें वह
 कला गया है कि विनामी विकास
 शासिकरच द्वारा की गई भीमाजी में पहाड़
 समर पर बोली संतल ईस्टरी में नपाई
 की । नैरा नपाई का मतलब यह है
 कि इस में कुछ लोग हैं । पहली बोली
 की भी यह १ करोड़ ३१ लाख ३७ हजार....

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)

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (अमृतसर) :
 अध्यक्ष जी, कोई बड़ी परम्परा इस समय में
 नहीं बाली जाती पाहिये। जो बसाव
 समय में लिख कर दिया है वही पढ़ना
 चाहिये।

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.

MR. SPEAKER: We have laid down the rule and we follow that.
(Interruptions)

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.

श्री सरस्वतीदास : यह प्रमाण ही
होती 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.

श्री सरय बाबू : अध्यक्ष जी, जिस दिन मैं स्टेशनट दे रहा था, मानवी 3 दिन पहले दिया था। कल श्री बाबू ने मेरा नाम बहुत ही इनकॉन्वेनियन्स था वह है...

(अव्ययत्व)

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot. Unless you give me a copy of it, you cannot read it.

श्री सरद धारद : तो वह जो पत्तन
 बघानी है इसका मोटिव हैता है
 कायको ?

MR. SPEAKER: I call the next Member.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

(vii) DEATH SENTENCE AWARDED TO
SHRI Z. A. BHUTOO, PRIME MINISTER
OF PAKISTAN

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I seek your consent to raise the following matter to-day 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 Zulfikar 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 Vajpayee and other political leaders. It is understood that his visit was connected with the rejection of the review petition made on behalf of Mr. Zulfikar 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.

श्री सुरेश चिन्मय (साहूबागपुर): अध्यक्ष जी, पाकिस्तान में बुद्धो की मर्दा की से कर निरिद्ध की निरिद्ध देवा हो रही है। पाकिस्तान हमारी सीमा पर सेना इकट्ठा कर के हमला करना चाहता है जिससे पाकिस्तान की मर्दा का ज्वाब दे जाये। इसलिये हमें अपनी सुरक्षा का दुरा इंतजाम करना चाहिये।

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.

श्री कबीराम बाबू (बनारस): अध्यक्ष जी, पाकिस्तान की इच्छा यह है कि उस की सैन्य बल को, जो हमारे देश की यह इच्छा है कि उस को सीमा पर बढ़ाया जाये। (अवगत)

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, 1979-80—
contd. MINISTRY OF PLANNING—
contd.

बी श्रीकृष्ण सिंह (गुनेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस दिन बर्बाद करते हुए हमने कहा कि हर प्रकंड में एक भूमि सेना खड़ी करना आवश्यक है, हमने इतनी सारी विकसित एवं नौति बला रहे हैं, अक्सोवय का कार्यक्रम, लिचार्ड, विप्लव उत्पादन, इडक, पांडाहाला, सचन-निर्माण आदि जब यह सारे काम चल रहे हैं तो हर प्रकंड में कुछ करने हुए स्थानीय पर हम को लंड आर्मा, भूमि सेना बनानी चाहिये और कुछ स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं के तहत इस को वे देना चाहिये और कुछ बाकितरों के अधीन शोर्गों के काम की प्रगति का मूल्यांकन करते रहना चाहिये। जब तक जनता के प्रतिनिधियों का पाटित्वेशन नहीं होगा, स्वयं सेवी संस्थामें साहोबार नहीं होगी, जब तक प्लानिंग प्राम बिलो, प्राप्त कट से, और उसके निम्न मेकेनिज्म डेवलप नहीं करेंगे तो काम में प्रगति हम नहीं कर पायेंगे।

इसलिए मैं प्रश्न नंकी से मांग करता हूँ कि योजना को यहाँ भी कालेन्डरी अर्ग-माइजेन्स के माध्यम से देना को चुने हुए प्रकण्डों में हर प्रदेश में आप मुक कराइये। कुछ जगहों पर बहुत कम कारीगर हैं। 5, 7 पीछियों से मुसल कारीगरों का अभाव होता था रहा है। जमालपुर का कारखाना सन् 1962 में शुरू हुआ जिसे अफेजों ने शुरू किया। वह एजिन्ता का अब से बड़ा बर्कस है। अब दूसरा महापुंड शुरू हुआ तो अफेजों ने वहाँ स्टील इन्जन का काम बन्द करा कर मल्ल बनाने का काम शुरू कराया। अबतक 3, 4 वर्षों तक मुंड चलता रहा तो वहाँ मल्ल बनती रहे। जमालपुर में उस समय 22 हजार नवभर प्राम्स एम्पलीशन का काम करते रहे। मल्ल बनाने में भी वहाँ के मजदूर कुशल हो चुके हैं। 125 वर्ष तक स्टील इन्जन का काम चलता था रहा है। इस में भी इतने मुसल लोग नहीं हैं, उनका अन्वेषण करना चाहिये। यह कारखाना प्रायः बन्द लेख रहा है। मुस्लिम से 7, 8 हजार आदमी वहाँ बचे हैं। जब कई पीछियों से स्लेम मुसलता प्राम कर लेते हैं, तो यह सरकार का कथ है कि वहाँ मल्ल निर्माण का प्रकण्ड प्राम कर लें।

मल्ल निर्माण का काम गुनेर में चल रहा है जो कि जमालपुर के प्रकण्ड में है। वहाँ 2 हजार आदमी मल्लक निर्माण का काम कर रहे हैं। जमालपुर में प्रायः की पीछियों हजार आदमी ऐसे हैं जो प्राम्स-एम्पलीशन का काम अच्छी तरह से कर सकते हैं, मल्लक, पिस्ती

झारी पीछे बल सकते हैं। मोनापल्लव को चाहिये कि गुनेर और जमालपुर में बड़ी माला में मल्ल निर्माण करने और आप की प्राय जमालपुर के कारखाने में कीबल इन्जन की बनाने शुरू कीजिये। जमालपुर में बैनरी का काम छीन कर दूसरी जगह दे दिया गया है, वहीं और एक्सल का काम भी दूसरी जगह दे दिया। मोकामा का कारखाना जो अभी टेक-ओवर किया सरकार ने बैनर बनाने का, लेकिन पार्ट पुजों का आर्डर दे रहे हैं मोनोपली हाउस को। पाट-पर्व का काम तो मोकामा और जमालपुर में हो सकता है, बैनर निर्माण का काम हो सकता है। हम योजनाकारों से कहेंगे कि जहाँ कोयला बबारा माल उपलब्ध है, वहाँ पर कारखाने अगामे जायें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि कच्चा माल कहीं है, कोयला कहीं है और कारखाने कहीं और लगाने जायें। बैकवर्ड रिजन्स को प्राये बड़ाने के नाम पर कारखाने कोलन के सम्बन्ध में पकसरी द्वारा पोलीटि-कली चाटिबेटिड इंग से काम होता है। हमारी रेलवे पटरियाँ भी फंसी रहती हैं, समय भी बर्बाद होता है और सागत का कर्षा भी बढ़ता है।

खड़गपुर और साक्षा - सिमलतला को बीच में बहुत प्यारा लाइमस्टोन है। क्यों नहीं वहाँ पर मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट बिजाना जाता है। साक्षा में एक मिनी सीमेंट प्लांट था, जो अब बन्द पड़ा है। उस का जीर्णोद्धार किया जाना चाहिये। जमालपुर और खड़गपुर की पहाड़ियों में बाक्साइट भरा हुआ है। बिजली देकर वहाँ एल्युमि-नियम का कारखाना खालू करवाना चाहिये। कहलगांव के नवरीक कोयला और गानी है। इस लिए कहलगांव में तुरन्त बिजली लापर खालू करवाना चाहिये।

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 ambi-

tious 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 move 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 is what 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 not 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 scheme. 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 not 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.

13 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 DHIRENDRANATH 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 GURDHARI BOMANGO: I want to withdraw my cut motions Nos. 20 to 23, 26 to 33 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 33 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	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MINISTRY OF PLANNING					
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.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, may I be permitted to make an explanation about the matter raised under rule 377 about Mr. Bhutto? There is one wrong information which has appeared. From papers they have drawn some conclusions that Mr. Bajpai has come here in connection with something serious. I did not meet him. I read it only in the papers that he had come here. If it was so urgent, he would have met me. But I found out that he had come only on his own for his private purposes and there was no meaning attached to it.

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

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.

13.05 hrs.

ing the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

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-

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	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS					
47	Ministry of Home Affairs	44,78,000	..	2,23,89,000	..
48	Cabinet	20,66,000	..	1,03,31,000	..
49	Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,35,07,000	..	6,75,34,000	..
50	Police	38,57,73,000	1,84,31,000	1,92,88,66,000	9,21,55,000
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	16,13,36,000	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	15,26,62,000
56	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	44,31,000	42,25,000	2,21,54,000	2,11,24,000
57	Lakshadweep	98,31,000	41,22,000	4,91,56,000	4,06,07,000

*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 Allahgarh. 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: *Nu may dy 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 terms

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 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 a 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 KESHAVERAO 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 Bashwashwar, 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 reduce 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. (96)]

"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 रामानन्ध तिवारी (बक्सर): उपस्थित महोदय, अपनी बात कहने से पहले मैं माननीय श्री सटे जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अभी बिहार के सम्बन्ध में, और क्रासकर हरिजनों तथा मुस्लिमों पर होने वाले प्रत्याय के सम्बन्ध में, कहा, अगर क्या वह से दिन भूल गये, जब कि बिहार के सैकड़ों हरिजनों को नक्सलाइट्स के नाम पर उनकी पुलिस ने कत्ल करवाया और उन पर प्रत्याय किया। आज उस प्रत्यय को भुला कर वह जो प्रॉप्स बहा रहे हैं, वह उचित नहीं है।

आजादी के बाद यह विभाग पहली बार एक प्रकाश प्राप्त आई० सी० एस० को मिला है। मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज तमूना बरत में कानून और व्यवस्था में जो गिरावट आई है, उस से हमें इन्कार नहीं करना चाहिए। उस में बड़ी तेजी से गिरावट आई है और यह कांग्रेस के तीस बरसों के शासन की गेन है। इसके साथ-साथ आये दिन अपराध निरन्तर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। सरकार का विचार

इसलिए हुआ था कि देश में शांति और व्यवस्था कायम रहे। जब तक देश में शांति और व्यवस्था कायम नहीं रहेगी देश का विकास भी नहीं होगा। यह अपराध और कानून व्यवस्था की गिरावट देश के विकास को भी नुकसान पहुंचा रही है। मैं ज्यादा धाकड़े नहीं देना चाहता लेकिन यह बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि 1960 में जब लाख पर 140.5 अपराध होते थे तो 1977 में यह 195.10 अपराध हुए हैं। पुलिस के अनुसन्धान को देखा जाय तो 1974 में जब 8 साठे साहब की सरकार थी तो यदि सौ व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार हुए तो पुलिस ने 40 पर सार्जेंट गोट दी और न्यायालय से 7 की सजा मिली। यह प्रमाणित करता है कि हमारा अनुसन्धान, हमारी पुलिस का धारण और पुलिस का चरित्र कैसा है। 1943 में 5.56 लाख कैस बाने में रजिस्टर हुए और 1978 में यह अनुमान है कि लगभग 15 लाख हुए। 73 में 13 लाख से अधिक है। इसलिए हम यह चाहते हैं कि अपराधों के चरित्र को देखते हुए हमें उसका गहरा और गंभीर अध्ययन करना चाहिये, जानने का प्रयास करना चाहिये कि किन परिस्थितियों में और किन कारणों से धाए बिग में अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। हमें यह देखना होगा कि पुलिस विभाग में धाए के ऊपर से नीचे तक जो श्रेणियाँ बनी हुई हैं इन श्रेणियों में किस तरह के काम हो रहा है। इसको भी देखना होगा कि हमारे अधिकाधिक और पुलिस विभाग के निम्न श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की स्थिति क्या है? उनकी मन: स्थिति क्या है? क्या बजह है कि 32 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी भारतीय पुलिस जनसेवी नहीं बन पाई? श्रेणियों में यह पुलिस बनाई थी, यह हम समझते हैं। इसके बारे में धाए बल कर बताऊंगा। लेकिन यह मैं धाए के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि 32 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद धाए भी जनता उसी रूप से ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के जमाने में थी, इसका कारण क्या है? उनका रिश्ता धाए भी धाए के का और भय का है। पुलिस और जनता के बीच में जो खाई है, जो खन्क ह वह पाटी नहीं गई। कभी 30 वर्ष की अवधि में धाए ने सोचा, चिन्तन किया कि यह पुलिस ऐक्ट 1861 का बना हुआ है, धाए अपराध करने की टेक्नीक बदल गई, सारी चीज बदल गई और धाए के प्राधुनिक यम में धाए नहीं चाहते हैं कि पुराने हथियार से हम लड़ाई करें। प्राधुनिक लड़ाई धाए पुराने हथियारों से लड़ना चाहते हैं। इस पर कभी धाए ने विचार किया, सोचा?

हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि पुलिस विभाग का जो मूलभूत ढांचा है उस में धाए ने कौन सा परिवर्तन किया? क्या कारण है कि

धाए हमारी पुलिस हमारी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने में असफल है, असमर्थ है? इन सारी बातों पर कभी धाए ने विचार किया? धाए पुलिस का चरित्र, उनका मानस, उनका प्रशिक्षण, उनका व्यवहार तो बड़ी पुराना ही न है? क्योंकि 30 वर्षों तक की हुकूमत ने पुलिस को जनसेवी न बना कर अपनी पार्टी की सरकार के रजक के रूप में उनसे काम लिया है। उसी तरह जिस तरह 1861 के बाद ब्रिटिश सरकार ने भारतीय जनता की भयभीत और भ्रातृकृत कर के रखा था। उसी तरह उन्होंने भी रखा। कभी धाए ने सोचा कि यह क्या स्थिति है?

इतना महत्वपूर्ण यह विभाग है। धाए धाए विन पुलिस को गाली देते हैं, हम भी गाली देते हैं। उनका मनोबल तोड़ने का प्रयास करते हैं। लेकिन मैं बड़ी नम्रता के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि संदन के भूतपूर्व धायुक्त, राबर्ट मार्क स्पष्ट रूप से कहते हैं कि हम किसी के नौकर नहीं हैं, हम किसी पार्टी के नौकर नहीं हैं, हम किसी व्यक्ति के नौकर नहीं हैं—हम नौकर हैं कानून के, हम नौकर हैं जनता के। वे तो यहाँ तक कहते हैं कि यदि सरकार हमें आदेश कुछ और दे और कानून कुछ और कहता है तो हम उसको मानने से इनकार करेंगे। 1974 की जयप्रकाश नारायण से जब बिहार में पुलिस के अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों को बुलाती थी थी और कहा था कि तुम किसी पार्टी के नौकर नहीं हो, तुम कानून के नौकर हो, तुम जनता के नौकर हो तब उन्हें फास्टिड और देशद्रोही कहा गया था। धाए तब उनकी बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाता तो धाए स्थिति कुछ और होती।

धाए को याद होगा कि 1977 में यह विभाग के बजट पर बोलते हुए मैंने कहा था कि 1961 के पुलिस ऐक्ट को फाड़कर फेंक दो, जला दो और नए पुलिस धायोग का गठन करो। मुझे खुशी है कि तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री, चौधरी बरण सिंह जी ने भी पुलिस धायोग का गठन किया। साठे भी जिस दल में हैं, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस काम को आजादी के बाद ही फौरन हो जाना चाहिए उस पर कभी उन्होंने सोचा? ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य का सार्जेंट एलेनबरा लिखता है कि इस तरह की परिस्थिति सा थी कि पुलिस सिपाही अपराध कर्मियों से जितना भयभीत नहीं होता है उससे अधिक धाएने अधिकारियों से भयभीत रहे। लेकिन क्या कभी धाएने इन सारी बातों को जानने का प्रयास किया? जो काम 1947 में ही हो जाना चाहिए था उसको जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनने के साथ ही किया गया। लेकिन

[श्री रामनाथ बिघारी]

उसमें भी मेरा एक संशोधन है। पुलिस प्रायोग में एक-एक बच्चे भ्रष्टर हैं लेकिन इन आई० पी० एस० भ्रष्टरों पर विश्वास करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ क्या वे एक गरीब सिपाही के कुछ बर्षों की जानते हैं? क्या कभी उन्होंने इस बर्षों को अपने जीवन में महसूस किया है? मैं उसी जीवन को बिता कर यहाँ पर आया हूँ। 13 वर्ष सिपाही के पद पर रहने तथा बिहार में गृह विभाग के मंत्री के पद पर रहने के बाद अपने धनुष के आधार पर मैंने कुछ संकीर्ण से निवेदन किया था कि पुलिस में सिपाही से बानेदार तक किसी प्रतिनिधि को प्रायोग में रखा जाये। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम ने रस्म-रिवाज और तस्सेना जी जैसे भ्रष्टरों पर भविष्यवाणी किया है लेकिन हम जानते हैं कि उनका धनुष किताब का है, जीवन का धनुष उनके पास नहीं है। उनके दुःख और उन की तृपण को आप कैसे जानेंगे? क्या पिछले तीस बर्षों में कभी आपने सोचा कि एक पुलिस सिपाही को लगातार 6 घंटे सोने का भ्रष्टर मिलता है क्या? इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार इसका कारण क्या है? आज आप जो आरोप देते हैं उनका पालन पुलिस बर्षों को करना पड़ता है। यदि वे पालन नहीं करते हैं तो आप उनको परेशान करते हैं। यदि आप चाहते हैं कि पुलिस को निबर बनाये — निबर का मतलब उद्वेगता से नहीं है कि वे डिसिप्लिन तोके—लेकिन उन्हें विश्वास हो कि आई पी सी, सी थार पी सी या और जितने कायदे कानून हैं उनका सक्ती के साथ पालन करेंगे और यदि बाहर आये तो एक मिलेगा लेकिन दुनिया से तत्ता में कायम रहने के लिये पहले उनका प्रयोग किया गया। बर्षों ने जनता को भयभीत करके, भ्रष्टरित करने तथा अपना साम्राज्य कायम रखने के लिए पुलिस का मठन किया था। 1857 में जब विद्रोह हुआ तो कौकी तरीके पर यहाँ की पुलिस विकसित हुई लेकिन आप उसको बचाना नहीं चाहते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी भारतीय पुलिस सीमा तानकर इम्प्लेंट के साथ रहे कि हम किसी पार्टी के नौकर नहीं हैं, यहाँ तक कि सरकार की यही बात मानेंगे जो कानून कहता है, भी नियम कहता है, जो पुलिस ऐक्ट कहता है—लेकिन ऐसा हो नहीं पाता है। माऊ कीजिये—बिहार राज्य का इति मंत्री — श्री कनिष्क रेड सिंह मिश्र एरिस्ट्रू में जब यह कहता है कि हम गुब्बा पासते हैं, प्रायोग — तब इसका क्या धर्म निकलता है? क्या इससे अपराधी मनोवृत्ति नहीं बढ़ेगी, अपराधी मनोबल नहीं बढ़ेगा? इस तरह की बात कह कर आप उनके मनोबल को बढ़ा रहे हैं। हर काम में हमारे पोलीटियन इन्टरमीडियर कर रहे हैं।

मीसन, 1857 से जो भारतीय की मढ़ाई हुई और बाद में वह घतफल हुई, जिसको बर्षों ने विद्रोह कहा, उसके बाद 1859 में एक पुलिस प्रायोग का यठन हुआ, ताकि फौज का स्थान पुलिस ले सके। 1902 में सार्ज करबन ने कहा था—जनता को सब कुछ देने के बाद यदि पुलिस तत्त घदीय और घलत हो तो फिर हम जनता के साथ न्याय नहीं करते हैं। 1861 के पुलिस ऐक्ट में यह कहीं नहीं लिखा है कि जनता के प्रति हमारा उत्तरदायित्व है। इसीलिये सार्ज कर्जन ने सोचा था कि इंग्लैंड की पुलिस की तरह वे यहाँ भी पुलिस का यह सर्वप्रथम कर्तव्य होना चाहिये कि जनता में सुरक्षा की भावना पैदा हो, लेकिन यह इसमें सफल नहीं हो सका।

अब मैं आप के माध्यम से तीन-चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। आज एक सिपाही 24 घंटे का नौकर है, आप उससे 18-18 घंटे तक लगातार काम लेते हैं, पाँच व्यक्तियों का काम आप एक बानवी से लेते हैं—क्या आपने कभी चिन्तन किया कि इस के बचने से आप उसे क्या देते हैं? मीसन, जब 19 वीं सदी के उत्तरार्ध में भी आप देखिये—बी०ए०० ए००, सी० थार० पी० के जवानों के साथ क्या व्यवहार होता है। उनको 28-28 दिन तक क्वार्टर-माइस में बन्द कर दिया जाता है, उनको हमकई लगाई जाती है, उनका वेतन काट लिया जाता है। क्यों? यदि उनसे कोई छोटी सी भ्रम हो जाती है, वे छुट्टी से आया चन्दा लेट पहुँचते हैं, मुनीफार्म कटी हुई पहने हैं या कोई और बस्ती हो जाती है, तो उनके साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाता है। जिस तरह से इमिरा की के राज से डिक्टेटरिज्म की, इमिरा की की बाणी कानून की, बड़ी स्थिति उनके साथ है। मीसन, मैं भी उसी जीवन से निकल कर आया हूँ। यदि कोई सिपाही भ्रष्टर करेगा है तो उस से एकदम-दिल करायी जाती है, जिसको हमारे कानून में "बलेत" कहते हैं। जेड की रोपट्टी में उसकी पीठ पर 28-28 डेटें बांध कर और राइफल लेकर कपड़ करायी जाती है और यह बरेक घंटों चलती है, जिसका परिणाम यह निकलता है कि कोई सिपाही घर जाये है क्या आपने कभी इसके बारे में सोचा है?

बी०एस०ए० का कानून कहता है—यदि कोई कुसूर भी होजाय, 10 मिनट नींद आ जाये, तो उस के भ्रष्टरों को यह अधिकार है कि उनको "ट्रांसपोर्टेशन-आउट-ऑफ़" की सजा दे सकते हैं। आप के लिये तो वरदा 307 है, लेकिन उस गरीब के बेटे के लिये, उस दुनिया के बेटे के लिये, जिसको ब्रिटेन ने फौज की दुष्ट में रखते हुए सिपाही बनाया था, क्या आप उस को फौज की दुनिया देते हैं? मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसको सौज की दुनिया में ही मढ़ाई चाहिये। फौज की डिसिप्लिन को लानाभी लेकिन यह तो आप करते नहीं हैं। इतना ही नहीं, यह जान कर आप को आश्चर्य होगा कि हमारे जो भ्रष्टर हैं, बच्चे से बच्चे भ्रष्टर हैं, इमानदार भ्रष्टर हैं, वे भी उन सिपाहियों से अपना व्यवहार—काम लेते हैं। 16-16, 16-16 और 20-20 घंटे तक सिपाहियों को काम करना पड़ता है। मैं यह बर्षों की से-यह की

निर्दिष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि करीब 60 सिपाही यहाँ पर सारे नौनों पर द्यूटी देते हैं। क्या आप ने कभी उन के बारे में सोचा है। कैसे वे बारिश में भीर इस सफ़्त धूप में द्यूटी देते हैं। कभी आप ने सोचा कि वे कहाँ बैठें? वे सुबह 9 बजे आते हैं, 10 बजे आते हैं, बीर रात को 8 और 9 बजे तक, जब हमारा सेना चलता है, वे द्यूटी देते हैं। उन के लिए आप ने क्या इन्तजाम किया है। हमारे लिये तो केन्द्रीन है और दूसरा सारा सामान है लेकिन उन के पास क्या है। 16 घंटे, 12 घंटे और 10 घंटे तक उन को द्यूटी देनी पड़ती है। आप की नाक के नीचे यह सब होता है जबकि आप ने कानून बनाया है कि कोई भी ग्राइण्डर सेक्टर या दूसरे सेक्टर में लगा हुआ जो घाबरी है, उस से 8 घंटे से बेसी कोई काम लेना तो आप उसे प्रोवीडेंट करेंगे। यह आप का बनाया हुआ कानून है, आप का बनाया हुआ नियम है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ़ आप इन सिपाहियों से 18-18 घंटे काम लेते हैं। कभी आप ने इस बात को सोचा है, कभी इस पर विचार किया है, कभी इस का मनन किया है कि उन का शरीर भी थकता है, वे भी मनुष्य हैं, वे भी इन्सान हैं। अफसर जो चाहते हैं करते हैं। उन के लिए कोई कानून नहीं है। उन की बापों की कानून है और जैसा पहले चलता था वैसा ही अब भी चल रहा है। इसलिए मैं बड़ी नम्रता से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप जानते हैं कि कड़ाके की सर्दी में उनका शरीर कांपता है। आप यह देखें कि कड़ाके की सर्दी में भी हमारा जो सिपाही है, वह रात को लाठी ले कर गली गली जाता है और जनता की रक्षा करता है। और आप उस को देते क्या हो। 240 रुपये उस को आप देते हो जबकि दूसरे लोगों को सारे हिन्दुस्तान में 300 रुपये मिलते हैं। एक पुलिस के कुत्ते के खिलाफ़ पर आप 572 रुपये देते हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप ने कभी इस के बारे में सोचा, कभी आप ने इस पर विचार किया। मेरे पास इस बन्त समय नहीं है, मैंने लिख कर दिया था कि मुझे थोड़ा समय दिया जाए, इसलिए मैं जल्दी-जल्दी समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ आप का आदेश पालन करने के लिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि दूसरे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आप 53 सप्ते और दूसरी छुट्टियाँ देते हैं। अगर 7 छुट्टियाँ मान लें, तो 60 दिन हो जाते हैं लेकिन आप इन सिपाहियों से रविवार को भी काम लेते हैं। दूसरे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को आप कम्पल नीव और अन्ध नीव भी देते हैं। तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप उन से सन्जख को भी काम लेते हैं, तो उन दिनों का आप उन को वेतन दीजिए। जब मैं बिहार में मन्त्री था और आधरणीय भी अधिक लाभ मण्डल हमारे स्पीकर से, तो मैं ने यह प्रयास किया था कि उन को 2 महीने की छुट्टी दी जाए। 2 महीने की तो उन को छुट्टी नहीं मिली लेकिन 21 दिन की छुट्टी उन को दी गई थी। इसलिए मैं प्रश्न करता हूँ कि अगर आप उन को छुट्टी नहीं दे सकते तो 2 महीने का आप उन को प्रतिरक्ष वेतन दीजिए। आप हाजीरेब में उन से काम लेते हैं, जबकि दूसरों से काम नहीं लेते। 8 घंटे से बेसी अगर दूसरे काम करते हैं तो आप उन को बीबरदाश्त देते हैं। इसलिए वह आप का नीतिक कर्तव्य ही जाता है कि 8

घंटे से प्रतिरक्षित उन से काम न लें। अगर काम लेना चाहते हैं, तो उन को बीबरदाश्त देना चाहिए।

इस के प्रस्ताव मैं यह भी कहना चाहता कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक सिपाही का वेतन कम से कम 500 रुपये होना चाहिये। इस से कम वेतन न हो। हमारा देश एक तरीक़ा देश है, इसलिए मैं 500 रुपये कहता हूँ। किसी का वेतन 500 रुपये से कम नहीं होना चाहिए।

इस के साथ ही साथ, मैं कभी आप को ले कर बनंगा और वहाँ आप यह देखें कि एक सिपाही कैसी हालत में रहता है। सिपाही का बैरक ऐसा होता है कि उस में उस के लिए इतना कम स्थान होता है कि कहीं पर रखने की गुज़ारिश नहीं होती। एक कारवाई पर दूसरी कारवाई रखते हैं। उस की स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय होती है और पक्ष से अधिक हीन अवस्थान में उस रहना पड़ता है। यदि मजदूर से भी हीन अवस्था में किसी को रहना पड़ता है तो वह सिपाही को रहना पड़ता है।

सिपाही के परिवार को रहने देने के लिए यदि आपके पास मकान नहीं है तो आप किराये पर मकान ले कर उन घरानों के परिवारों को रहने के लिए दो जो कि पुलिस साइन के मकदीक हों। उसके क्वार्टर में सुकाई का, बिजली का इंतजाम ही। उसके क्वार्टर में पंखा नहीं होता है। क्या उसे गर्मी नहीं लगती है? हमें तो एयर कंडीशनर चाहिए, हमें बिजली का पंखा भी चाहिए, हमारे अफसरों को सब कुछ चाहिए। लेकिन मुझे माफ़ करेंगे कि क्या वह अपनी माँ का बच्चा नहीं है, हम ही अपनी माँ के बच्चे हैं? आप उन्हें बिजली का पंखा दो। आप उन्हें कम से कम दो कमरे वाला क्वार्टर दो। उस के क्वार्टर में रसोईघर भी हो, एक लेडीन भी हो, एक बरामदा भी हो। हर सिपाही को कम से कम एक महीने में दस प्निट बिजली मुफ्त दी जाए।

मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इन सिपाहियों की स्थिति में क्या परिवर्तन किया है। आपने इनको हालत में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया है। बैरकों में सिपाहियों के लिए साठ वर्ग फीट जगह निर्दिष्ट होनी चाहिए। जिसमें वह अपनी कारपाई, अपना बस्ता, अपने कागज रख सकें। लेकिन आप उसका भी प्रबन्ध उसके लिए सुनिश्चित नहीं है। आप सिपाही के लिये यह प्रबन्ध बैरकों में अविलम्ब करें।

सिपाही के परिवार के लिये आप चिकित्सा का प्रबन्ध करें। उनके लिए एक केन्द्रीय अस्पताल हो जिसमें तीन-तीन बेड्स का इंतजाम हो। उस में अण्डे-अण्डे विशेषज्ञ हों। इस के साथ-साथ सिपाही के बच्चों के पढ़ने के लिए कम से कम प्राइमरी क्वे के का अनुदान दें ताकि सिपाही अपने बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए, प्राथमरी, मिडिल, हाई स्कूल की पुस्तकें खरीद सकें। अब उसके अण्डे काफ़ी, महाविद्यालय में जाए तो वहाँ आप उन्हें छात्रवृत्ति दीजिए ताकि उनके बच्चे भी पढ़-लिख कर आई.बी.एस., आई.एस. हो सकें। अगर क्या चाहते हैं उनके बच्चे बिबरदाश्त सिपाही, दरवाना या मजदूर बनें हों? अगर आप उसका विकास चाहते हैं तो आप उन्हें ये सब सुविधाएँ दीजिए।

[श्री रामानन्द सिपाही]

हमारे भारतीय संविधान में कहा है कि सब की एसोसिएशन बनाने का अधिकार है। हम न बिहार में एसोसिएशन बनाने का अधिकार दिया। पुलिस कमीशन ने भी सिफारिश की है कि सिपाही को एसोसिएशन बनाने का अधिकार दिया जाए। अगर इस पर भी आप उन्हें एसोसिएशन बनाने का अधिकार नहीं देते हैं तो आप उनका साथ ज्यादा कर रहे हैं। आई०पी०एस०, आई० एस०एस०, प्रार्थिवयल अफसरों को, गजेटेड अफसरों को एसोसिएशन बनाने का अधिकार है, आप सिपाही को भी एसोसिएशन बनाने की अनुमति क्यों नहीं देते हैं? अगर आप यह अधिकार नहीं देते हैं तो आप उनको जबदस्ती अपनी ताकत के बल पर उनको इस अधिकार से रोकना चाहते हैं।

आप उनको प्रमोशन दीजिए। आज पुलिस के अन्डर 99.6 परसेंट अगले सिपाही सिपाही हो कर ही रिटायर हो जाते हैं, अवकाश प्राप्त कर लेते हैं। फिर उनको अच्छा काम करने के लिए प्रेरणा, प्रोत्साहन कैसे मिलेगा? इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उनकी प्रमोशन के अवसरों का विकास कीजिए जिससे उनको प्रेरणा और उत्साह मिले और वे अच्छे से अच्छा और अधिक से अधिक काम कर सकें।

भीम, अन्त में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें पुलिस को सजान बनाने के लिए उस का मनोबल नहीं तोड़ना चाहिए। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से हिन्दू समाज में ऊपर से नीचे तक वर्ण व्यवस्था है—उस में ब्राह्मण हैं, क्षत्रिय हैं, वैश्य हैं, दलित हैं। लेकिन पुलिस विभाग में 80 प्रतिशत सिपाहियों की संख्या है सारे देश में पुलिस विभाग में 80 प्रतिशत सिपाही हैं जो कि बहुत दलित हैं, मुन्ध हैं, कोषित हैं। क्या आप सीमेंट का काम बालू से सेना चाहते हैं? आप सीमेंट की बीमार बालू से बड़ी करना चाहते हैं? अगर आप चाहते हैं कि उनमें अनुशासन रहे तो अनुशासन के मायने यह नहीं है कि उनमें घातक रहे, बे अवधीत रहे। आप कृपा कर उन दलितों को ऊपर उठाइए। उन्हें क्वार्टर दीजिए, एसोसिएशन बनाने का अधिकार दीजिये।

एक अंतिम बात कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। कोई अपराध नहीं होता है तो उसके लिए किस-किस अपराध के लिए क्या सजा हो सकती है इसके बारे में कानून बना हुआ है। लेकिन बेचारे सिपाही के सम्बन्ध में कोई नियम नहीं है। यदि वह बेचारा बाड़ी बनाने की बजह से या किसी अन्य कारण से दस मिनट भी इयूटी पर देर से पहुंचता है तो उसको कोई भी सजा हो सकती है, उसका विमर्श भी हो सकता है, उसका प्रासीक्यूशन भी हो सकता है। यह चीज आपने अफसरों की मनमानी पर छोड़ दी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो कोड है उसमें आप निर्धारित करें कि किस-किस अपराध में क्या-क्या सजा उसको हो सकती है। उसको आप गुलाम बना

करके न रहें। उनके साथ आप मानवोचित व्यवहार करें, इन्सानों का सा व्यवहार करें। उसको बर्बाद करने का आप अवसर दें। पुलिस का जो सिपाही होता है उसी से जनता का संपादन रहता है, उसी पर पुलिस का सारा प्रशासन निर्भर करता है। मैं बड़े ही नम्र शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी तरफ आप विशेष ध्यान दें। जा के पैर न फट बिबाई, बहु क्या जाने पीर पराई, बांस क्या जाने प्रसव की पीड़ा। वह गरीब है, वह भगवा है, इसको परेश साहब आप नहीं जानते हैं। इस बातसे मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप पुलिस विभाग में मौलिक परिवर्तन करें। यह दस लाख पुलिस के जवानों का सवाल है बाई मे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में ही, बी०एस०एफ० में ही, सी०भार०पी० में ही, औद्योगिक सुरक्षा दल में ही। आप तो जानते ही हैं कि आज सुरक्षा की भांति अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। विधि व्यवस्था बिगड़ रही है। यहां तक कि बिहार में कोई राज हो नहीं है, सरकार नाम की कोई चीज ही नहीं है, ला एंड बाईर ही नहीं है। बिहार आज जल रहा है। बिहार में कोई सन्ध्या से से कर रात भर बर से बाहर निकल नहीं पाता है। इसलिए बिहार को आप बचाएं। अगर आपने बिहार को नहीं बचाया तो बिहार जल कर भस्म हो जाएगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

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 Kushak 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 India 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 Brahmans 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 build 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.

अभी हमारे कई मित्रों ने कहा कि मंत्री ने गुंडे पाल रखे हैं। आप बताइये कि जब मंत्री ही गुंडे पालने लगे, तो जन-साधारण का क्या होगा। जब मैं हिन्दी में बोल ही रहा हूँ, तो मैं एक कविता सुना देना चाहता हूँ जो शिवधर्मलाल सिंह 'सुमन' की है, जो बड़े प्रसिद्ध कवि हैं और आपके ही राज्य से रहने वाले हैं। मैं उनकी कविता के तीन छंद 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 व्यथा का निवारण
उधर नादाँ बच्चे पे ईमाँ निछावर
इधर गुटपरस्ती श्री बहुरूपियापन ।

बड़ी ऊँची बातें, बड़े ऊँचे वादे
हवा में रफू हो गये सब हिरन से
यह तम तोम से जूमने के प्रवादी
करेंगे किनाराकशी गर किरण से ।

उफ़र से घुग्घुलके में उलटेगा बेड़ा
कहाँ फिर उजेला कहाँ फिर सवेरा
यह बेड़ा कहाँ पार जा कर लगेगा
इधर भी अन्धेरा उधर भी अन्धेरा ।

यह हाल आज 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 inveterate 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 name-sake 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 रायचन्दस कुशावाहा (सलेमपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आप ने समय दिया। यह हमारा घर का मामला है। लेकिन घर का मामला इतना बिगड़ा हुआ है कि पूरे कानून में कहीं भी किसी भी गरीब की रक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। कोई एक भी कानून नहीं

बता सकते जिनमें गरीबों की रक्षा के लिए कुछ है। धारा 323 का क्या मतलब है? (स्वबयान)।

आप को करना चाहिए, नहीं किया है तो धन कीबिए करना सारा बंटाधार हो जाएगा।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ धारा 323 का क्या मतलब है? जिस गरीब घादमी को जब बाही, जहाँ बाही भर पेट मारो, केवल हड्डी मत तोड़ना। यही न मतलब है? इसीलिए गांव के गरीब घादमी को जब कोई धनी घादमी मारता या मरवाता है तो कह कर मारता है कि देखो, मारते मारते बाहे मत हो मार डालना लेकिन कुछ टूटे फूटे नहीं क्यों कि यह जानता है कि 323 या 304 बनेगा, 302 नहीं बनेगा। कोई कैसे नहीं बनेगा। इसलिए बिलकुल गरीबों के खिलाफ साजिश करने के लिए यह 323 धारा है। इसी तरह यह 379 है। थोड़ा बहुत उस में घघर उघर हो गया है लेकिन 379 में घघर 250 रुपये से कम की चोरी हो तो पुलिस दर्ज नहीं करेगी। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किसी हरिजन वस्ती में या गरीबों के टोले में घघर चोरी हो जाय तो कितने घरों में 250 रुपये का माल मिलेगा? 250 रुपये का माल जिस गरीब के यहाँ नहीं है आज की महंगी के जमाने में भी उन के घर की रक्षा कौन करेगा?

इसी तरह 426 और 427 हैं, खेत काटने की धारा है। उस में हुरी फज्र काटने का दाम लगता है। चाहे रात भर मिल कर 500 घादमी इस सदन का खेत काटा करें, पुलिस लगाएगी दाम पास का और इस वैसे पड़इ वैसे बोझा दाम लगाएगी। रात भर काटते फिरए जब तक 50 रुपये की घास नहीं कट जायगी तब तक कोई मुकदमा नहीं चलेगा। पशुओं को मार डालने की खली छूट है... (स्वबयान)... धाई पी सी पड़िए। यह धाई पी सी 1861 में बना था। उस समय एक रुपये में एक मन गेहूँ और चावल मिलता था। उस समय पचास रुपये में कौन सा जानवर था? दस रुपये में बड़िया से बड़िया बैलों की जोड़ी मिलती थी। हाथी के घलावा और कोई जानवर इतने वैसे का नहीं था। तो यह हमारी बकरी की रक्षा के लिए नहीं बना था, यह हाथी की रक्षा के लिए बना हुआ था। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप इस तरह के उलटे कानूनों को ठीक नहीं करेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। आप ने बड़ा दिहोरा पीटा कि हम ने मिला समान्य करा दिया। मैं पूछता हूँ कि धारा 109 और 110 के खूते हुए क्या गरीबों का मिला खाल हो गया? किसी भी गरीब को 109 और 110 में डाल कर जिनगी भर सजाया जा सकता है। आप अपने हाथ से अपनी पीठ बचपवावा करिए। जिनियों के लिए और मुँहों के लिए आप ने मिला खाल कर दिया। गरीबों का मिला बरकरार है। धनी की डाकिए, यह तो गुपीन कोर्ट तक लय कर कुछ सजावा लेकिन गरीब की डाक कीबिए जिंद के कानों का टिकल नहीं है, उस की की

सुझाएगा ? तो अब से गरीबों और धनियों के रास्ते पर आप की कानून बनाना पड़ेगा। अगर आप गरीब और धनी की सहाय पर नहीं सोचते हैं तो काम नहीं चलेगा। जैसे आप देखें, आप कट्टा रखना कलाई बन्द नहीं कर सकते। मंत्री जी जरा ध्यान से सुनें। उन को कट्टा रखने से आप नहीं रोक सकते हैं और गरीबों को लाइसेंस नहीं दे सकते हैं। तो फिर हम को भी कट्टा भी कर दीजिए, हम भी निपट मेंगे। क्यों आप हम को कानून के जाल में फंसाते हैं ? बिमकुल आप को मुँहों से चिन्तित होने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर कट्टा रखने की इजाजत हो तो गरीब निपट लेगे गांव गांव में कट्टा रख कर। लेकिन धनियों का कट्टा पुलिस छीनने नहीं जायगी और गरीब भादमी किसी से कट्टा ले जाए जो कुछ उससे बच कर देंगे। मुँह कट्टा भी रख कर बन्द कर देंगे। आप कृपा कर के इस कानून को भी बदलिए।

एक आमनीय सदस्य : कैसे बदलेंगे ?

श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा : अब यह वह जाने कि कैसे बदलेंगे ? हम थोड़े ही मंत्री हैं। हम मंत्री होते तो बता देते कि कैसे बदलेंगे। जो मंत्री हो जाता है उस की प्रकृति बड़ी हो जाती है। हम लोग माधुर्य भादमी हैं। वह तो यही समझते हैं कि हम को प्रकृति बहुत कम है। इसलिए मंत्री बनने के बाद हम लोगों की राय एकदम नहीं सुनते।

दूसरी बात मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ, नौकरगोही है। बहुत से मुना करता हूँ—निर्भर हो कर काम कीजिए। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री भी कहते हैं कि जनता एकदम निर्भर हो जाय। तो, श्रीमान, जिस को आप चाहते हैं कि वह निर्भर हो, वह हाँ या न हो, लेकिन न, ठीक, गुच्छे और घुसखोर को निर्भर हो ही गये वह इस निर्भरता का पूरा लाभ उठा रहे हैं। वे जिस काम को करना चाहते हैं, उस को कर ही लेते हैं, क्योंकि उन को रोक नहीं सकते हैं।

अब नौकरगोही की लीजिये—इन के बारे में आप को सोचना पड़ेगा—हमारे पूर्ववर्ती गृह मंत्री जी—श्री० चरण सिंह जी—को घोषा हुआ, किस से हुआ ? इन्डिया जी की निरपराधी के समय किस से घोषा हुआ—क्या इस तरह को कोई मिसाल दुनिया में है ? मैं पूछता हूँ—सन् 420, 379, 120 (ए) के मामलों में मजिस्ट्रेट ने कितने लोगों को छोड़ा है कि आप चले जाइये, धनी कीजिये ? अभी बाबू जब प्रकाश जी के मामले में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को लोकसभा में किस ने गुम राह किया ? मैं आप को कहना चाहता हूँ—मैं जो आप के विश्वासपात्र नौकरगोही हूँ—यह आप की नहीं को पसीता लगाने के लिये बैठे हैं—आप हमारी बात को मानिये या न मानिये।

श्री विनय बहदुराज (सीरमपुर) : यह तो प्त्नै से है।

श्री परमनरेश कुशवाहा : प्त्नै से है या नहीं ये अब मैं नहीं बता, लेकिन आप से कभीता कभी

मे लिये बिलकुल तैयार हूँ—इस बात को आप नोट कर लीजिये। आप हमारी बात का विश्वास करें या न करें, लेकिन हम आप के साथ रहेंगे, जब तक हम को इस बल में रहना है हम आप को बोट में, इसलिये कि बोट तो आप का है, लेकिन हमारी बीम, हमारे विचार हमारे अपने हैं। इसलिये मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इन पर ध्यान लगाइये।

आप का समाज-कल्याण का काम खूब चलता है, आप धादिवासियों का कल्याण करते हैं, हरिजनों का कल्याण करते हैं, पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण करते हैं, लेकिन जो आप के अधिकारी हैं—वे सब उन का काम करने वाले हैं। मैं आप को एक उदाहरण बता हूँ—उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने “ओस-माछी” और “स्कासरिप” के लिये आदेश निकाला। विधानी तहसीलदार के पास, कानून-गो के पास या किसी अन्य अधिकारी के पास इस्ट कराने के लिये जाता है, तो वे सब उस को इन्कार कर देते हैं। आप बतलाइये—बड़ई और तमोली में क्या प्रभर है—मैं मंडल जी से पूछ रहा हूँ। कागज में तमोली लिखा है और बड़ई तथा तमोली दोनों एक काम करते हैं, लेकिन चूंकि उस ने अपने आप को बड़ई लिखा है—इसलिये कह देते हैं कि तुम पिछड़े वर्ग में नहीं हो। एक और उदाहरण देखिए—गोण और कहार से क्या फर्क है, लेकिन आप की नौकरगोही कह देती है कि ये परिणत जाति या जन-जाति में नहीं हैं। आप जरा देखिये—किस तरह से भ्रम का भ्रम किया जाता है। भ्रमेजी में लिखा है—तुच्छा, हिन्दी में उस को तुच्छा कहते हैं—अब उन ने यदि तुच्छा लिखा है तो बात भ्रम है। कुछ समय में नहीं जाता कि इस के चलने पिछड़े वर्गों का क्या होगा।

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—यदि आप सचमुच में पिछड़े वर्ग, हरिजनों और धादिवासियों का कल्याण करना चाहते हैं तो कृपा कर के समाज कल्याण अधिकारी इन्ही वर्गों के लोगों को बनाइये, वरना आप तो बजट में रुपया देते जायेंगे, लेकिन उस को लेनेवाला कोई नहीं रहेगा।

नौकरियों में देखिये—आप तो उन के लिये रिजर्वेशन करते जायेंगे, लेकिन भादमी कोई नहीं मिलेगा, क्योंकि ये लोग लिख दिया करेंगे कि कोई स्टेटिल भादमी मिलता ही नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इन्टरव्यू की प्रवृत्ति को समाप्त कीजिये, आप किस लिये इन्टरव्यू लेते हैं ? प्राइ० ए० एस० और प्राइ० एम० एस० के फार्म में लिखा होता है—क्या तुम्हारा कोई सम्बन्धी सेवा में है। यदि लिखा होता है कि नहीं है तो बहुत मुश्किल से, 200-400 धादिवासियों में से कोई एक भादमी प्रा जाता है, वरना जाता ही नहीं है। मेरे सामने एक लड़का था—कुछ काला और नाटा था, उस को मुस्लिमी के इन्टरव्यू में छांट दिया गया। मैंने पूछा, क्या बात है ? वह उत्तर प्रदेस का मामला है। उस को कह दिया गया कि तुम्हारी परसेलिटी नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—मुस्लिमी के लिये या प्रोफेसर के घर के लिये क्या काला या नाटा होता चुन है या बेबकू होना चुन है ? तुम्हारे होने से वह क्या ज्यादा सज्जन काम करता है ? इन्टरव्यू में सारे अफसर मिल कर पहले से तय कर लेते हैं

[श्री राम नरेश कुलवाहा]

कि किसी को जेना है धीरे धीरे कोई बाहर का भावनी कम्पिट कर के आनामगा तो उस को इन्टरन्यू में छोट किया जाता है। इसलिये इन्टरन्यू को हटा दीजिए। उस की जगह पर मेडिकल करवाइए। सबका एक बाब का है या दो बाबों वाला है, साढ़े पाब फुट का है या साढ़े सात फुट का है, एक पैर का संगड़ा है या दोनों पैरों का संगड़ा है, बोलता है या नहीं, यह सब डाक्टर अपनी जांच के बाद बतला देगा। इसलिये मेडिकल करवाइए। सबिंस के लिए डिग्री या सर्टीफिकेट देने की समाप्त कर दीजिए। शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम खत्म करने जा रहे हैं। पता नहीं कि आप करीने भी या नहीं? अगर नीकरी के लिए, ऊंची नीकरी के लिए आप डिग्री समाप्त कर दें, तो स्कूल, कॉलेजों और यूनीवर्सिटीज में जो छुरेबाजी होती है और मास्टरों की जान बली जाती है वह नहीं होगी और यह चीज बन्द हो जाएगी और कोई नालायक प्राप्ती भी इस में नहीं घटने जाएगा। आप इन्टरन्यू को खत्म कर दीजिए और नीकरी का इम्तिहान लीजिए। ऐसा आप करीने, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि अच्छे लोग आ जाएंगे और नाना, बाबा, फूफा और जाति के आधार पर जो लोग धा जाते हैं, वे नहीं आ पाएंगे। आज तो किसी का बाबा कलक्टर है या किसी का साला कलक्टर है तो वह समझता है कि मैं चूना ही जाऊंगा क्योंकि फार्म में भरा हुआ है कि मेरा रिश्तेदार ऐसी सबिंस में है। इस चीज को आप समाप्त कीजिए।

साथ ही साथ हिन्दी का मसला भी आप के ही जिम्मे है। मैं जानता हूँ कि आप के यहां कारखाना खुला हुआ है भाषा के डालने का। भाषा का टकसाल बना हुआ है और यहां कुछ विद्वान बैठे हैं जो हिन्दी को दुश्मन हैं। वे हिन्दी को कारखाने में डालते हैं और जब तक कारखाने में सम्पूर्ण उत्पादन नहीं हो जाएगा, तब तक कोई मानुषाया इस देश में चलने लायक नहीं होगी। धीमान्, भाषा जवान पर बनती है, जवान उस का कारखाना है। यहां दिल्ली का जो कारखाना और पालियामेंट के लोग बैठ कर बनाते हैं और आप बैठ कर धरुमरीं से बनवाते हैं, वह ऐसी भाषा है जो लोगों की जवान पर नहीं चलती, वह तिलक हस बर्तन जैसी है, इस को हमारे मण्डल जी समझते होंगे और शायद दूसरे लोग न समझते हों, हमारे यहां भादी में जो बड़ाबा बड़ाया जाता है बाहरे वह जिसना भी बडिया हो और बड़ा हो लेकिन घुरल बड़ाबा बड़ाने के बाद अगर डाल कर पाणी पीने के लिये दिया जाए, तो कोई नहीं पियेगा। कहने का मतलब यह है कि आपका जो भाषा बिबाह है और सब डाल कर निकलते हैं वे उस बर्तन जैसे हैं और वह ऐसी भाषा है जो आम जनता की जवान पर घाने वाली नहीं है। जब तक जनता की जवान पर घाने वाली भाषा नहीं होगी, तब तक वह नहीं बनेगी। हिन्दुस्तान की जो 14 भाषाएँ हैं, उन में धरेजी का कोई भी सब ऐसा नहीं है, जिस का पर्यायवाची उन में न मिले। अगर तमिल में पर्यायवाची शब्द है, तो उस को लेने में क्या हर्ज है, बंगला का पर्यायवाची शब्द लेने में क्या हर्ज है, कन्नड़ का पर्यायवाची शब्द लेने में क्या हर्ज है। मुझला के नाम पर हिन्दी और देश की दूसरी भाषाओं को आप क्यों मरुट कर रहे हैं। बीमार, मैं अगर बिरोध पक्ष में

तो शायद प्रधान मंत्री जी का भाषण कोलीक्यू के घाने पर न होने देता। उस का प्रधान मंत्री बड़ा बर धा कर कसी भाषा में भाषण करता है धीरे धीरे देश की कोई भाषा ही नहीं है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री धरेजी में भाषण करते हैं। अगर हिमाचल की बतलाना ही था, तो हिन्दी का भी हासिलेशन हो सकता था। पूरे देश का अपमान करने से क्या फायदा आप को मिला? मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दक्षिण भारत के भाई जब हमको कहते हैं कि हम तुम्हारी भाषा नहीं पढ़ेंगे, हिन्दी नहीं पढ़ेंगे, तो बात हमारी समझ जाती है यद्यपि अगर हम उन पर हिन्दी लाव रहे हैं तो वे भी हम पर धरेजी लाव रहे हैं। यह दोहरा काम चल रहा है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन की जो यह शिकायत है, वह कुछ जायज है और यह आप के राज्य में हो रहा है। हिन्दी प्रवेशी की सरकारें संस्कृत को बि-भाषा के सूत्र में डाल कर नाब कर रहे हैं इस देश का। संस्कृत को अगर बि-भाषा से निकाल दिया जाए, तो मजदूरन बंगला, गुजराती, राठी, तमिल, तेलगु, कन्नड़ और उर्दू पढ़नी पढ़नी और तब दक्षिण भारत के जो लोग बैठे हैं, उन को कोई मौका नहीं रहेगा कुछ कहने का। संस्कृत के पक्षपाती यहां हैं, मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता। किसी का नाम ले लिया तो पता नहीं क्या होगा। मैं बिर्क 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 पढ़ते हैं और पढ़ेंगे अगर वह एक ओपनलन सबजेक्ट की हैसियत से रहेगी। इसलिए अगर आप भारतीय भाषाओं को पनपाना चाहते हैं, तो उत्तर भारत की सरकारों से यह निवेदन करें कि यह जाल-बट्टा समाप्त करें। और संस्कृत की बिबाधा सूत्र से निकालो। शायद केन्द्रीय कार्पुने में भी संस्कृत नहीं है। यह हिन्दी भाषी प्रांती की सरकारों ने जानबूट्टा करके जिससे कि दूसरी भाषाओं को पढ़ाना न पड़े, यह चार सौ बीसों कर डाली है और यह चार सौ बीसों कर के वे यहां पर हिन्दी, धरेजी का सबड़ा करवाते हैं।

घन में मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान में अगर क्षेत्रीय बिधमता समाप्त आप नहीं कर सकें हैं तो फिर आप राज्यों का पुनर्गठन कर दीजिए। उत्तरप्रदेश का नाब किया उन प्रधानमंत्रियों ने जो उत्तर प्रदेश के रहे। गांधी जी ने हमें यही सिखाया है कि जो भी अपना बिरोध प्रकट करना हो वह सार्वजनिक रूप से कर दो। उत्तरप्रदेश की प्रधान मंत्रियों का बिनीना दे कर के उसका नाब किया गया। बिहार का नाब किया गया। (अवधान) बिहार के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति ने। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश वाले प्रसन्न थे कि हमारा व्यक्ति प्रधान मंत्री हुआ है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश का उत्त से कोई हित नहीं हुआ। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप कृपा कर के क्षेत्रीय असन्तुजन को समाप्त कर दीजिए। हमारा हिस्सा हम को दे दीजिए। उत्तर प्रदेश का शुरू से घाज एक जितना भाव हुआ, वह घाने नहीं होगा बिहार उत्तर प्रदेश का नाब इसलिए भी हुआ कि वह भाषाओं की लड़ाई में बहुत धार्मिक लड़ाई बहुत धार्मिक बूझनी की। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि धरेजी ने उर्दू के साथ बिरोध और बिरोध

किया, उसे अपना हीला सड़का समझते रहे। आप भी समझते रहे और इसलिये समझते रहे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ज्यादातर विरोध पक्ष के लोग चुनाव में जीतते रहे जो कि आजकल सत्ता में आये हैं। कांग्रेस के भी उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ बड़ी व्यवहार किया जो कांग्रेसों ने किया। अगर अब जनता पार्टी भी बही करेगी तो ठीक नहीं है। इस से तो अच्छा यही है कि आप राज्यों का पुनर्गठन कर दें। छोटे-छोटे जब राज्य हो जायेंगे तब आप कृपा कर के हमारा हक तो नहीं सारेंगे।

आज उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी और पूर्वी इलाकों में अधीन-आसामान का कर्क है। उत्तर प्रदेश का हक उत्तर प्रदेश को दे कर के आप पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश का गला घोट देते हैं। आप हमारे साथ न्याय कीजिए। हम उत्तर प्रदेश का जिम्मेदार बंटवारा नहीं चाहते हैं लेकिन हमें आप हमारा हक छीन कर मजबूर कर रहे हैं। हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि हमारे राज्य से पश्चिम के लोग भागे बढ़ते रहें और हम पीछे पड़े रहें। आप हमें मजबूर न कीजिए इस के लिए। हम मन से नहीं चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश का बंटवारा हो। श्रीमन् हमारे राज्य से आपका बेटा एम० ए० तक पढ़ गया लेकिन जब हमारा बेटा हाई स्कूल में नाम लिखाने के समय हुआ तो यह सब विस्मय हो गई। आप हमारे बेटे को भी बी०ए० पास तो कर जाने दीजिए। आज उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी और पूर्वी भाग में कर्क है। हम चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश का बंटवारा न हो लेकिन हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि दोनों भागों के बीच जो असमानता है वह भी दूर हो। जब तक हमारे राज्य से उनका विकास होता रहा तब तो मजा मारो लेकिन जब कुछ हम ने अपने विकास के लिए कहा तो कहा कि हम भ्रमण हो जायेंगे। इस को आप कुछ अच्छी तरह से समझ लीजिए कि चाहे सामाजिक असमानता हो, प्राथिक असमानता हो, शैक्षिक असमानता हो, इन सब को दूर करने का बीड़ा जनता पार्टी ने उठाया है। आप गृह मंत्री होने के नाते इस देश के सब से बड़े मालिक हैं। घर का जो मालिक होता है बही तो घर मंत्री होता है। घर का जो मालिक होता है वह घर में आए किसी भी व्यक्ति को निकाल बाहर कर सकता है और चाहे तो बाहर गए या भागे हुए आदमी को बुला भी सकता है। आप चाहें तो यह जो शैक्षिक असमानता है इसको दूर कर सकते हैं। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इसको दूर करने के लिए आप दुरुस्त प्रयासों करम उठाएं।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करता हूँ।

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 pursuance 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 criminal

[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-

fortunate people of this country, who have been at the receiving end, although 80 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 sickening display of mutual distrust and bickering in the ruling party and dispute has affected the administration 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 standing, 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 representations 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 standstill 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 ordnance 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. Stealtly, 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. Patel, 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 activate themselves and let them show to the people of the country that they are serious in carrying out the mandate of the people.

को सखी नारायण नाथक : (अधुराही) : समाप्ति नहीं, यह नहीं नहीं, मैं जो यह प्रस्ताव को मैंने रखा है मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ और इसी तथ्य में कुछ कहना भी चाहता हूँ। इन भागों में प्रधानमंत्री, मंत्रिपरिषद्, पुलिस, आदिवासी और हरिजन आदि की समस्याओं के बारे में कुछ अनुमान माना गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रधानमंत्री हैं और मंत्री-परिषद् है यह देश की सर्वोच्च शक्ति है। अगर हमारा मंत्री-मंडल बहुत अच्छी तरह से काम करे, उसके बिचार, उसकी नीतियाँ सही हों और जो संकल्प तब किया है उस और यह अच्छी तरह से चले तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि उनके नीचे काम करने वाले जो बड़े बड़े अधिकारी हैं, बिभाग हैं वह और देश की जनता उनका अच्छी तरह से अनुकरण कर सकती है। जैसे कि प्रधानमंत्री ने घोषणा की है कि हमारा राज्य, हमारा प्रशासन गांधी जी की नीतियों के अनुसार चलेगा, गांधी जी ने जो हमको रास्ता बताया है, जो देश के लिए लाभदायक नीतियाँ हैं, उनको के अनुसार हम चलेंगे, अगर इसका पालन बिबिध होता है तो मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि इस देश के लिए यह प्रशासन बहुत ही लाभकारी होगा। यहाँ तक मैं कहता हूँ कि जो वर्तमान मंत्रिपरिषद् है उसमें, पिछले दिनों जो अन्धकार होता था वह आज नहीं है। अगर कहीं किसी में कुछ छाया है तो वह हो सकती है लेकिन मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि वह उसकी छाया नहीं है जितनी पिछले दिनों में केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल में हमने देखी। विरोध पक्ष के कुछ नेताओं ने कहा कि पार्टी में बड़ी मड़बड़ी है। लेकिन उन्हें मालूम होना चाहिए क्या यह तानाशाही है? जहाँ तानाशाही होती है, जहाँ बहिष्कारकाही होती है वहाँ कोई कुछ कह नहीं सकता, वहाँ जो सुधीय होता है वह जो कहता है सब को उसका पालन करना पड़ता है। लेकिन हमारा प्रशासन में विश्वास है। इसलिये अगर कोई शासन के खिलाफ या पार्टी के खिलाफ कोई बात कहता है तो उसकी छूट तो है बड़े, लेकिन हमें अपनी विज्ञा को, अपनी नीतियों को खर सानने रखना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं मानता हूँ—कहीं कोई बात होती है, आपस में कोई ऐसी चर्चा होती है, तो उसकी छूट अगर होनी चाहिये, लेकिन जो हमने अपना उद्देश्य, अपना लक्ष्य बनाया है, उससे हमें हलचल नहीं होना चाहिये, उसको मजबूती से पकड़ना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो वर्तमान मंत्री-मंडल है उसको गांधी जी ने जो नीतियाँ बनाई हैं, उनके अनुसंधान करना चाहिये। अगर वे नहीं चलते हैं तो इसका मुरा प्रभाव प्रशासन पर भी पड़ता है, अधिकारियों पर भी पड़ता है।

मैं आपको एक-दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—यद्यपि वे बहुत छोटे हैं—लेकिन बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। आपके जो प्राइवेट सैक्रेटरी होते हैं, कहीं से कोई कोम जाता है कि मंत्री जी से बात करनी है, मंत्री जी चाहे वहाँ कमरे में बैठे हों,

लेकिन वे बुलाववपदल कोम मंत्री जी की बाह-बाही मूठने के लिये कह देते हैं कि मंत्री जी बाघ-कम में हैं या कहीं बाघ निपट हुआ बाहर चले गये हैं। मैं ऐसे मंत्रियों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो ऐसे बुलाववी और गलत बात कहने वाले लोग हैं—उनको अपने पास न रखें, सही आदमियों को रखें। मंत्री जी यदि नीयन कर रहे हैं तो वह बतलावें कि अभी नहीं मिल सकते हैं, कला समय पर मिलेंगे या इस समय काम कर रहे हैं आप कलाने समय पर आवें या टेलीफोन करें। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी, जो पुराने गांधीवादी हैं, जिन्होंने गांधी जी के साथ काम किया है, जो उनकी नीतियों पर चलने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं—उनको इसके बारे में सोचना चाहिये। मैं यहाँ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री लोग सही तरीके से काम करें, आपसुती करने वालों को अपने पास न रखें।

मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि चाहे एम०एच० ५० हो या संसद सदस्य हो, जब वह मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखता है तो उसका जवाब जरूर आ जाता है कि पत्र मिला, कार्यवाही की जा रही है। उसके बाद दोबारा पत्र आता है कि जांच की गई, यह बात गलत है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिस अधिकारी ने पहले ही फैसला दे दिया था, यदि उसी अधिकारी के पास फिर से उस पत्र को भेजा जायेगा, तो वह कैसे कहेंगे कि जो पत्र मैं लिखा हूँ, वह सही है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ इस तरह के जो पत्र आते हैं उनकी जांच के लिये आपको कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। जो पत्र आपके पास आता है या कोई सिफायत भेजी जाती है—उसका निराकरण कैसे हो? मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसकी जांच उच्च-अधिकारियों के द्वारा कराई जानी चाहिये, जिस अधिकारी ने पहले ही उसको रिजेक्ट कर दिया है, उसके पास उसकी जांच के लिये नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिये।

अब मैं पुलिस के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। पुलिस विभाग एक बड़ा शक्तिमान विभाग है और इसके मनोबल को बढ़ाना भी चाहिये। हमारे सिवरी जी ने भी अभी कहा है—पुलिस के मनोबल को बढ़ाना चाहिये, वकील रक्षा और भ्राम्य बिलाने की जिम्मेदारी पुलिस विभाग की है। यदि पुलिस का काम सही तौर पर हो तो उससे जनता को ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ मिल सकता है, जनता द्वारायन से रह सकती है। लेकिन आज हम सारा दोष पुलिस की ही देते हैं, अपने को दोष नहीं देते हैं। मैं आपके सामने एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ—यदि किसी उकीत को पुलिस ने पकड़ा, बाने में उसको मार कर दिया, तो उसके रिस्तेदार औरन नेताओं से शर आते हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के हों और कहते हैं कि निर्दोष को पकड़ा गया है। बिचकें वहाँ उकीती पड़ती है, वे अस्पृताय में पड़े हैं,

उनके पिछेदार भी नेताओं के साथ साथते हैं और कहते हैं कि बड़ा मुन्म हुआ है। दोनों नेताओं के पास जाते हैं—ऐसी स्थिति में नेता का क्या फल्य है? मैं बताते कहना चाहता हूँ—जो नेता है, जो कार्यकर्ता है—बाहेर वह किसी की भावी का हो, वह जनसेवक के साथ-साथ स्वाधीन भी है। मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि जब कोई घोर हो या डकैती हो या किसी के साथ मुन्म हुआ हो तो उस समय किसी भी नेता या कार्यकर्ता को जल्दी बीच में नहीं पड़ना चाहिये। यदि वह पड़ता है तो भ्राम्य नहीं करता है। आज यही हो रहा है कि नेता और कार्यकर्ता बीच में बखल होते हैं, जिसके कारण पुलिस के अधिकारी सही तौर पर काम नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जल्दी बखल नहीं देना चाहिये। जब वह घण्टी तरह से समझ लें कि वास्तव में किसी के साथ क्यावती हो रही है, तो केवल मुन्म के रूप में वे अपनी बात कह सकते हैं, उन्हें अधिकारी की इसलिये को नहीं पकड़ना चाहिये। हम लोग भी जनता में काम करने वाले लोग हैं—हम जनता और सरकार के बीच में एक कड़ी हैं, इसलिये हम मुन्म दे सकते हैं, लेकिन भ्राम्य में बखल देना हमारा काम नहीं है। इसलिए ज्यादा बखलाव्याकी होती है और उसका प्रभाव यह हो गया है कि लोगों के साथ भ्राम्य होता है। इसलिए पुलिस को सही तौर पर भ्राम्य कराने की छुट देनी चाहिये।

35 hrs.

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि घभी भी कुछ पुलिस के अधिकारी ऐसे हैं बाहेर वे हीड कास्टेबिल हो या बाहेर बड़े अधिकारी हों, जोकि बड़े ईमानदार हूँ, निर्भीक हैं और सही तौर पर काम करने वाले हैं लेकिन भ्राम्य वे सही काम करते हूँ ता वे अपने स्थान पर नहीं रह पाते और तुरन्त उनका तबादला करा दिया जाता है और उच्च अधिकारी इस को मान भी लेते हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि जो सही तौर पर काम करते हैं, जो निष्पक्ष तौर पर काम करते हैं, उन को बल मिलना चाहिये और उन के साथ भ्राम्य नहीं होना चाहिये। यह जो व्यवस्था है, इस में सुधार होना चाहिए :

109 घंटा के बारे में कहा गया । उस में पुलिस जिस को बाहेर पकड़ ले, कोई भादमी जा रहा है, और बिना कारण उसे पकड़ लिया । भ्राम्य कोई हिस्दीमीटर है, मुन्म है, तो उस को जरूर पकड़ें लेकिन कोई शरीक घाबरी है, तो उस को नहीं पकड़ना चाहिये । इस में पुलिस को बिके से काम लेना चाहिए । कहीं कहीं पर बिबेक से काम नहीं होता है जो लोगों के साथ भ्राम्य हो जाता है । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस का काम टीक हो हो और इस लिये के वह जरूर है कि जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं, उन के वेतन जरूर बढ़ाने चाहिए क्योंकि उन के पास साधन कम हैं, उन के वेतन कम हैं और उन को काम ज्यादा करना पड़ता है । बाहेर आना हो, बाहेर गर्मी हो और बाहेर बरसात हो,

जब भी उस की हुमुदी लग जाए, तो उन्हें काम पर लावा पड़ता है । इसलिए उन को संरक्षण मिलना चाहिये और उन के साधन बढ़ाए जायें ताकि वे बिबेरी से काम कर सकें ।

चौकीदार 'के बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करूँ कि वह सब से छोटा चीकर है । हम यह समझते हैं कि बेगार बल हो गई है लेकिन उससे बेगार ली जाती है । चौकीदार को रातभ्य विभाग से वेतन मिलता है और मध्य प्रदेश में उस को 33 रुपये मिलते हैं लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल 15 रुपये मिलते हैं और पुलिस विभाग से उस को कुछ नहीं मिलता है । भ्राम्य वह धाने में रिपोर्ट करना जाता है, तो उस को वहां दो दिन रहना पड़ता है और पानी भी वहां पर भरना पड़ता है । 15 रुपये में वह कैसे अपना गुजारा कर सकता है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन यह है कि पुलिस विभाग को भी उस को कुछ वेतन देना चाहिए । जो सब से छोटा कर्मचारी है, उस का वेतन बढ़ाना चाहिए ।

एक निवेदन में और करना चाहता हूँ । जहां मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस को घण्टे साधन मिलें उन को घण्टा वेतन मिले, वहां मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि घाखिर हमारी सुरक्षा का घण्टा इन्तजाम होना चाहिए । कभी हमारे खेल में गृह मंत्री पेटले साहब गये थे और वहां पर लोगों ने यह शिकायत की कि घभी भी बन्देलखण्ड में सब से ज्यादा डकैतियां पड़ती हैं । झांसी, टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर, बांदा, सागर घाख ऐसी जगहें हैं, जहां पर डकतियां बहुत पड़ रही हैं, और पुलिस हमें सुरक्षा नहीं दे सकती है । इस के लिए मैं ने पहले की सुझाव दिया था और घभी निवेदन करता हूँ कि कम से कम इसकी जांच तो कराई जाए या कोई कमिशन बैठवा जाए, तो जो इस बात की जांच करे कि ये डकैतियां क्यों पड़ रही हैं, कौन व्यक्ति इन डकैतियों के पीछे हैं । ईमानदार में जो डकैती पड़ी है, उस में ब्लाक की जीप पकड़ी गई, उस जीप से डकैती भागी गई । मैं गृह मंत्री की से, गृह राज्य मंत्री की से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ये मेरी बात को सुनें और बन्देलखण्ड में जो डकैतियां पड़ रही हैं, उस के लिये जांच कमिशन बैठवा और वह इस बात की जांच करे 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 औरछा टीकमगढ़ में एक तीर्थ स्थान है और वहां के चतुर्भुज मंदिर से सवा मन के स्वर्ण कलश की चोरी हो गई जब मैं मध्य प्रदेश की 'विज्ञान सभा का विधायक का तो बराबर यह मांग करता रहा कि सी० बी० घाई० द्वारा इसकी जांच की जानी चाहिए । मध्य प्रदेश शासन द्वारा यहाँ लिखा-पढ़ी की गई लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार से जबाब जाता है कि घभी समय नहीं है । सवा मन सोने

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नाथक]

की बोली हो जाए और उसकी जांच न हो। जिन लोगों का यह विचार था कि इस बड़े बड़े पुलिस अधिकारियों, बड़े बड़े प्रादिवसी का हाथ है, उन्होंने ऊपर तक लिखा पढ़ी की। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस के बारे में जनता के रूम को दूर करने के लिए सी०बी० आई० के द्वारा जांच कराइये ताकि जनता इस बात को समझे कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार बनी तो हमारी बात सुनी गयी। जनता के तीर्थ स्थान से एक बड़ी चीज चोरी हुई है और चार किस्तों में चोरी हुई है। इसलिए इस की सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा जांच होनी चाहिए। जो अधिकारी हैं वे सुनराह करते हैं और कह देते हैं कि कोई प्रमाण नहीं है। इसलिए इस के बारे में जांच होनी चाहिए जिस से लोगों को यह लग सके कि इस के बारे में जांच हुई है।

अब मैं कहता हूँ कि जो सब से गरीब आदमी है, चाहे वह हरिजन हो, चाहे आदिवासी हो, उस के लिए ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि उस का साथ उस तक पहुंचे। आपने यहाँ अनुसूचित जाति आयोग भी बना दिया है। दम के लिये दस करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं। यह पैसा कम नहीं है और इस में प्रान्तीय सरकारें भी अलग से मदद करेंगी लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि इसके बारे में भी बिधिवत पालन नहीं हो रहा है। इस लिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि जो भी पैसा आप जिस काम के लिये देते हैं और जिन लोगों के लिए देते हैं उस के बारे में आप देखें कि वह पैसा उन लोगों तक पहुंच भी रहा या नहीं। उन हरिजन और आदिवासियों तक सही तौर पर पहुंच रहा है या नहीं? कभी कभी इस बात का परीक्षण और जांच होनी चाहिए। अधिकारी लोग जाते हैं, मंत्री जाते हैं। वे जा कर कम से कम इस बात की जानकारी करें कि जो पैसा दिया गया है वह कहाँ पर खर्च हुआ है, जिन के लिये दे दिया गया है, उन को सहायता मिली है या नहीं। मैं कहता हूँ कि इस बारे में योजना का पूरी तरह से पालन नहीं होता है। इसका पालन पूरी तरह से होना चाहिए।

जो बुनकरू लोग हैं, उन को मदद करने का भी प्रावधान है कि हम उनको मकान बना कर देंगे और उन को बसावेंगे। उनको मजदूरी देंगे, धंधा देंगे। लेकिन मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। आपने चित्तौड़गढ़ में लोहागड़िया लोगों को बसाने के लिये मकान बनाये लेकिन एक भी लोगड़िया उन मकानों में नहीं रहता है क्योंकि आप उन्हें साधन तो रहने के लिये दो। केवल मकान दे देंगे स. क्या होता है? इसलिए चाहे हरिजन हों, आदिवासी हों जब आप उन को बसा देते हैं तो आप उन को साधन भी दो। बिना साधन के वे आगे नहीं बस पावेंगे। देख मैं ऐसे गरीब

आदमी की हैं जो बांध के बाहर पड़े रहते हैं और हर मौसम में परेशान होते रहते हैं। अगर उन को बसाने के लिये मदद करनी है तो उनकी साधन जरूर दो, पैसा जरूर दो।

बहुधा मजदूरों को उठाने का भी प्रावधान है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इनकी मजदूरी से ऊपर लावे और प्रान्तीय सरकारों से भी कहे कि वे भी इस काम में मदद करें। जो गरीब हैं, साधनहीन हैं, मजदूर हैं, जिन के पास मकान नहीं है उन के लिये दस करोड़ रुपये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने रखा है। प्रान्तीय सरकारें भी जो गरीब हैं, हरिजन हैं, आदिवासी हैं, जो घुमने वाली जातियाँ हैं, उन सब को साधन दें। मैं आप से निवेदन करूँ कि टोकमगढ़ जिले में समितियाँ बनाई गयीं, उन को जमीन भी दी गयी। लेकिन वहाँ इस तरह से काम खराब हुआ कि जो मनेजर थे वे सारा पैसा खा गये। तीन सौ एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है। इस को सरकार को देखा तो चाहिए। इसलिए मैंने कहा था कि आप भूमि सेना बनायें। भूमि सेना परती जमीन को टोक कर के देगी तभी लोग खेती कर सकेंगे। वहाँ लोक सभा से एक प्रस्ताव 15 दिसम्बर, '78 को पास हुआ लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री रामनरेश यादव और मध्यप्रदेश से भी मेरे पास जबाब आता है कि भूमि 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 चलती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो पैसा आप हरिजन, आदिवासियों के नाम पर देते हैं, वह सही तरह से उन तक पहुंचता है या नहीं इसको देखा जाना चाहिए। छावबर्ग के नाम से जो पैसा रखा जाता है वह भी सही तरह से उन तक पहुंचना चाहिए। इसके लिए हमें विश्वास भी हो जाना चाहिए कि वह सही ढंग से उन के पास पैसा पहुंचा है। जिस से लोगों को फायदा हो और वे धामे बड़ें।

अहाँ तक बिदेसी छाव बुलियां दिए जाने का सम्बन्ध है मैं समझता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश को ये नहीं दी जाती है, केवल दिल्ली और उसके आस-पास के इलाके के लोगों को ही दी जाती है, बही इनको लेते रहते हैं। हमारा बहुत बड़ा वेत है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर जगह से ले कर लोगों को ये छावबुलियां दी जानी चाहियें।

स्वतंत्रता संधान के सेनानियों को आपने पेंशन दी थी। मैं मानता हूँ कि कुछ ऐसे व्यक्ति हैं जिनकी जाली सर्टिफिकेट के कर पेंशन पायी है। उनकी जांच होनी चाहिये। अगर उन्होंने स्वतंत्रता संधान में भाग नहीं लिया था और बड़े प्रमाण-पत्रों के आधार पर ये पेंशन भी हैं तो मैं बन्द की जानी चाहिये और जो पेंशन की राशि उनकी अपनी तक दी जा चुकी है वह उन से वापस ली जानी चाहिये। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे भी व्यक्ति

है जो बाकई में जेल गए हैं, जिन्होंने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भाग लिया है लेकिन उनको नहीं रिहा है। वेही रिहाइयों में उन्होंने भाग लिया है लेकिन उनके पास प्रमाणपत्र नहीं है। वहाँ वे कुछ नौकरियों में भी थे, उनके रजिस्ट्रारों में नाम भी है और वे बरखास्त भी हुए हैं। उनका भी आपकी सहाय्य करना चाहिये। एक नाथू राम शस्त्रीकी टीकनगढ़ जो हरिजन है, बराबर स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में उसने काम किया है, लेकिन क्योंकि अधिकारी उससे नाराज हो गए इस वास्ते उसकी पेंशन भी समाप्त कर दी गई। इस तरह की चीज जो है इसको आपकी देखना चाहिये। जिन्होंने बाकई में काम किया है उनको जरूर पेंशन मिलनी चाहिये।

जेल प्रशासन के बारे में मैं थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह प्रांतीय मामला है। लेकिन फिर जो कंस्ट्रक्शन दायित्व से बच नहीं सकता है। जो जेलें हैं उन सब का जो प्रशासन है वह देश भर में प्रलय प्रलय तरीके से चलता है, सब की व्यवस्था प्रलय प्रलय तरीके से चलती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनके प्रशासन के सम्बन्ध में एक सी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, प्रशासन में आपकी एक रूपता जानी चाहिये। जेलों में आपकी सुधार भी करना चाहिये। जो कैदी वहाँ जाता है आपको यह देखना चाहिये कि वह सुखर कर बाहर निकले। धाज होता है कि जो गलत धावमी जेल जाता है वह धीरे भी गलत बन कर जेल में से निकल कर बाहर आता है। वहाँ प्रचुर कुछ धाराम होता है नो वह कहता है कि हम बाय में फिर जेल में आएँ। उसका बड़ा सुधार होना चाहिये, उसको वहाँ सम्भाला जाना चाहिये, उस पर इस बात का प्रभाव डाला जाना चाहिये ताकि वहाँ से वह एक अच्छा नागरिक बन कर निकले। इस तरह की व्यवस्था हो कि जो जुल्म करता है या ज्यादाता करता है उसको लगे कि वह गलत काम कर रहा है।

प्रशासन को अच्छा बनाने के लिए आपको पुलिस का सहयोग देना चाहिये। पुलिस का काम केवल इतना ही नहीं होना चाहिये कि वह लोगों को न्याय दिलाए या कुछ सुरक्षा लोगों को प्रदान कर दे। सख्त पुलिस सिपाही या अधिकारी उसको ही समझा जाना चाहिये जो यह देखे कि उसके क्षेत्र में कोई हड़बत्ती ही न होने पाए। वह इस बात की पहली से सतर्क रहकर रहे, वह दूर-दूरों ही, बराबर चौकसी रहे। बदमाशों को होने से उसको रोकना चाहिये। इस प्रकार की सुन्दर व्यवस्था उसको बनानी चाहिये। केवल न्याय दिला देना या बाय में सुरक्षा व्यवस्था कर देना ही काफी नहीं है। पुलिस का विभाग ऐसा बनना चाहिये कि वह पहले से ही बदमा होने से बचाए और देखे कि कोई किसी को सता न सके।

परीकृष्टाध्यक्ष, हरिकान्त, अधिकारी, विद्वान्, आपका कहना है कि उनके मामलों में, उन पर ही

रहे जुर्मों के मामले में पुलिस दस्तावाजी कर सकती है। यह एक सहाय्यी काम है जो आपने किया है। अगर इस पर ठीक तरह से प्रयत्न हो तो मैं समझता हूँ कि शासन अच्छी तरह से चल सकता है और लोगों को न्याय भी मिल सकता है।

श्री केशवराव बोंडने (नांदेड़) : मैंने होम डिपार्टमेंट के ऊपर अपने तीस सत्र बोम्बे पेश किए हैं। मैं एक बहुत ब्रह्म मजदना आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। महाराष्ट्र और कर्नाटक में सीमा विवाद बहुत देर से चला आ रहा है। बैलगाँव, कारवार, निपानी, बालकी, सन्तपुर, धोराव, हुमनाबाद आदि में दस लाख मराठी भाषा भाषी लोग मौजूद हैं। उनको तीस साल से प्रान्त तक ईसाफ नहीं मिला है। हमने प्रांतों की भाषाई आधार पर पुनर्वसन की थी। उसकी बुनियाद पर कई राज्यों का रिघायोनाइजेशन तो हो चुका है और उनको ईसाफ मिल चुका है। लेकिन जिन को ईसाफ नहीं मिला है, उनको भी तो आपको ईसाफ देना चाहिये। हर बुनाब के प्रान्तर इन को कामियाबी के बाद हम सभी ने कहा 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 अफ-सोस की बात है कि उनको घमनी तक ईसाफ नहीं दिया जा रहा है। पहली सरकार तो ईसाफ नहीं देती थी, लेकिन अब तो जनता पार्टी की सरकार है, आपको इन्साफ देने में क्या मुश्किल है? पहले जो इन्डिरा जी के सामने सर्वपल्ली राधाकृष्णन की तरफ से इन्साफ पेश की थी उसके हर पार्टी के लोग थे, जिनमें से आज बहुत से मंत्री पर्व पर बैठे हुए हैं। फिर उन 10 लाख लोगों को इन्साफ देने में आपको क्या विवकल पेश आ रही है? उन 10 लाख लोगों ने क्या गुनाह किया है कि जो आप उनको इन्साफ नहीं देते हैं। आप कहते हैं कि जब तक दोनों मुख्य मंत्री एक जगह नहीं आये तब तक मजला हल नहीं होगा। सवास टेरिटरी का नहीं है, बल्कि 10 लाख लोगों का है। कुछ लोगों ने कहा था कि बालकेनाइजेशन थाफ स्टेट होता। तो यह सब चीज प्रगत साबित हो चुकी है। अगर रीमार्क-नाइजेशन से महाराष्ट्र के प्रान्तर 5 करोड़ लोग प्रयत्न से रह सकते हैं, 3 करोड़ लोग कर्नाटक के प्रान्तर चुकी से रह सकते हैं, आंध्र में लोग रह सकते हैं तो 10 लाख मराठी लोगों में क्या गुनाह किया है। इसलिये मेरी सुझाव है कि जो उनकी जायज मांग है उसकी जिम्मेदारी केन्द्रीय सरकार को लेनी चाहिये। मैं सुझावित कर्नाथ दोनों स्टेट सर्वनैट्स पर जिम्मेदारी बोध कर दाव वहाँ से भाग नहीं सकते हैं। यह कितने सफ्तों तक प्राप्ति काल में और सीमा में रहेंगे? उनके मुकद-काय कितने जा रहे हैं। पिछले समय के बल्लभ पुराणादेव आस्ट की तरह से महाराष्ट्र मुकीकराष्ट्र समिति के उम्मीदवार के खिलाफ बैलगाँव में बुनाब लड़ा

[बी केमराय बोले]

गया, वहाँ पर प्रधान मंत्री बेसगांव गये थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर तुम चुन कर आ गये तो इस मसले को हल करने की कोशिश करो। मुझे फर्क है कि बेसगांव का नुमाइन्दा चुन कर आ गया। अब आपको और कौन सी कुरबानी चाहिये? आप इन्साफ दीजिये। ऐसा नहीं है कि महाराष्ट्र कोई आश्रमक है, किसी की भूमि लेना चाहता है। जो मराठी लोग हैं एक बिलेज दूजित करार लेकर उस एरिया को महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर मिलाइये। अगर आप चाहते हैं तो दुबारा चुनाव करवा सकते हैं। इस मसले पर ओपिनियन पोल भी ले सकते हैं। अगर चुनाव से बहु लोग महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर जाना चाहते हैं तो उनको वहाँ भेजिये। अगर कर्नाटक में जाना चाहते हैं तो वहाँ भेजिये। इसी तरह से महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर जो कन्नड़ बोलने वाले लोग हैं उनको उधर भेज दीजिये। हम यह तो नहीं कहते कि कन्नड़ बोलने वाले महाराष्ट्र में ही रहें। सबाल वेंसिक प्रीबलम का है। भाषावार प्रान्तीय राज्यों के तत्व के लिहाज से उनको आप इन्साफ दीजिये। मुझे उम्मीद है कि अब भी आप इस मसले को हल करेंगे। 25 साल हो गये सीमावासीय लोगों ने हर तरह की कुरबानी दी है, सपर अफ़ोश है कि इस हुकूमत ने अभी तक इस मामले में इन्साफ नहीं दिया है। कम से कम इस मसले पर आप निर्णय दोनों मुख्य मंत्रियों पर न रखते हुए खुद इंटरफीयर कीजिये और 10 लाख लोगों को इन्साफ दीजिये। यह आप का फर्ज है।

जो हमारी राजादी के स्वतंत्रता सेनानी हैं उनके बारे में 30, 32 साल के बाद भी अभी तक कोई इन्साफ नहीं मिला है। मुझे गुस्सा आता है, गम होता है और मैं शासन का निषेध भी करता हूँ। और मैं सरकार से पुरजोर तरीके से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इतने साल बाद भी यह हुकूमत इस मसले को हल नहीं कर सकी है। मैंने सबाल पूछा था 21 मार्च, 1979 को अतारंकित प्रश्न सं० 41991 उसमें कहा गया है कम से कम 8,478 में से 7,292 केंसेज इनकम्प्लोट हैं, महाराष्ट्र स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कागजात नहीं आये हैं। इसके माने यह है कि 1,146 केंसेज के बारे में आप खोख रहे हैं। 31 साल के बाद भी आपने 8 हजार आपनियों को, जो कि स्वतंत्रता सेनानी रहे हैं, ऐसे ही छोड़ दिया है। उन्होंने कौन सा गुनाह किया है? अगर आपसे नहीं हो सकता है तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से कह सकते हैं कि इनके कागजात इनकम्प्लोट क्यों हैं। इस कमी के लिये जिम्मेदार स्वतंत्रता सेनानी नहीं हैं। जो शहीद हो चुके हैं उनके परिवार के लोगों को अभी तक कोई आर्थिक सहायता नहीं मिली है। मेरे जिले भावनेड़ में गुबार तानुके में कइयों एक देहात है वहाँ 36 लोग शहीद हो चुके हैं, रजाकारों के साथ

मुखबता करते हुए उन्होंने अपनी जान दी, पूरी किम्वी बरबाद की। यह नाब पुरा जला दिया गया। लेकिन एक नया पैसा आपने उनको अभी तक नहीं दिया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिनकी कुरबानी से, जिनके नाम पर आप हुकूमत करवा चाहते हैं, जिनके बलिदान की वजह से आप यहां आये हो उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के लिये, शहीदों को मरब करने के लिये 31 साल तक आप खामोश क्यों हैं? कितनी ही बार मैंने गुजारा की, पत्र लिखे, सबाल पूछते हैं, तो जवाब आता है मंत्री जी का कि हम क्या करें, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कुछ नहीं करती है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि हमने पूरे केंसेज केन्द्रीय सरकार को भेज दिये हैं। अभी जल्दी क्या है, 25 साल तक और केंसेज रहने दीजिये ताकि शहीदों के रिश्तेदार स्वतंत्र सेनानी भी खर्स हो जायें, फिर आपको याद आये। आप राजादी की बात करते हैं, सैकिड राजादी की बात करते हैं, अगर पुरानी राजादी साने के लिये जिन लोगों ने जान-निसार किया है, आप उनके खिलाफ बगावत कर रहे हैं, आप उनको भू रहे हैं। अगर आप उनको इन्साफ नहीं देना चाहते, तो आप उनको जहर देकर मार दो ताकि वह हमेशा के लिये यह कहें कि हमने गुनाह किया है इस देश को स्वतंत्र बनाने के लिये काम कर के। मैं गुजारा करूंगा कि यह मसला नया नहीं है, पुराना है। कितने सालों तक स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में रजाकारों के खिलाफ लड़ते हुए कई देहात बर्बाद हो गये हैं। जो देहात बर्बाद हो गये हैं, उनका पुनर्वास किया जाना चाहिये। और उन वीर लोगों का सम्मान करना चाहिये।

डा० बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर की मौत के बारे में एक कमीशन मुकर्रर हुआ था। मैंने कई बार मांग की है कि उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट साया होनी चाहिये। मुझे सोनु सिंह पाटिल साहेब का खत आया है मेरे 1 मार्च, 1979 के खत के जवाब में खत क्र० प्र० सं० पत्र 1/13016/34/78 एस० एंड पी० डी० मार्च 1979

प्रिय श्री घोखे,

"स्वर्गीय डा० अम्बेडकर की मृत्यु की जांच रिपोर्ट को प्रकाशित किए जाने के बारे में आप के 1 मार्च, 1979 के पत्र में किए गए अनुरोध पर मैंने अभी भाति विचार किया है।

यह जांच रिपोर्ट गोपनीय स्वरूप की है, इसलिये खेद है कि इसे प्रकाशित करना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा।

शुभ-कामनाओं सहित।"

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या करना है आपकी शुभ-कामनाओं का, क्या जरूरत है उसकी? किन के लिये हम गुजारा करते हैं, क्या वह काम

आप नहीं कर सकते तो आप खुदा के लिये अपनी मुस-आयनायें अपने पास रखिये, आप बहु रिपोर्ट नहीं कर चाहिये, जिससे पता चले कि डा० साहब अम्बेडकर की नीत कैसे और किस हालत में हैं। जब आपके पास रिपोर्ट है तो आप उसको आपा क्यों नहीं करते? क्या आप मुनाह्वार हैं, क्या आपने उनको मारा था? अगर आपकी पहले की गवर्नमेंट कहती कि हम आपा नहीं करते तो दूसरी बात थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी कौनसी गोपनीय चीज उसमें है? क्या आप उस कांस प्रेसी में से जो आप उसे आपा नहीं करते? अगर आप आपा नहीं कर सकते तो मुझे दीजिये, हम उसे आपा करेंगे। यह पब्लिक मैटर है, जांच रिपोर्ट आपके पास मौजूद है, उसका इस सभागार में पेश करना जरूरी है।

इतना कहकर मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कई लोगों की ओर हमारी मांग है कि महाराष्ट्र में जो नवबोर्ड हो चुके हैं, उनको भी दलित समाज की पूरी सहूलियतें मिलनी जरूरी हैं। वरसों प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब बम्बई गये थे, वहां के दलित केम्पों और दीगर पाटियों ने उनसे मांग की कि उन्होंने कौनसा मुनाह किया है, हिनू धर्म को अन्दर बर्णाश्रम के अत्याचारों की वजह से उन्हें धर्मान्तर करना पड़ा, उनको सहूलियतें क्यों नहीं देते? धर्मान्तर के बाद उनमें कौनसा फर्क पड़ा है? उनकी सुधामी हालत अच्छी नहीं हुई है, वह प्रमीर और बड़े नहीं हुए। फिर कहना है कि नवबोर्डोंका भी यही सृष्टि देना जरूरी है। इतना ही नहीं जो इकनामिकली धैकवर्त हैं, उन तमाम लोगों को भी सहूलियतें देना जरूरी है, चाहे वह किसी जाति के हों, ब्राह्मण हों, मुसलमान हों या किश्चियन हों। जो इकनामिकली बैकवर्त हैं, उनको मदद की जरूरत है। धारा जाति के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर मदद करने की जान छोड़ दो, जो इकनामिकली बैकवर्त हैं उनको मदद करना आपका फर्ज है। अगर दलित समाज की सहूलियत बंद मत करो।

मराठवाड़ा में जो दंगल हुआ है, उसकी ज़िम्मेदारि इन्स्पायरी की जानी चाहिये। जो मुनाह्वार हैं, उनको सजा दी जानी चाहिये। जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं, उनके लिये मोबाइल कोर्ट, स्पेशल कोर्ट मकरूर किये जायें ताकि दलित समाज को मालूम हो कि इस देश में इस राज में हमारी ओर हमारी भावितों की इज्जत महफूज है। जिल्लों में तो हम जिनकी अच्छी तरह से गुजारते हैं, अगर देशांत में जो दलित और पिछड़ा वर्ग हैं, जो भटकता हुआ समाज है उनको कोई जिनगी नहीं है, उनको स्थिर जीवन अभी तक नहीं मिला है। यह कहते हैं कि हमने कौनसा मुनाह किया है जो धारा 31 ताक के बाद भी हमारे पास नकान नहीं है, केपिट नहीं है, कोई बायब नहीं है? जो राज है वह उनके बकाब बन जाते हैं। वे पक्ष चाहते हैं कि आप जिस के लिये उन्मुख

जाति की बात करते हैं, नई धाजावी की बात करते हैं? इस के बावजूद भी अगर उसका फायदा पिछड़े हुए लोगों को नहीं मिलता, इन्साफ नहीं मिलता है तो वह दलित लोग मांघ करते हैं कि हमको दलितस्तान चाहिये। इसके लिये आप ही जिम्मेदार होंगे। उनका इसमें क्या मुनाह है, क्या जन्म किया है उन्होंने? मैं गुजारिय कर्णका कि मोबाइल कोर्ट और स्पेशल कोर्ट इनके किए बनाइये।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता कि छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज, महाराजा बसवन्धर, महाराजा फुले, डा० अम्बेडकर, महाराजा प्रताप, नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस की जयन्ती को या पुण्य तिथि को तातील देने की कृपा करें। लोकनायक जय-प्रकाश नारायण की जन्म-तिथि को भी तातील देने की कृपा करें। यह बहुत दिनों की मांग है, इसे पूरा किया जाये। यह मांग मैंने आप से कई बार की है।

राष्ट्रगीत के अन्दर जो "भारत भाग्य विधाना" और अविनायक शब्द हैं यह तानाशाही के हैं। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहता हूँ भारत में भाग्य विद्याता यहां की सार्वभौम जनता है, कोई अकेला भावमी नहीं है। कोई अदृश्य शक्ति नहीं है। इसको तबदील किया जाना चाहिये। मेरी गुजारिश है कि इसके लिये एक नेशनल कमेटी मकरूर कर के जन-गण-मन के राष्ट्रगीत में इन्कलाबी तबदीली होनी चाहिये।

महाराष्ट्र के श्रीरंगाबाद के नजदीक फारेन मिशनरीज द्वारा चलाई जा रही मालीबाड़ा प्राजेन्ट की निन्हा करते हुए राष्ट्रपति ने कहा था कि यह एक योगस प्राजेन्ट है। इसलिए उन की एन्क्वायरी की जानी चाहिए।

गवर्नमेंट पुलिस को ट्रेड यूनियन बनाने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकती है, लेकिन उन लोगों को हफतावारी तातील और रखसत तो देनी चाहिये और उन्हें दूसरी सहूलियतें मईया करनी चाहिए। इनके अलावा पुलिस और होम गार्ड में नैशनल लैबल पर यूनिफार्मिटी होनी चाहिए।

जहां तक जेलों का सम्बन्ध है, हम कई बार जेल जा चुके हैं। हम इमर्जेन्सी के दौरान 11 से 19 महीने तक जेल जा चुके हैं। लेकिन अभी तक जेलों में कोई तरसीम नहीं हुई है। अब तो पूरा भारत देश ही एक जेल हो गया है। जेलों में तरसीम करने की बहुत जरूरत है।

इमर्जेन्सी में जिन लोगों ने अत्याचार और जुल्म किया, हुकूमत उनको सजा देना चाहती है। लेकिन जो बीज मिनिस्टर गुंडागर्दी और तानाशाही के गुजारी बने थे, पार्टी बसलते ही उन्हें माफ कर दिया गया। वैसे, महाराष्ट्र के पिछले बीज मिनिस्टर, बी एन० बी० चम्हाव ने जब पार्टी बसली और आपकी बीबीजन मिनिस्ट्री में मिनिस्टर बन गये, तो वह बेवत और

[श्री मेखराज बोरसे]

पुष्पात्मा बन गये। उनकी एकमात्रारी होनी जरूरी है क्योंकि प्रापातकाल में उन्होंने बहुत नुस्स किया है।

पबवार (देवतार) प्राथम के महवि, प्राचार्य विनोबा भावे, इमजेंसी के बड़े पुजारी थे और उन्होंने इमजेंसी को "अनुशासन पर्व" का नाम दिया और प्राचीनार्थ भी दिया था। उनकी एकमात्रारी होनी भी बहुत जरूरी है। बाहे कोई महात्मा हो, विनिस्तर हो या वैवता हो, किन्तुस्तान के लोगों से कोई बड़ा नहीं है। प्राचार्य विनोबा भावे को गोहत्या के प्रश्न के अन्तर्गत दलित-हत्या, मानव हत्या, अस्पृश्यता विचारण और अस्पृश्यता को बदलने के लिए प्रयत्न करने की घोषणा करनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन हमारे महात्मा ऐसा करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। उन्हें तो वर्णाश्रम व्यवस्था ही चाहिए।

महाराष्ट्र में सांगली जिले में जत के निविल जज, श्री गणाचार्य के यहां एक बेचारा नौकर था बी० बी० कांबले, जो रान को कोटे की रखवानी का काम करता था। उस को जज की बच्चों सम्मानने के लिए दी गई। वह लड़की रो रही थी, इसलिए कांबले ने जज को कहा कि प्राप से लीजिए। तो साहब को बड़ा गुस्सा आया कि रोती हुई लड़की को मेरे सामने क्यों लाया। साहब ने हाथ-पैर से उसको बहुत मारा। यह तीर-झन्साही है। एक न्यायाधीश दलित समाज के प्रावमी से खानगी काम करता है, उसके साथ बाइड लेबर और गुलाम का मा मुक्त करता है, यह बहुत अनुचित बात है। ऐसी हालत बहुत जगहों पर है कि अफसर बेचारे कनिष्ठ कर्मचारियों को बाइड लेबर और गुलाम बना कर रखते हैं और उनसे घर का काम कराते हैं। यह बंद होना चाहिए।

अगर होम डिपार्टमेंट इस देश को सही मार्गों में स्वीट होम बनाना चाहता है, तो उसे ऐसा इन्तजाम करना चाहिए कि हर एक मजदूरी या बेहोती यह महसूस करे कि उसकी जिन्दगी और इन्तजाम महसूस है। लेकिन जब ये हकूमत ही महसूस नहीं है, तो वह हमारी हिताहत क्या करेगी?

मुझे उम्मीद है कि विनिस्तर साहब मेरे सुझावों पर ध्यान करेंगे और इस मुक्त के दलित और परदलित लोगों को सही मार्गों में स्थाय बेंचे, नहीं तो दलितस्वाम कायम हुए बरीर नहीं रह सकता है। यह मैं चेतावनी देकर अपना भाषण खत्म करता हूँ।

जय प्राप्ति।

श्री राकेशचन्द्र कलबान (हाजीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मुक्तता रो कीन, बाबा की कीन, सरकार का अन्तर्गत बिल बीचना चाहता हूँ।

सर्वप्रथम मैं प्राचीन गृह मंत्री श्री से. ब. मंत्री का कहना कि यह देश में किसी की, राजा की, अफसर की, बिस्व के किसी भी कोने में जित किसी की

व्यक्ति को फाँसी लगे, तो भारत सरकार को बसना निश्चय करनी चाहिए। प्राप हमारे अन्तर्गत मंत्री की ने कहा कि प्राप सिर्फ मुट्टो की बात क्यों करते हैं, ईरान की बात क्यों नहीं करते हैं। तो मैं प्रश्न मंत्री की और गृह मंत्री जी से प्राहम कहना कि ये गृह मंत्री बना से कि बाहे नहीं थी—बाहे नेबल में, ईरान या पाकिस्तान में—किसी व्यक्ति को फाँसी दी जाये, तो निश्चित रूप से उसकी भर्त्सना करनी चाहिए।

इसलिए कि मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है कि कोई भी काम किसी के सुधार के लिए किया जाता है, लेकिन प्राप रोम को हटाने के लिए रोगी को खत्म कर दें, रोगी को मार दें तो उस से समस्या का कोई निदान नहीं हो सकता है। मैं प्राप को बतलाऊंगा कि कूट काज कहां है। प्राप जितनी बहस हम लोग कर रहे हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि तीस साल से पालियामेंट में बहस चलती आ रही है, उस के भी पहले से देश में बहस चलती आ रही है, हम लोग भी बहस कर रहे हैं और फिर बहस प्रागे भी चलती रहेगी, लेकिन इस का कूट काज कहां है? क्या कारण है कि समस्या का निदान नहीं हो पा रहा है? क्या कारण है जो हमारे सामने ने कहा कि रखक ही बलक बन रहा है? इन के मय से पीछे जो कारण है, जो बैलक कूट है उस को पकड़ने की आवश्यकता है। जैसे सम्पत्ति है, तमाम लोगों के दिमाग में एक ही बात पर कर गई है कि किस प्रकार हम सम्पत्ति अर्जित करें, उस के दिमाग में एक ही बात है कि हमारी प्रागे प्रागे बाली जेनरेशन भूखों न मरे, इस के लिए एक-एक प्राप हमना पैसा काम कर रख देना चाहता है कि हम पुस्तों तक पावन पोषण चलता रहे। एक ही परिवार का चारों तरफ पंजा जमा हुआ है। एक ही परिवार है जिस के पास में घरबो रुपये की सम्पत्ति है। उसी परिवार का भाई है, दूसरा भाई बहुत बड़े अफसर के पद पर सेवेटरी या कमिश्नर या प्राप जी के पद पर बैठा हुआ है। तीसरा भाई राजनीति में बहुत बड़े ओहदे पर बैठा हुआ है। चौथा भाई है जिस के पास में मिल है, जमीन है, बैंक लाई है, इस तरह एक ही परिवार का जो बचस्व चारों ओर बना हुआ है जब तक इस को खत्म नहीं करेंगे और सम्पत्ति को मोह लोगों के मन से नहीं तोड़ेंगे तब तक यह बीज खत्म नहीं होगी। तब तक लोगों के मन से यह जो धर्म के प्रति मोह है, जो इस के प्रति लिप्प है जिस के कारण सारा कारण होता है उस को प्राप खत्म नहीं कर सकेंगे। मैं हमेशा से कहता आया हूँ और मैं एक बिल भी लाने वाला हूँ इसी बीज के ऊपर। प्राप नक्सलाइट्स की बात बहुत कही जाती है। मैं ने एक बार इसी सदन में कहा है कि एक लड़का है, 25 साल तक जवान है, छम्भीलमें साल में उस की उम्र खत्म हो जाती है, नीकरी पाने लायक वह नहीं रहता है। जब उम्र खत्म होने लगती है तो वह प्राचीन बच्चे की उम्र की बह, तरह मिलता है कि जैसे छोटी की बच्चे लगने वाली हो। उस परिस्थिति में वह एन. एन. एम. बी, विनिस्तर या अफसर, मंत्री के कहें जलियाँ नाजामत की हो, ईरान का कोई भी एक देश की उम्र की स्थिति हो जाती है कि उम्र खत्म हो जाने के बाद भी जब उसको नीकरी नहीं मिलती है, जब

अहिंसा का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो जाता है तो हिंसा का इस्तेमाल करता है, कम की इस्तेमाल करता है और वह मजदूर रास्ते को अहिंसामय करता है।

मैंने इसी हावस में कहा था कि आप तीन काम करें। अगर आप राइट टु जाब, नौकरी पाने का अधिकार सब को नहीं दे सकते हैं तो आप प्रान्स्पेन्स-लायमेंट एक्सासिट दीजिए। अगर आप बेरोजगारी का भत्ता भी नहीं दे सकते हैं तो उम्र के ऊपर जो आप ने कैंड लगा रखी है कि 25 साल तक ही कोई नौकरी पा सकता है उस को खत्म कर दीजिए। जब हम 55 वर्ष तक और 58 वर्ष तक नौकरी में रह सकते हैं, हमारे लिए पालिमानेंट का मेम्बर बनने के लिए कोई उम्र सीमा नहीं है तो उम्र के बारे में रोजगार के लिए क्यों यह सीमा लगा रखी है कि 25 साल के बाद तुम को नौकर नहीं मिल सकती है? आप उस को कहिए कि पचास साल तक भी तुम नौकरी पा सकते हो। यह तीन ही साल या दो ही साल नौकरी में रहेंगे लेकिन उस के इस अधिकार को क्यों खत्म करते हैं? या तो आप उसकी 25 साल में राइट टु जाब दीजिए, 25 साल में रोजगार पाने का अधिकार दीजिए, और यदि आप रोजगार नहीं दे पाते हैं तो उम्र की सीमा को खत्म कर दीजिए। उस में आप का एक पैसा भी नहीं लागेगा। कोई खर्च नहीं है आप का। मैंने जैसा शुरू में कहा मैं इस पर प्रोपोजिट मेम्बर बिल भी ला रहा हूँ और मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि आप सब लोग उस को पास करावाए।

हमारे एक साथी, शायद कुलबाहा जी ने इंटरव्यू की बात कही। नौजवानों के लिए आप इंटरव्यू रखते हैं। जब हम बी ए पास करते हैं, धाई ए पास करते हैं, एम०ए० पास करते हैं, बड़ी बड़ी डिग्रियां लेते हैं उस के बाद भी हम को जा कर नौकरी के लिए फिर रिटन एग्जामिनेशन भी देना पड़ता है, प्रोव्स एग्जामिनेशन भी देना पड़ता है और हमारा इंटरव्यू भी होता है तो फिर उस जगह क्यों इन्तहाय लेते हैं। या तो यही कहिए कि तुम यहां पास करते हो, तुम्हारी डिग्री की बेसिस पर हम तुम को नौकरी देंगे और नहीं तो उस डिग्री को आप खत्म कर दीजिए। हमारा एक ही बार आप नौकरी पाने के साथ इंटरव्यू लजिए तो जितना भी यह काफी बगैरह का मामला है, परीक्षाओं में जितनी यांत्रिकी चलती है, वह तमाम खरब हो जायगी। हमारे साथी बतला रहे थे हरिजननों के संबंध में। मैं एक बात कहना चाहूँगा कि नीति आप बाहे जितनी बता दें, अगर उस का कार्यान्वयन नहीं हो सकता है तो आपकी सारी की सारी नीति रखी रह जायगी। अभी हमारे ही साथी ने कहा—जब रसक ही प्रसक हो जाय, तब क्या होगा? मैं आप के सामने दो-तीन उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ, जिन से आप को इन की सम्भारता का पता चल जायगा। सामनीय मंडल जो बिहार से है, हम लोगों के पुराने नेता रहे हैं। होम मिनिस्ट्री ने स्पष्ट रूप से आदेश दिया कि जहां कहीं भी हरिजन के ऊपर एक्सासिट होनी, उस के लिये को०एम० और एस० पी० को डिस्ट्रिक्टर, ठहरावें—सब से पहले तो यही फंका है कि आप को०एम० और एस० पी० को साबसे जल्द तक भी सखा दे पायेंगे? मैं युक्त डेफिनेट उदाहरण देता हूँ—मैं समझता हूँ मंडल जी को भी इस

के बारे में मालूम होगा—लेकिन मैं गृह मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—वे इस की सम्भारता से देखें।

पटना में एक होम "ठैकता" वहां के निचरानी विभाग के एस० पी० के घर साइड बेने के लिये जाता था। उस एस० पी० के यहां चोरी हुई तो उस होम को पकड़ कर दो दिन तक बाने में पीटा गया और वह मर गया।

एक सामनीय सबबबः कोन एस० पी० था?

बी राम बिलाल बासबाबः अतिथितान्दन सिंह। जब वहां के हरिजन स्टूडेंट्स को मालूम हुआ तो उन लोगों ने जा कर उस की लाश को मांसा और पोस्ट-मार्टम के बाद से उस की लाश को ले कर मुख्य मंत्री के पास गये। यह 17 दिसम्बर की घटना है। मुख्य मंत्री के यहां जाते हुए, रास्ते में पुलिसवालों ने बहुत रोका, लेकिन किसी तरह से वे लड़के उस लाश को मुख्य मंत्री के यहां ले गये। मुख्य मंत्री धावे और उन्होंने स्वयं उस की लाश को कन्धा दिया, खुद उस का धमि-काण्ड किया और कहा कि मैं उस अपसर के खिलाफ निम्नलिखित रूप से कार्यवाही करूँगा। लेकिन आप को गुन कर धारण्य होगा कि जो पहली कार्यवाही होती है—सस्पेन्शन की, वह धाईर भी धमि तक नहीं हुए। उस धावमी को जान से मार दिया गया लेकिन मारने वाले के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकी। मैं कहता हूँ—आप बाहे जितना बिलाल-बिलाल कर कहिये कि हम हरिजननों के लिये यह कर रहे हैं, धावि-बासियों के लिये यह कर रहे हैं, मारनारिटोव के लिये फलां काम कर रहे हैं—इस का क्या लाभ है। जब मुजरिम सामने है, तब भी उस के खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती है। जब मैंने वहां की एक बैठक में कहा—कि वह एक ऐसे परिवार का धावमी है, जिस का वहां की राजनीति में प्रभाव है, उस के कोई यंत्रों भी बाहे बैठे हैं, उस के पास करोड़ों की सम्पति है, वह स्वयं धाई० पी०एस० का अपसर है—तब भी उस का कोई कुछ बिगाड़ नहीं सका। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप की नीतियों का ठीक से इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होगा, तब तक कुछ भी होने वाला नहीं है।

इसी तरह से एक रात्रकान्त धोबी का मामला है। यह बिहार के पंचरबी-सीवान जेल का मामला है। वह वहां के म्याक के हेडक्लर्क के रूप में होता था। जब 12 रुपया घुलाई का हो गया, तो वह पैसा मांगने के लिये गया। उनमें कहा कि बाद में धाना। जब दोबारा गया तो उस ने कहा कि ठीक है, मैं तुमको सबक सिखाऊँगा। दो दिन बाद वहां के बड़े-बाबू के यहां चोरी हुई तो उस में बड़ा बाबू गवाह बने और उस हरिजन का नाम दे दिया गया, उस को मार्ल-मार्ल इतना मारा गया कि वह मर गया।

इसी तरह से रांची के राम प्रसाद का मामला है, जो सब पैपर्स में निकल चुका है, जिल्ड में भी छपा था और धनमुय में भी छपा था। वह हरिजन लड़का

[श्री राजनिवास पासवान]

था, जो बहुत होशियार था, हर बलास में टापर था। लेकिन वहाँ के पैचालाजी डिपार्टमेंट के जो हैंड थे—
 डा० सैमुअल—बहु हमेशा उस को पैचालाजी में फेल कर दिया करते थे। जब वह सातवीं बार परीक्षा में बैठा तो उस ने प्रिन्सिपल से जा कर कहा कि ये हम को फेल कर दिया तो हमारे सामने तिसा भारत-रक्षा के धोर कोई दूसरा बारा नहीं है। प्रिन्सिपल ने उस की मदद करना तो दूर, उल्टा पुलिस में रिपोर्ट करा दी। उस बार भी वह फेल कर दिया गया और सातवीं बार फेल होने पर उस ने कांसी लगा कर भाग-हत्या कर ली। लेकिन मरने के समय यह लिख दिया कि मेरे मरने के बाद मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरी लाश इसी जेलोरेटो में रखी जाय, ताकि अल्टर-भाऊ-धोखाजो मज भी अपने डिपार्टमेंट आयें तो देवें और मुझे हों कि एक हरिजन लड़का सड़ा पड़ा है। इस की विले बहुत हंगामा मचा और मांग की गई कि प्रिन्सिपल को और हेड-माफ़-डि-डिपार्टमेंट को हटाया जाय, डि-पार्ज किया जाय, सर्वेज किया जाय, लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ।

मैं आप को एक और उदाहरण देता हूँ—मेरी कांस्टीबल एन्सी पैचालाजी-हाजीपुर है। एक दिन मैं वहाँ जा रहा था, तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि एक डोम बाबूजब दास को बहुत बेरहमी के साथ पीटा गया, जो वहाँ के होज पड़ा हुआ है। मैं वहाँ गया तो देखा कि उस की पूरी देह और हाथ फूले हुए थे। मैं उस को ले कर कैंटर के पास गया, एस० पी० को बुलाया गया, एस०डी० को बुलाया गया, उस की इन्जरी-रिपोर्ट ली गई। हम ने कहा कि जहाँ के जन-प्रतिनिधि को वहाँ की बेतना ने सभा-बार साब बोट से जितना है, वहाँ आप भी इस तरह का काम आप करते हैं, आप को जर्म नहीं आती है। हम ने मांग की कि कोरन उस बाबूदार को सर्वेज किया जाय, बरता आप के घाने को यदि आप सगेगी तो हम जिम्मेदार नहीं होंगे। दूसरे दिन वहाँ के एस० पी० एम्बुवायेरी के लिये गये, उस से कि तुम ने ऐसा क्यों पीटा? उस ने जवाब दिया—
 हुजूर, यह रोट पर पीकर माली दे रहा था, इसलिए मारा।

लेकिन सही बात जो हम को मालूम हुआ कि उस डोम को घर पर काम करने के लिए कहा गया था। उसने कहा कि हम को डाली बमानी है और उस के बाद मैं आऊंगा। एस० पी० ने कहा कि मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता, जा कर एस० पी० साहब से मिल लो। दूसरे दिन सुबह वह हमारे यहाँ आया और उसने प्रो कर परनाम किया। हम ने पूछा कि तुम्हारा क्या नाम है। उस ने कहा, भगवान सिंह। तो हम ने सोचा कि अगर ही गढ़बड़ घाघमी होगा। हमने कहा कि सब बातों कि क्या मामला है। उस ने कहा, हुजूर मैं से अलत हो रहा है, हमारी बेटा-पुत्री होली-महोली। अब आप यह देखिये कि एक अधिकारी बड़े-अधिकारी से कहाता था कि कोन पिये हुए था और होल में नहीं था, इसलिये मारा और यह बिबास करने वाली बात भी हो सकती है क्योंकि लोग यह सोचते हैं कि छोटी बातों का धादमी पिये हुए होगा, इसलिये उसे मारा।

लेकिन उसने हम से कहा कि वह पिये हुए था और होल में नहीं था, इसलिये उस ने मारा। इसलिये मैं कहता हूँ कि एक और कैप्ट बलप घसन है। एच में जो गरीब हैं और जो वहाँ बसे हुए हैं, उन को वहाँ पर बसने के काम-यज मिलने पाहिये लेकिन कैप्ट क्या है। रात में ही उन के मकान को बलप कर दिया जाता है और वे खेत बन जाते हैं। जो प्रजसर जितना टेक्टफुल होगा, उतना ही काम बगुडा होगा लेकिन हमारे प्रजसर हैं ही नहीं, तो काम क्या करेंगे।

आप यह देखिये कि रिजर्वेशन की बात चलती है, हरिजन के लिए रिजर्वेशन को बात चलती है और आप के संविधान में भी लिखा हुआ है कि जो सोचाली और एकूकालनी पिछड़ा हुआ है, उस को सरकार बिलेस बलवर देगी और उस के लिए रिजर्वेशन दाद देगी बलबल करेगी लेकिन जहाँ रिजर्वेशन का मामला उठता है, वहाँ न्यायालय में रिट हो जाती है और न्यायालय फट से उस पर रोक लगा देते हैं। मैं पल साहब से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप के पास इन लोगों के लिए कोई कानितकारी कदम है कि न्यायालय में हरिजन का बेटा, पिछड़ी जातियों का बेटा या धादिवासी का बेटा कभी जज बन पाएगा? क्या किसी तरीके से आप ऐसा कर सकते हैं। आज तो न्यायालयों पर हमारा कब्जा नहीं है और यही कारण है कि एक घसन, एक आता प्रम्बलित हो रही है, वह भीतर ही भीतर मुलम रही है और एक दिन ऐसा घा सकता है जबकि हमारी धंगुली न्यायालय के ऊपर भी उठने लगे, जहाँ हमारा कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं है और वहाँ पर पशपातपूर्ण तरीके से केमेज को डोल किया जाता है। इसलिए मैं आपसे प्रार्थन करूँगा कि न्यायालयों को भी आप देवें और न्यायालयों में किस प्रकार हरिजन, धादिवासी, पिछड़े वर्ग और मुसलमानों के प्रतिनिधि घा सके, यह भी आप देवें।

जहाँ तक नियुक्तियों का सम्बन्ध है, उस के बारे में मैं ने मण्डल जी को पत्र लिखे थे कि धादिवासी और हरिजनों को किम तरह से नियुक्तियों की जाती है। उन्होंने कहा था कि तीन साल तक रिजर्वेशन रहता है, मोदयुलड कास्ट का रिजर्वेशन मोदयुलड कास्ट के लिए रहेगा और तीन साल के बाद अगर उम्मीदवार नहीं मिलेगा, तो इन्टरवेज हो जाएगा। इसी सदन में मैंने इस सवाल को उठाया था और 45 मिनट तक हंगामा हुआ। एक हरिजन कैबीडेट जिस का 8 साल का एकसपीयरमन था और जो एस० पी० पास था रेविगो ब्राडकास्ट के लिए उस को नहीं लिया गया और एक की०पी० पास को और जिसका तीन साल का एकसपीयरमन था, उस को ले लिया गया। इस के लिए मैं ने पहले होम मिनिस्टर को, उस के पहले प्राइम मिनिस्टर को और उस की पहले भी लाल कृष्ण ब्राडवाणी को बार-बार बार पत्र लिखे लेकिन उस के बाबजूद भी उस की नियुक्ति नहीं हुई। अब वहाँ पर हमारा हुआ, तो कहा गया कि दोबारा देखेंगे लेकिन दोबारा भी उस की संयुज की गई और उस को नहीं रखा गया। मैंने हाफ-ग-बावर डिक्लेशन के लिए लिखा, तो वह नहीं आया, डाइरेक्शन 115 में लिखा, तो उस की भी जांच चल रही है और हो सकता है कि वह न बाने। अब आप

बताए कि कीन सा रास्ता हमारे पास रह जाता है।

उपराध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री राम बिलास वासवान : आपने शोरों को बाधा नष्ट दिया है, मुझे भी सोड़ा समय और दीजिए।

उपराध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप कस्ती समाप्त करें। आपने काफ़ी समय ले लिया है।

श्री राम बिलास वासवान : जेल में 1 लाख 13 हजार कदी हैं। ये जो 1 लाख 13 हजार कदी हैं, ये जेल में सड़ रहे हैं और 15, 15 साल से 10, 10 साल से इन के कैदों की चुनवाई नहीं हुई है।

कप्तानपुर की बटना सब को मालूम है। कांग्रेस के लोगों ने हरिजनों के लिए क्या किया है, यह सब को मालूम है। हरिजनों पर बिहार में जब भत्याचार करने लगे तो बिहार की सरकार ने कहा कि जितने एम्प्लॉय हैं उन के हथियार छीनने और हरिजनों को हथियारों से वंचित करने कि लड़ाई हो तो बेमेल लड़ाई न हो। एक तरफ़ राक्षस हो और दूसरी तरफ़ विह्वल हरिजन। अब यह बात कही गई, तो प्रेमोदी इन्दिरा गांधी का दूसरे दिन ही बयान आ गया कि यह बहुत बड़ा जुलूम हो जाएगा अगर हरिजनों को हथियार मिल जाएंगे। उन्होंने कहा कि यह निम्ननीय काम है। आप लोग यहां क्या बोलते हैं? आप लोग यहां हरिजनों की माला जपते हैं मण्डल जी को मालूम है कि 1970 में बिहार में एक बटना घटी। वहाँ के विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष एवं कांग्रेस नेता श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण जी सुधांशु जी ने और उनके परिवार के लोगों ने 297 संघाल परिवारों के लोगों की हत्या करायी थी। बहुत से लोग मारे गये थे। लेकिन उस केम के अधिवक्ता सब लोग मर गये, लक्ष्मीनारायण जी सुधांशु भी मर गये, और लोग भी मर गये वह कैसे घभी तक चल रहा है, उसका फैसला अभी तक नहीं हुआ।

मे भान से कहता हूँ कि मुखिया भान पंचायत म्युनिसिपैलिटी के चुनावों में हरिजनों के लिए रिजर्वेशन नहीं है। हमें मेम्बर आप पार्लियामेंट की हैसियत से बोट देने का अधिकार है। लेकिन यदि हरिजन हैं इसलिए हमको कह दिया जाएगा कि आप उसमें हरिजन प्रतिनिधि हो गये इसलिए हरिजन का कोटा काट लिया जाएगा। मैं आप धाया करता चाहता हूँ कि जब तक हरिजनों के लिए कोई ऐसी नीति नहीं बनवाये जिसको मन से, कर्मठता से और पूरी लगन से लागू किया जा सके तब तक कुछ नहीं बनेगा।

पुलिस विभाग की बात कही जाती है। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि पुलिस विभाग में कार्य बहुत अधिक है। आप उनकी बाठ बंटे की बूढ़ी बाप दीजिए। इससे करणान भी नहीं होगा। अब 24-24 बंटे तक लोगों को बाने में रखा

पड़ता है तो वह वहाँ बैठे हुए सभी प्रकार की बकबक करते हैं। जब आप बाठ बंटे की बूढ़ी बाठ बंटे की हर बाठ बंटे के बाब बूढ़ी बाँच हो जाएगी। इससे करणान भी कम होगा। मैं इसी हाउस में कहा था कि और कहीं की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, वहाँ दिल्ली में बाने मीकम होते हैं। दिल्ली में प्रलय प्रलय बानों के प्रलय प्रलय रेट हैं। जिस एस०एच०ओ० या एस०पी० को जिस जेल का एस०एच०ओ० या एस०पी० बनना होता है वह उसका उतना पैसा देने पर बन जाता है। मैंने यहाँ पर मण्डल जी से, पाटिल साहब से प्राप्त किया था कि कम से कम जनता पार्टी की हुजूमत में तो यह बंध कर दीजिए अब देखिये कि दिल्ली के प्रशासन में हरिजन और पिछड़े वर्गों का क्या सेक्टर है? यहाँ मैंने यह बात मंत्री जी से देखने को कही थी और उन्होंने कहा था कि मैं इसे देख रहा हूँ। मुझे पता नहीं कि दिल्ली के पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट पर होम मिनिस्ट्री का प्रशासन है या दिल्ली पुलिस के बीच का डीक्रेटोरियेट पर प्रशासन है। दिल्ली में 52 एस०एच०ओ० हैं उनमें से 25,000 कास्ट्रल के केवल बाँ एस०एच०ओ० हैं। मण्डल जी जब बिहार में विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष थे तो हम उन्हें बहुत बोलबाला माना करते थे। अब जब मण्डल जी यहाँ मंत्री हैं तब उनके राज में हरिजनों के साथ न्याय नहीं हो पा रहा है तो फिर कब होगा। मेरे पक्ष के जवाब में मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि केवल दो एस०एच०ओ० के पक्षों पर हरिजन हैं। अब आप यहाँ मंत्री हो गये हैं तब भी आप नहीं कर पा रहे हैं तो फिर क्या इसे करने की कमेन्टर या किरानी से कहियेगा? आप मंत्री होते। हुए आप हरिजनों को उनका 14 परसेंट सेक्टर नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। इन लोगों ने धाँवर भी दे दिया है लेकिन पता नहीं कि इनकी बात कोई मानता भी है या नहीं। इसलिए मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप पुलिस डिपार्टमेंट में तो टीक करिए।

गुप्तचर विभाग का मामला सीजिए। मर्ज घनेक, दबा एक। हम लोग जब एक्जेंन्सी के समय में तो एक सतीषा निकला था। यह जयप्रकाश जी के सम्बन्ध में था और उस वक्त के गुप्तचर विभाग पर लागू होता था। एक प्रावसी की कोर्ट के सामने पेश किया गया—

बोर्डेटे हुए सेवन ज ने पूछा : “ए नावान सिपाही इनकी क्यों पकड़ लाए?” ये तो हैं मंत्रि के पुकारी। सहमत हुए सिपाही ने कहा : “हुजुर इसे सजा देना आजमी है। यह सबक पर मारामण मारामण कह रहा था, हो सकता है कि जे० पी० का प्रावसी हो” तो गुप्तचर विभाग के विभाग में यह था कि यह मारामण मारामण कह रहा था तो जरूर अब अक्राम जी का प्रावसी होगा। यह है गुप्तचर विभाग। अब तो इम्बई के गुप्तचर विभाग की भी बात सामने आ गयी, हुआ कुछ नहीं और रिपोर्ट है की कि वह हो गया वहाँ बटना घटती है तो कस की पहले मालूम हो

[श्री रामबिलास पासवान]

जाती है, चीन को पहले मालूम हो जाती है और अमेरिका 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, गलत रिपोर्ट देगा। आपने नारायण नारायण वाली रिपोर्ट देख ली।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय आप भाषा का मामला लीजिए। मैंने हजारों बार कहा है कि आप हिन्दी या अंग्रेजी को मत सीपिये। आप एक दक्षिण की भाषा और एक उत्तर की भाषा कम्पसरी कर दीजिए कि दोनों भाषाओं को आपको पढ़ना होगा। हम भी एक दक्षिण की भाषा सीखेंगे और दक्षिण वाले एक उत्तर की भाषा सीखेंगे।

श्री दोनैन बट्टाचार्य : हमारी भाषा का क्या होगा ?

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : आपकी भाषा भी सीखेंगे लेकिन अंग्रेजी को तो हटाइये। आप अंग्रेजी का आत्मा कर दें अगर आपने ऐसा नहीं किया तो आगे चल कर इसके संस्कार परियाम निकलेंगे। आज भी निकल रहे हैं। असम का डेलीवेशन आया हुआ है सब लोगों के वहाँ बह जाया। असम सरकार की नियमों का कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। बाहर वालों को यह निकाल रही है। चुनाव के समय तो यह कहा गया था कि सब देश के बासी हैं, सब को समान अधिकार है और इस आधार पर वोट भी मिल लिए गए थे। अब कहा जा रहा है बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश का आधमी, बंगाल का आधमी असम में क्यों रहे। अगर कोई व्यापार करने के लिए जाए तो उसको हटा दें, अगर कोई स्मगलिंग करने के लिए जाए तो उसको हटा दें यह तो बात समझ में आती है लेकिन जो भूमिहीन हैं, वहाँ जा कर जो अपना गुजर बसर कर रहा है, उसको असम की सरकार हटाने के लिए कहे यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप किसी भी समस्या के रूट काज में नहीं आएंगे तब तक किसी भी समस्या का आप निदान नहीं कर सकते हैं।

आप एक निश्चित नीति बनाएं और इतना ही नहीं कि आप नीति बनाएं बल्कि उसको इम्प्लीमेंट भी सही मानें आप करें। आजकल क्या होता है ? साइमून्ड कास्ट और ट्राइब्स कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आ जाती है लेकिन उस पर एक्शन कुछ नहीं होता है। रिपोर्ट तो आप मंगा लेते हैं लेकिन एक्शन नहीं होता है। यह चीज नहीं होनी चाहिए। आप अगर पूरा उसका इम्प्लेमेंटेशन करें, उसको सच्ची से प्रमल में लाएं तब मालूम पड़े कि आप हरिजन और आदिवासियों 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 Asam 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 Bardoloi, 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 राजकी सिंह (बागलपुर) : सभापति महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं अपने नये गृह मंत्री जी को अभ्यवाह देता हूँ और यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि भारत के राजनैतिक इतिहास में द्वितीय सरकार पटेल के रूप में यह कार्य करेंगे। संघीय से यह भी पृष्ठपात से ही जाते हैं।

यह दुर्भाग्य है कि दो वर्षों के इस्तिस्नात तीन गृह मंत्री हमारे यहां आए और यही कारण भी है कि गृह मंत्रालय की जितनी पकड़ होनी चाहिए उस का थोड़ा प्रभाव है। लेकिन मैं यह विवेचित करता हूँ कि हमारे नवीन गृह मंत्री, जिस प्रकार से जिस मंत्रालय में उन्होंने मूल्यों की एक स्थायित्व प्रदान किया है, चाहे वह कर जिस प्रकार कार्य करने की इस की वीसी है, उसी वीसी से काम करते हुए यहां गृह मंत्रालय का कार्य भी वह ठीक करेंगे। कौटिल्य प्रथम बाणभ्य के धर्म-शास्त्र में हम देखते हैं कि गृह मंत्रालय का कार्य किस प्रकार से किया जाता है। लोग कहते हैं कि विदेश मंत्रालय पर हमें सर्वसम्मत होना चाहिए मैं तो विरोधी दल के नेताओं से यह नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन कहूँगा कि गृह नीति के ऊपर ही विदेश नीति अवलंबित रहती है। जिस देश का घर टूटा हुआ रहेगा उस की विदेश नीति भी क्षतिग्रस्त रहेगी। इसीलिए गृह नीति के संबंध में हमें कुछ आवश्यक मूल्य सिद्धांतों का निरूपण करना चाहिए।

हमारी गृह नीति का पहला मूल्यधार होना चाहिए कि हम किस घर में रहते हैं। क्या हमारा प्रजातांत्रिक घर है या हमारा तानाशाही घर है। तो पहला हमारा गृह नीति का आधार होना प्रजातांत्रिक घर और वह हमें खुशी है कि जनता सरकार में आई है और सबकुछ हो लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में आबासी की सुरक्षा और नज़रों और प्रजातंत्र को फिर से कायम करने का बेव उस को है और हम चाहेंगे कि कोई जो कुछ भी हो जयें लेकिन हमारा प्रजातंत्र बलवन्त रहे। जिस दिन गृह मंत्रालय के प्रजातंत्र का ध्वंस हो जानेका उस दिन कोई गृह मंत्रालय नहीं बचेगा, किसी व्यक्तिगत अना-शाह की अपनी स्वेच्छाचारिता बनेगी। इस लिये मैं कहूँगा कि उस 19 महीने की ताना-शाही में कोई गृह मंत्रालय नहीं था, बल्कि एक तानाशाही हुकूमत की अपनी स्वेच्छाचारिता थी। इस लिये जब प्रजातांत्रिक अधिकारों की वापसी का प्रश्न आता है—तो मैं दोहराना नहीं चाहूँगा, लेकिन हम ने सबकुछ में जयता थी अधिकारों की लौटा दिया, सबकुछ में जयता थी अधिकारों की लौटा दिया और ऐसे दिनों कायम है, जो जनतांत्रिक अधिकारों की लौटा दे, उन सब को

कमान्त कर दिया। लेकिन यहाँ पर एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ—बिचि और मासम, "कम-आफ-ता" जिसकी दूर तक हम स्थापित कर सकेंगे, उसकी ही दूर तक हमारे गृह मंत्री की सचमुच में प्रशंसा माने चाहिये। हम को यह नाम लेना चाहिये कि जो यहाँ पर प्रीवेंटिव डिटेन्शन और मौला कानून को लागू कर के शासन को बलवाना चाहते हैं, वे उतने ही प्रजन और अनुमल हैं। समापति महोदया, कुछ लोग कह सकते हैं कि यहाँ अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं, इस लिये मौला लागू करो, लेकिन धाब इन्डि में चुनाव होने वाले हैं, धाब के ही प्रचचार में आपने देखा होगा, यहाँ पर जो "धार-धार-वाई" को टैंगेरिस्ट गैंग है उस ने एक लिस्ट प्रकाशित की है कि जो यहाँ के प्रचचार चुनाव लड़ने वाले लोग हैं, उन का काले-नाम कर दिया जायगा, लेकिन उस के बाद भी यहाँ कम-आफ-ता और प्रजातंत्र का गला नहीं घोंटा गया। प्रजातंत्र के लिये केवल जम्हों का उच्चार ही नहीं चाहिये, बल्कि उस के लिये अपेक्षित मूल्य चुकान के लिये हुनेवा तत्पर और तथेष्ट रहना चाहिये। हम ने यदि मौला के प्रावधान को समाप्त किया है, तो इस के हमारा दायित्व और ज़वाब बढ़ गया है। यदि इस समय हम अपने प्रशासन को सख्त और मुक्त नहीं कर सकेंगे और अपराध बढ़ने जायेंगे—तो बृकि अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं, इस लिये हम प्रजा-तामिक अधिकारों को समाप्त कर दें—यह तर्क नहीं चल सकता है।

इस लिये मैं अपने गृह मंत्री की से कहना चाहता हूँ—जन्ता सरकार का सब से पहला काम यह होना चाहिये कि यहाँ सख्त और मुक्त सरकार होनी चाहिये ताकि अपराध स्वतः मिट जाय और सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि जो हमारा दंड-विधान है, उस में भी अपेक्षित सुधार होना चाहिये। हम लोग 19 महीने जेलों में रहे हैं—जब हम लोग बाहर आये तो लोग कहते थे कि आप यहाँ जा कर धूल जम्में। हमारी जेलें धूम-धुनीन स्मृतियाँ याद दिवाती हैं—इस लिये इस जेलों का भी अपेक्षित सुधार होना चाहिये।

हमारे बिरोधी दल के माननीय नेता की साठे जब गृह मंत्रालय पर बहुत झुक कर रहे थे तो उन के सामने केवल एक ही बात थी। उन्होंने गुर कस्ती की एक धप से कहा दे दिया—*"विश्व-विष-मन्त्रालय-आफ-वेन्डेटा"*। उन को सिक्र एक ही बात दिखलाई देती है—यह है स्पेसल कोर्ट की बात और उस में भी वे प्रकोने पड़ गये हैं। जो पार्टी किसी व्यक्ति की मर्त्या में फँद होती है, उस पार्टी का जीवन उसी दिन समाप्त हो जाता है, जिस दिन उस व्यक्ति की वैयक्तिकता समाप्त हो जाती है। यह सचमुच में उन का कोई बौध नहीं है तो फिर दर्ज़ की क्या बात है? कोई कोर्ट हो या स्पेसल कोर्ट हो—उस से कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ेगा

लेकिन एन्डिटी-नासम-इस-आल्लेख-दुपरीसत मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई नई बात नहीं है, हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं, समूचे इन्डिया के इतिहास में देखा जाय तो आप पायेंगे कि कि स्पेसल कोर्ट बनाई गई हैं। बी मंका में स्पेसल कोर्ट बनी है। मैं पाकिस्तान की बात नहीं करता हूँ। जो प्रसामान्य अपराध किये गये हैं, उन के लिये प्रसामान्य प्रजातंत्रों का नियुक्त किया जाना ही उतना ही धाबश्यक है, बरना इतिहास में लोगों की पब्लिक-मैमोरी बहुत साट होती है, लोग धूल जायेंगे कि एमरजेंसी के दौरान क्या-क्या अपराध हुए थे। इस लिये स्पेसल कोर्ट से डरने की कोई बात नहीं है, यह प्रजातंत्र के खिलाफ नहीं है। हमारी सरकार तो बैसे भी प्रजातामिक है। राज्य सभा में जो भी सुझाव आये हैं, हमारी सरकार ने उन को स्वीकार किया है, अब तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे इन्दिया कांग्रेस के लोगों को भी इस का समर्थन करना चाहिये। लेकिन जब वे राज्य सभा में भी हार गये तो धाब कहते हैं कि हम इस की स्टीट्स में, सड़कों पर ले जायेंगे। राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में हमारे के बाद यदि सड़कों पर ले जाने की ताकत आप में होती, तो जनता पहले ही आप को यहाँ पर भेजती। इसीलिए यह स्पेसल कोर्ट से डरने की जो बात है, तो यह उन के जम्हों उन के अपराधों को प्रमाणित करती है। हमारी जनता सरकार के ऊपर धारें लगाए गये और हमारे माननीय साठे साहब ने तो इतने धारें लगाए, कि जिस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि यह गवर्नमेंट का बेनबेटा है,

vendetta against Harijans, vendetta against Muslims, vendetta against labourers.

अब अगर इन्दिया की जो माफ कर दिया जाए, तो कोई बेनबेटा देखने को नहीं आया।

धर्मसंस्कारों की बात होती है। मैं बहुत विनमता के साथ बिरोधी दलों के लोगों से ब्रुछना चाहूँगा कि इतने वर्षों के इतिहास में धाब तक धर्मसंस्कार कहते रहे हैं कि हमारे लिए एक धर्मसंस्कार प्रायोग बना दिया जाए, तो वह क्यों नहीं बनया गया था। हम कितने ही धर्मसंस्कारों लेकिन धाब 31 वर्षों के बाद एक धर्मसंस्कार प्रायोग हम ने बनाया है और यह धर्मसंस्कारों के प्रति, उन की सुरक्षा के प्रति हमारी जिम्मा का प्रमाण है। 31 वर्षों गये और काश्मीर में सब से पहली बार प्रजा-नित चुनाव जनता पार्टी के शासन में ही हुए। इस को कौन नहीं जानता। धाब तक यह कहते थे कि हम ने मुसलमानों की राष्ट्रपति बना दिया, मुख्य न्याया-धीन बना दिया लेकिन धाब तक किसी भी धर्मसंस्कार मुसलमान को बापु सेना का प्रवृत्त बनने का अवसर नहीं मिला था लेकिन हम ने उस को बना दिया और यह धर्म-संस्कारों के प्रति हमारे विनमता का प्रमाण है। यही नहीं, आप धर्मिक मुस्लिम बिस्वविद्यालय किन देखिये। राजनीति में मोट चढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सभा में एक बिस्व स्वीकार कर लेते हैं लेकिन धर्मिक मुस्लिम बिस्वविद्यालय की स्वायत्तता ही संपात कर

[श्री. रामजी सिंह]

दी गई थी वह किस ने की? वह कांग्रेस सरकार ने की थी। हम ने प्रसीकृत विश्वविद्यालय का वास्तविक स्वरूप जाना चाहते हैं, उसे बापस करना चाहते हैं, तो हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगाया जाता है कि हम ध्वप-संस्कृतों के खिलाफ हैं। आज तो हम ध्वपसंस्कृतों के मामले में सभी धर्मों से मिल कर बात करते हैं, ध्वप-संस्कृतों के सवाल पर बिरोधी दलों के नेताओं से सम्पर्क करना और उन से विचार करना हम नहीं चुकते क्योंकि ध्वपसंस्कृतों का सवाल एक पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, यह देश का सवाल है। ध्वपसंस्कृतों की समस्या केवल प्रसीकृत विश्वविद्यालय के स्वल्प में परिवर्तन कर देने से और उन के किसी व्यक्ति को सेना के सर्वोच्च पद पर स्थापित कर देने से ही हल नहीं हो जाएगा या उर्दू का प्रतिस्ठाहन देने से यह समस्या हल नहीं हो पाएगी। मैं अपने माननीय गृह मंत्री से कहना चाहूंगा कि इस के लिए हमारे कुछ सुझाव हैं।

एक सुझाव तो यह है कि नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट ऑफ़ द की बैठक बुलाई जानी चाहिए ताकि इस पर और गंभीरता से हम विचार करें और जो मैं बहुत ज्यादा रायदास होते हैं, समय होता तो मैं उन सारे रायदास के बारे में कहता, और उन में जो मुसलमानों का खून हुआ है, उन के बारे में विस्तार से कहता। समयाभाव के कारण मैं इतना ही कहता हूँ कि सन् 1971 में 321, 1972 में 240 और 1978 में जो सब से बराबर बर्ष है, 230 रायदास हुए हैं और इस के लिए हमारे ऊपर चार्ज लगाया जाता है। इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर एक भी ध्वपसंस्कृत की बिल होती है, तो वह सरकार के लिए कर्लक है और दंगों की जो रफा-फाड़ा किया जाता है तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इमर्जेंसी के जुल्मों के लिए जिस तरह से स्पेशल कोर्ट्स लोगों के लिए बनाए जा रहे हैं, उन्ही तरह से समरी ट्रायल भी रायदास आर्केन्डस के लिए होने चाहिए।

हरिजनों और प्राविवासियों के लिए हमारे श्री राम बिलास पासवान ने काफ़ी कह दिया है और इस तरह से मेरा भार कुछ उन्हीने हल्का कर दिया है लेकिन मैं इतना कहना चाहता हूँ कि 1977 में जब हम आए, तो उस के लिए मोहम्मद कास्ट्स और मोहम्मद टाइट्स की कोई रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई थी और ये कहते हैं कि हम हरिजनों और प्राविवासियों के सुधारकर्ता हैं। आज यह वेबें कि आज हमारे साथ लोक सेवा आयोग, पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन का अध्यक्ष एक हरिजन है। यह 31 वर्ष के इतिहास में पहली बार हुआ है। मेरे पास इतना बल नहीं है वरना मैं रिजर्वेशन के बारे में भी विचार सकता था कि हमने इन के लिए क्या किया है। 1971 से अब कर 1978 तक हमने हम बढ़ते गये और जनता सरकार के इन दो बंधों में रिजर्वेशन की परसेन्टेज भी बढ़ी है और उन का नंबर भी बढ़ा है। लेकिन सचमुच में हमारा एक काम अच्छा नहीं है। जो काम हम अच्छा करते हैं वह भी प्रकट नहीं कर सकते हैं। आज हमने जनजाति आयोग बनाया। मोहम्मद कास्ट्स कमिशन को टेबुलरी कमिशन बनाया। उस में हमने जनता पार्टी के आदमी

को नहीं रखा। श्री. मोहा पासवान आखीर जेबे कांफ़ेरी को उसका अध्यक्ष बनाया है। वह है जनता पार्टी की उधारता की नीति। सभापति महोदयों, हम ने, मैं केवल मोहम्मद कास्ट्स, मोहम्मद टाइट्स का कमिशन बनाया बल्कि हम ने पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए भी आयोग बनाया। काका कालेकर केकबई कास्टिज कमिशन ने श्री रिपोट दी थी वह रिपोट 25 वर्ष तक रही थी टोकरी में पड़ी रही। लेकिन अब 25 वर्ष के बाद इस के सम्बन्ध में भी बलाव आया है। उस रिपोट का अब मुल्यांकन करने के लिए पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग की स्थापना हुई है। ये हैं जनता पार्टी के काम।

सभापति महोदय, एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म हमारे आन्दोलन का एक बड़ा नाट्य था। प्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने का हमने आह्वान किया था। प्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने की दिशा में हम कितना धागे बड़े हैं यह हम के धपरे हृदय से पृष्ठता चाहिए। प्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए जो हमें अब तक करना चाहिए था, निश्चित बात है कि वह हम नहीं कर पाये हैं। मैं केवल सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि लोकपाल बिल को पास कराने में देरी नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसको पास कराने में जनता पार्टी जो देरी कर रही है वह जनता के साथ विश्वासघात कर रही है। अगर इसी सत्र में इस बिल को पास नहीं किया जाता है तो हमारी नीयत पर संदेह किया जाएगा जिसको कि हम दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को भी इन्स्टेडिबल करना चाहिए जिससे कि पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर भी कम्पसरीबी हर साल अपनी धामदनी का सही ब्यौरा सरकार को दे। अगर उसकी सम्पति बढ़ती है तो सरकार को उसको जप्त कर लेना चाहिए। जब तक हम प्रष्टाचार दूर करने के अपने कदमों में प्रधान मंत्री, गृह मंत्री, विर मंत्री और संसद सदस्यों को सम्मिलित नहीं करेंगे तब तक सचमुच में जनता से भी हम प्रष्टाचार नहीं हटा पायेंगे। इसलिए हमें लोकपाल विधेयक को जल्दी से जल्दी पास करना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एन्टी डिफ़ेन्सन बिल के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान में आचाराम गयाराम का खिलाफ़ा फिर से शुरू हो गया है। वह जनता पार्टी ने भी किया है। इस के लिए मैं जनता पार्टी को भी दोष देना कि राज्य सभा में अपनी संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए उन्हें कुछ लोगों को लिया। पांडी जी ने कहा था कि गलत साधन अगर होते तो गलत ही काम होते। इसलिए एन्टी डिफ़ेन्सन बिल को न लाने का अर्थ उन लोगों के साथ दगाबाजी होगा जिन लोगों ने प्रष्टाचार के साथ संघर्ष किया है। मेरा सुझाव है कि अगर सचमुच में एन्टी डिफ़ेन्सन बिल को लायें।

ये ही मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं। आपने मुझे समय दिया, इस के लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

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

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

hijians 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 hijians; 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 hijians are the highest. What does this show? It shows that the communal troubles are in the Janata-ruled State—the atrocities against the hijians are more in the Janata-ruled States. It shows the attitude of the Janata Government towards the minorities and hijians.

What about the serious cases of atrocities committed against hijians? These are cases reported about heinous offences, murders, violence, rape and arson against the hijians—there are 899 cases of arson, 485 cases of rape, 1,384 cases of violence and 395 cases of murder of hijians. 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 hijian 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 hijians. 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 hijians are troubled to such an extent that there is nobody to defend them and so he is thinking of giving arms and ammunition to the hijians 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

mean? Even now in some states the people are very much irritated. If a Muslim organisation teaches 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 house 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 mischief mongers? Whether he is a Hindu, Sikh or Muslim whoseever's property is lost he should be compensated. That you are not doing.

Then there is Special Courts Bill and all these 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. (Interruptions). 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 abetted 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. Dhondge 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.

[Shri F. H. Mohsin]

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 fudge 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.

श्री सचुर्बुज (सालाबाद) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मुझे अवसर मिला मुह मंत्रालय की मांगों पर अपने विचार रखने का, इस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं इन मांगों का पूर्ण समर्थन करता हूँ।

धर्मी को विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्य कोल रहे थे उन्होंने मज्हाई की बात कोई भी नहीं रखी और मुसलमान के रूप में भी कोई बात सामने नहीं रखी। ऐसा विचार दे रहा था सारी बहुत से धर्म कि जैसे जैसे सात का राज उन के हाथ से निकल जाने के बाद अस्पृश्य हट हो रही थी। इतिहास बोली उन के हाथ से निकल गई, धर्मी नेल के संदेश यह नहीं गई लेकिन ऐसा महसूस

हो रहा है उनको कि हमारा क्या होगा, हमारी पार्टी खेती पर नहीं खेती और इसीलिए सारे का सारा प्रारोप और कहीं नहीं जा रहा है, कहीं कोई गलत काम किया हो उस के ऊपर नहीं जा रहा है, संघ के ऊपर जा रहा है। यंत्रित जवाहर लाल नेहरू आप के से ही नेता थे, बिहारी जी आप की ही नेता थीं, तीस साल के अंदर जो एक बीज से प्रारम्भ हुआ और बिनाट बट-बट हो गया, क्यों नहीं आप ने उस को रोका? आप को कहीं भी तब संघ के अंदर कोई धनगुण नहीं दिखाई देता था। घब जा कर आप को होश आया कि हम ने जो एमर्जेंसी लगायी, एमर्जेंसी का सारा दारो-मदार सारा कार्य संघ वालों ने हाथ में लिया और एक प्रतिष्ठकारी के रूप में बन कर वह संस्था सामने आई और हमारा कंटाचार कर दिया। और आज संघ वाले आप से हाथ मिलाते लग जायें तो आप उस के लगे बाटने लगे जाएं, वह आप का मौरन है।

इसलिए मैं एक बात कहूँ कि आप यों न सोचें कि कौन सी संस्था बुरी है कौन सी अच्छी है, आप राष्ट्र के दृष्टिकोण से सोचते, भारतीयकरण की ओर अग्र आप का विचार जाता तो आज यह स्थिति न होती। आज रशिया के अंदर रजियन सैबेज है, जापान के अंदर जापानी सैबेज है, अमेरिका के अंदर उनकी भाषा है, फ्रांस के अंदर फ्रांसीसी है, सारे देश राष्ट्रीयता की ओर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, तीव्र गति से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और आप हमारे घर की भजायबजर रखना चाहते हैं? जहाँ हिन्दी भाषा की बात आती है तो दक्षिण से आबाज आती है, हर व्यक्ति की आबाज आती है। क्यों नहीं राष्ट्रीयता आप अपने दिल और दिमाग के अंदर संजोते हैं? भारत माता का स्वरूप क्यों नहीं संजोते हैं? कम्पा कुमारी से ले कर काश्मीर तक और पूर्व से पश्चिम का सारा भारत हमारा है, हमारी मातृभूमि है, आप क्यों नहीं उस के बारे में सोचते? दलित भाषा से ऊपर उठ कर राष्ट्र का विकास करने का भाव होता आप का तो न अर्थ का यहाँ विवेक होता न मोडगुल्ट कास्ट का विवेक होता न किसी बात का मोह होता। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का राजनीतिज्ञ इस तरह से नहीं सोचता। आज मैं पुछना चाहता हूँ, आप की पार्टी के अंदर जितने मोडगुल्ट कास्ट के व्यक्ति हैं, मुझे बताइए कि कौन हज़ारपति है? एक भी धावमी मुझे बता दीजिए। जितने आप के नेता हैं सारे के सारे लखपति और करोड़पति हैं। आप की पार्टी 30 साल के अंदर, जिसे मेहतर कहा जाता है, जो घसल हरिजन है, उस के एक भी व्यक्ति को सामने नहीं लाई। आप ने कभी उस को धक्का नहीं दिया। बर्ग-मोह के ऊपर आप चलते रहे। डिवाइड एंड रूल की राजनीति आप चलते रहे। मुसलमान गृह मंत्रालय पटेल ने जो एकीकरण की ओर हाथ बढ़ाया का मगर उन की नीति को आपने बढ़ाते, उस के ऊपर आपने चलते तो देश को उस स्थान पर ले जाते जहाँ न हम रजिया के गुलाम बन कर रहते, न अमेरिका के गुलाम बनते। हम भारतीय सिपाही के रूप में आगे बढ़ें और आज बिना के जितने भी देश हैं वे हमारी ओर निगाह लगाते की हिम्मत नहीं करते। लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्य है तीस साल का। आज हमारे देश के अंदर दुर्भाग्य से कहीं रजियन लाबी कार्य कर रही है, कहीं

अमेरिकन लाबी काम कर रही है। कोई सोचने वाला है कि भारतीय लाबी कहीं काम कर रही है? किसी के विभाग के अंदर यह बात नहीं है? भारतीय लाबी की ओर ध्यान नहीं जाता। अग्र कोई इस तरह कदम बढ़ाता है तो कहा जाता है कि वह संकुचित विचारधारा का धावमी है। वह बड़े दुख की बात है। यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है—अग्र नेता होते हैं, मार्गदर्शन देते हैं, लेकिन उन के गुणों का बखान उन की मृत्यु के बाद होता है। आप जब प्रकाश जी का उपाहरण लीजिये—उन की मृत्यु का समाचार आते ही आप ने राजनीतिक फायदा उठाना प्रारम्भ कर दिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ—आहे सत्ताधारी पक्ष हो या विरोधी पक्ष हो, राजनीतिक विचारधारा हमारी पार्टी के अंदर हो सकती है, सत्ता के अंदर हो सकती है, लेकिन जब राष्ट्र निर्माण का प्रश्न सामने आता है हम सब को एक राष्ट्रीय विचारधारा से आगे बढ़ना चाहिये, तब ही हमारा देश आगे बढ़ सकता है।

30 सालों के अंदर—क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ—क्या किसी भी साम्प्रदायिक दंगे में कहीं भी संघ का हाथ दिखाई दिया? यदि संघ का कोई भी व्यक्ति किसी भी साम्प्रदायिक दंगे में पकड़ा जाता है तो आप उसे गोली से उड़ा दीजिये, उस पर केस चलाइये, उस का ट्रायल कीजिये मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी मैं स्वयं संघ का सिपाही रहा हूँ, संघ के एक महीने के कार्यकर्ता के अंदर जो चरित्र निर्माण होता है, मैं उस के लिये कह सकता हूँ कि जो कार्य वह करता है, जो राष्ट्र का चिन्तन वह करता है, आप का 30 साल का भी राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता नहीं कर सकता है। जो कार्यकर्ता सिबरेट नहीं पीता, जिस में कोई चारित्रिक दुर्बलता नहीं है—आप उस के लिये आलोचन लगाते हैं?

इस लिये मैं निवेदन कर्षा कि पिछले दो सालों में, जन्ता पार्टी के शासन में, हमारे गृह विभाग ने जो कार्य किया है, वह बहुत सराहनीय है। आप तीस सालों के अपने राज में कुछ नहीं कर सके, केवल बायदे ही करते रहे। लेकिन आज जब हम शासन में आये हैं, तो हमें कुछ सीखने का अवसर मिला है। कुछ गलतियाँ हम से हो सकती हैं, हम उन को सुधारने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। मोडगुल्ट कास्ट के लिये भी हमारी सरकार बहुत काम कर रही है। मुस्लिम बर्ग के लिये भी काम कर रही है। आज हम देश के भावनात्मक एकीकरण की ओर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं चाहता कि हमारे गृह मंत्री जी सरकार पटेल का रूप धारण करें और देश के भावनात्मक एकीकरण की ओर कदम बढ़ाएँ। आज हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश इतना विशाल है कि हमारे वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री जिले के जिलाधीश, जी० आइ० जी० और एस० पी० की भी नहीं पहचानते, इसी लिये शासन में मुझता नहीं आ पाती। आप के ऐसे प्रांत का विभाजन कर के मुझ प्रशासन देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और इस के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठाने चाहिये।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी कहूँ कि जो हमारी राष्ट्र भाषा है, जिस की संविधान ने राष्ट्रभाषा घोषित किया है, उस के लिये हमें आटे किसनी भी तकलीफें उठानी पड़ें—हमें एक रूपता आने के लिये कथम

[श्री चतुर्भुज]

बढ़ाना चाहिये। विरोध तो होता ही रहेगा, लेकिन हमें राष्ट्र के हित के लिये जाने बढ़ना चाहिये।

इसी तरह से शेखपुरा कास्टस का मामला है—प्राज यह प्रश्न क्यों उठता है? यदि प्राज उन की प्राथमिक स्थिति मजबूत होती, तो यह प्रश्न अपने प्राप समाप्त हो जाता, साम्प्रदायवाद का मामला भी समाप्त हो जाता। यहाँ पर हम दोसिम्रदाय के एम० पी० हैं—हिन्दू और मुसलमान हैं, हम दोनों के एक बाली में बैठ कर खाना खाते हैं—कहाँ सम्प्रदायवाद है? लेकिन जिन की मनोबुति छोटी है, जिन में सिखा नहीं, है, एक दूसरे के प्रति धारद और श्रद्धा का संस्कार नहीं, है, उन में ही ऐसी भावना पैदा होती है। इस लिये गृह विभाग को चाहिए कि जितने भी साधन उन के पास उपलब्ध हैं उन से उन के प्रन्दर राष्ट्रीयता की भावना को पैदा करें।

मैं पुलिस विभाग के बारे में ज्यादा नहीं कहूँगा। लेकिन इस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है? 30 सालों में किस ने भाई-भतीजावाद पैदा किया। प्राज कोई भी काबू हो जाता है—हमारे साठे साहब बोल रहे थे कि उन्होंने यह किया, वह किया—सारे का सारा दोष सरकार पर ही मढ़ना चाहते हैं। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—प्राज जिस तैयारी से हमारी जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, उस के मुकाबले में हमारी पुलिस का संख्या बल कम है, हमें उन के संख्या बल को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा, उन की संचार व्यवस्था को बढ़ाना होगा। गुड्डा तत्वों के प्रन्दर प्राज नई टेकनालाजी पैदा हो रही है, इस लिये हमें विज्ञान की क्षीर भी प्रागे बढ़ना होगा। प्राज हमारे यहाँ पुलिस बानों में सात सिपाही होते हैं, जिन में से दो पेशी पर चले जाते हैं, दो किसी की धरली में चले जाते हैं, यदि कलैक्टर प्रा जाय दो तो दो उन की हाजरी में चले जाते हैं, बाने में केवल एक सिपाही रह जाता है, जब कि उस बाने के प्रन्तरीत 60 हजार जनता होती है। एक सिपाही उन को क्या सुरक्षा करेगा। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि समाज का मनोबल, समाज का संस्कार सुखरता जायेगा तो चाहे उन की संख्या कम भी हो तो भी काम चल सकता है। समाज प्रगर प्रच्छेद संस्कारों वाले लोगों का होगा, तो जितने भी प्रपराध होंगे, वह सारे घटते चले जाएँगे।

17 hrs.

प्राज हम क्या देखते हैं कि प्रच्छाचार का बोलबाला है। प्रच्छाचार ऐसे नहीं मिटेगा। मुझे यह कहते हुए प्रमे प्राती है कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में एक भाई दूसरे भाई से रिश्तत लेता है, तो उस की गर्दन मूक क्यों नहीं जाती, क्यों नहीं उस का गिर दूट जाता और क्यों नहीं रिश्तत सेने वाले हाथ दूट जाते। प्राज एक भाई दूसरे भाई से रिश्तत लेता है, एक भाई दूसरे का गला दबा रहा है, दूसरे का कून चूस रहा है। जब भारतीयपन उस के प्रन्दर पैदा होगा, तो वे सारे दोष निकलते चले जाएँगे। सारी बुराइयों की जो जड़ है वह यह है कि प्ररीय प्रवीर की भाई बहुत बड़ी है। जब व्यक्ति के प्रन्दर भारतीयता जागृत हो जाएगी, तो उस के प्रन्दर से वे

दोष निकलते जायेंगे। मैं पहले भारतीय हूँ और दूसरी कोई चीज जब मेरी मनोबुति नहीं होती तभी मैं बसमुग पैदा होते हैं, बाने-बाने की व्यवस्था का बहाँ तक सवाल है, केन्द्रीय सरकार को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान का प्रबन्ध करें। मैं विस्त में इस में नहीं जाना चाहता, इसलिए मैं कुछ कुछ ही दूँगा।

समावृत्ति महोदय: प्राप की 15 मिनट हो गयी समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री चतुर्भुज: मैं अभी समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। बतौ स्थिति जो पैदा हुई है, उस के लिए राजनीतिज्ञ जि बार हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री की से निवेदन करना चि दल-बदल का कानून इसी सत्र में लावे, लोकपाल की इसी सत्र के प्रन्दर लावे। राजनीतिज्ञों पर प्र हमेशा रहना चाहिए। जब राजनीतिज्ञ प्रच्छेद होंगे, सारा समाज प्रच्छेद होता हुआ चला जाएगा। हम दूसरों को नहीं देख सकते। दो राजनीतिज्ञ करवाते राजनीतिज्ञ-भेद-भाव पैदा करवाते हैं और राजनीति सब कुछ करवाते हैं। जब इन्दिरा गांधी गिरफ्तार तो बतों के प्रन्दर प्राग सगा दो गई और सात, प्राधमी जल गये, कोई लोग हवाई जहाज से उड़े। के प्रन्दर गुड्डागर्दी कौन करवाता है, ये राजनीति लोग ही करवाते हैं, सत्ता में रहने वाले लोग करवाते। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करना कि राजनीतिज्ञ राष्ट्र हित को ध्यान में रखें। सत्ता को चाहे वे लड़ें लेकिन राष्ट्र के लिए चिन्तन करें। एक हो कर रहें।

*SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Ott lam): Madam Chairman, I rise oppose these demands. After Janata Party came to power & conflicts have sharpened. In northern States where the Ja party came to power, thousands harias were burtally beaten Belchi was a beginning only. big land owners using their ne acquired political clout systematic murdered the harias. In 1978 as as many as 412 harias were rdered and 458 harias women raped. Although the Prime nister and other leaders of the ri party made heroic declarations many occasions that those who secuted harias would be ruthls suppressed, nothing seems to happened. The atrocities on har continued unabated.

The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

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. Kakakalelkar 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 requested 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 Kadammanitta 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 कोविन्द दान सिद्धी (सरंग) : यह संसद का ही अनुष्ठान की भाँती का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे विपक्ष के कुछ मित्रों ने इन पर बोझ तो डाला जो पापमय किए हैं उनको मैंने सुना है। उन में इसकी भी नीतिकता नहीं है हिम्मत नहीं है कि वे साथ बात की भी स्वीकार करें। सारा दोष उन्होंने जनता पार्टी की सरकार पर मढ़ दिया है और सभी तथ्यों को उन्होंने नकार दिया है। यह जो व्यवस्था बिगड़ी हुई है इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है, हमें सत्ता में आए हुए दो ही साल हुए हैं। हम से अपेक्षाएँ बहुत अधिक की जाती हैं। हरिजन हरिजन बिस्लाया जाता है। मैं अपने इन बंधों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इनके कार्यकाल में हरिजनों की जितनी उपेक्षा हुई है उसकी इतिहास में कोई मिसाल नहीं मिलती है। गाय बछड़ा इनका चुनाव चिह्न था। गाय को लेकर के हरिजन कपी बछड़े को इन्होंने भलग बोध दिया और गाय का दूध पी पी कर ये मोटे तगड़े होते गए हैं। इसका परिणाम आज भी हरिजन और आदिवासी भुगत रहे हैं। मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की आइ में ये लोग अपना स्वायं साधते हैं। इनके पाम इसके सिवाय कोई चारा भी नहीं है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों आदिवासियों की पूँछ पकड़ कर ये अपनी बैतर्नी पार करना चाहते हैं। आप देखें कि इन्होंने क्या किया है ? भारत की सर्वोच्च संस्था यह संसद है। ये लोग भी बाबा साहेब भम्बेदकर को भारत के संविधान का निर्माता मानते हैं। लेकिन उनको सम्मान प्रदान करने के लिए इन्होंने क्या किया है ? न वहाँ उनकी कोई फोटो है और न ही सैन्यल हाल में उनका कोई पोर्ट्रेट है और न उनके जन्म दिवस पर जो कि 14 अप्रैल को है कोई छुट्टी होती है, जब कि उनका योगदान किसी भी भारतीय महान नेता से कम नहीं है।

इसी प्रकार से घनेक जो कमियाँ हैं रिजर्वेशन के बारे में, उनको जमीन आवंटन करने के बारे में, उनके जीवन स्तर को सुधारने के बारे में उनको यह सरकार धीरे धीरे दूर करने में लगी हुई है। लेकिन खाली हम विरोध पक्ष को कोसते रहें, या प्रच्छेद शब्दों में कुछ कहते रहें, इससे काम चलने वाला नहीं है। सचमच में हरिजन, आदिवासियों की दशा बहुत बिगड़ी हुई है। मुझे इस बात का गर्व है कि मैं भी स्वयं एक हरिजन हूँ और उनके नजदीक रहता हूँ, उनके दुख दर्द को समझता हूँ।

हम हर जगह कहते हैं कि रिजर्वेशन की पोस्ट हमलिये नहीं भरी जा रही है, क्योंकि उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार नहीं मिल रहे हैं। यही लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में आप देखिये, मंत्रिमंडल में आप देखिये, कि कितने हरिजन मंत्री हैं ? यहाँ के लोक सभा और राज्य सभा सचिवालय में जो कर्मचारी हैं उनमें कितने प्रतिभाशालि हरिजन, आदिवासी हैं। इसकी धीरे किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि उनका परसेटिंग बहुत कम है। बड़े बड़े जो ऐस्टेबलिशमेंट्स हैं, प्रान्श-टेकिंग्स हैं, अभी कुछ महीने पहले मैं विताई गया था, वह प्लान्ट उस की सहायता से बना है और 1956 के चल रहा है। वहाँ 57 हजार कर्मचारी हैं और मनेजिंग डाइरेक्टर की ओगी से बीच सुपरिन्टेण्डेंट और डाइरे

समकक्ष की पद है छठी श्रेणी तक के उस में कोई भी हरिजन और आदिवासी का प्रतिनिधि नहीं है। एक और जहाँ हमारी जनसंख्या 1/3 है कुल जनसंख्या की, वहाँ उनके लिये नौकरी में कोई स्थान नहीं है। अभी तक यह कहते पाये हैं कि उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार नहीं हैं। तो उपयुक्त बनाने की जिम्मेदारी किसकी है? तो यह बड़ी विडम्बना है। मैं आँकों में नहीं जाना चाहता, पर कुछ पोस्ट्स जो रिजर्वेशन की हैं हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये वह मैं आपकी बताता हूँ। मैं मध्य प्रदेश से आता हूँ, वहाँ पर जो रिजर्वेशन लागू है वह प्रथम और द्वितीय श्रेणी में 15 परसेंट है सेइयूस्व कास्ट्स के लिये और 18 परसेंट है ट्राइब्स के लिये और तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी में 16 परसेंट अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये और ट्राइब्स के लिये 20 परसेंट है। और नौकरी में कितने लोग हैं? क्लास बन में। परसेंट, द्वितीय श्रेणी में 2.5 परसेंट और तृतीय श्रेणी में 11 या 13 परसेंट लगभग आता है जिसमें स्वीपर भी शामिल हैं। तो निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि हम मन से इसको लागू नहीं करना चाहते। मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितना बैंक लागू है उसको भरने के लिये स्पेशल ऐडवाइस रेकूटमेंट ड्राइव चालू करें ताकि इनको भरा जा सके। और जिस प्रकार से हमने जो कहा है कि हरिजनों पर एंट्रोसिटीज होंगी तो वहाँ के डी.एम. और एस.पी. को जिम्मेदार मानेंगे, उसी प्रकार से आप क्यों नहीं उस कर्मचारी को जिम्मेदार मानते हैं जो जानबूझकर कैंडीडेट्स को फेल करते हैं और उम्मीदवार नहीं रखते हैं? हमने तो यहाँ तक देखा है कि हरिजन और आदिवासी कैंडीडेट्स जो पुलिस प्रोसेस के लिये फिट हैं फिर भी उनकी ऊँचाई और सीने में कमी बता कर उनकी नहीं रखते। तो मेरा कहना है कि जानबूझ कर इन लोगों को नहीं रखा जाता है। जितनी भी हरिजन और आदिवासी के लिये स्कीम बनी है वह जड़ तक नहीं पहुँच पाती है क्योंकि इसके लिये जो हरिजन कल्याण विभाग है उसमें जितने भी उच्च अधिकारी हैं वह स्वयं हैं। मुझे उनसे कोई शिकायत नहीं है, परन्तु वह इम्प्लीमेंट क्यों नहीं करते हैं, इसका मुझे गिला है। तो मेरा अनुरोध है कि हम ऐसा जनमानस क्यों न बनायें, ऐसा वातावरण क्यों न बनायें, ऐसा विधेयक क्यों न लायें जिससे यह पोस्ट्स भरी जायें और उन्हें उनका दर्जा बराबर मिल सके। अभी हमारा जो रिजर्वेशन है, उसकी प्रवधि 26 जनवरी, 1980 को खत्म हो जायेगी। एक और तो आप कहते हैं कि जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनकी बराबरी में लाना है, इस सिद्धान्त को आप स्वीकार करते हैं, परन्तु कार्यक्रम में आप उन्हें पीछे रखना चाहते हैं, सामने लाना नहीं चाहते हैं। उनको पिछले 30 साल में जब बराबरी का दर्जा नहीं दे पाये, उनके लिये जो मौलिक अधिकार संविधान के निम्नलिखित प्राधिकारों में दिये गये हैं, उनको भी निम्नलिखित नहीं दे पाये तो आप कैसे इसको खत्म करेंगे।

रिक्रूटमेंट का प्रश्न लगते हैं निम्नलिखित, या बहुत हो गया 2, 3 बार लिये। निम्नलिखित भरने के लिये किस से भर्ना किया है। मैं यादूवा कि गृह-मंत्री इस और ध्यान दें और रिजर्वेशन की प्रवधि को कम-से-कम 20 साल और बढ़ाया जाये, तभी ये लोग समाज की बराबरी कर पायेंगे।

भारतीय संविधान के आर्टिकल 335 में संविधान के लिये जो उपबन्ध बनाये गये हैं, उसके बारे में एक विधेयक यहाँ लाया जाना चाहिये और उसमें पर्सनलिट का भी समाज रखा जाये। इस देश के भन्दर उड़ीसा, मणिपुर और वेस्ट बंगाल में ऐसे विधेयक लाये गये हैं और वेस्ट बंगाल के विधेयक में पर्सनलिट का भी रखा गया है। जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यह कर सकती है तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को भी प्रागे आना चाहिये, लोड लेनी चाहिये।

एंट्रोसिटीज सम्बन्ध में बहुत हुई है। कुछ को बात है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने साल किले पर 15 प्रगल्स को इस बात की स्वीकार किया था और कल भी उन्होंने राष्ट्र के नाम संदेश में इसकी स्वीकार किया है और खेप प्रकट किया है। आज हम स्टीफन साहब के भी विचार सुनेंगे और देखेंगे कि वह इसे पूरा करने में कहां तक सहायक होते हैं। एमर्जेंसी की एंट्रोसिटीज से निपटने के लिये हमने स्पेशल कोर्ट्स बनाये हैं, हम इन लोगों पर हो रही एंट्रोसिटीज को रोकने के लिये क्यों नहीं स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाये और उसके लिये प्रिनाइडिंग प्राफिसर किसी हरिजन आदिवासी में से नियुक्त करें? छुड़ाएत को खत्म करने के लिये प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि 5 साल में खत्म कर देंगे। 2 साल तो बीत गये हैं, 3 साल शेष रह गये हैं, पता नहीं इस प्रवधि में यह होगा या नहीं। इसके लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि यह जो प्रोटैक्शन प्राफ सिविल राइट्स एक्ट है, उसके लिये मोबाइल कोर्ट बलाये जायें। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि होम मिनिस्ट्री ने इस बारे में क्या किया है, अभी 3 साल बाकी हैं। यह समाज के लिये बड़ा भारी कलंक है इसे हम सब स्वीकार करते हैं।

जिस प्रकार से और प्रश्नक कमीशन बनाये हैं, माइ-नोटिटी कमीशन, मिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स कमीशन और दूसरे कमीशन, सम्बन्ध में इनको कोई अधिकार नहीं है। यदि आप उनको कम-से-कम पैनालाइज करने का अधिकार नहीं दे सकते तो इतना तो करना चाहिये कि उनकी जो रिक्मेंडेशन्स हैं वह सरकार के लिये बाइंडिंग हों। उनकी शाखायें हर प्रांत में हों। इस तरह से काफी हद तक समस्या हल हो सकती है।

हरिजन आदिवासी श्रेण बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ, उसमें लगातार 16 साल से प्रकान पड़ता आ रहा है, वहाँ के लोगों की जीविका के लिये कोई उद्योग-धंधा भी नहीं है, आवायमन के साधन नहीं हैं, कोई काम इनके लिये वहाँ पर नहीं है। बाहर अन्य प्रांतों में जब वे जाते हैं तो उनका वहाँ बोधण होता है।

मैं गृह मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले कांफ्रेंस साशन ने कई बिजों के एक एक, दो दो टुकड़ों को जोड़ कर हरिजन-आदिवासियों के पार्लियामेंटरी निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र बना दिये थे। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह हरिजन-आदिवासियों के साथ ज्यायसी है। इसलिए इस व्यवस्था को खत्म कर देना चाहिये।

प्रश्नक वक्त्रों में रोस्टर मेनटेन नहीं किया जा रहे हैं। ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि रोस्टरों की ईमानदारी और कड़ाई के साथ मेनटेन किया जाये।

[श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी]

आई.एस. और आई.पी.एस. के बिपार्टमेंटल प्रोमोशन में अधिकृत योग्य व्यक्तियों का भी नम्बर नहीं आता है। मैंने होम मिनिस्ट्री को मध्य प्रवेश का एक केंस रिक्र किया था कि मि. कुमार, सीनियर डिप्टी कलक्टर, का तीन साल से नम्बर आ रहा है, लेकिन सी.पी.सी. ने कह दिया कि वह प्रयोग्य है। इस की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

प्रो-मेडिकल टेस्ट में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए जो छूट है, उसमें भी भेदभाव रखा गया है। आदिवासियों के लिए 20 प्रतिशत निम्नम मास्क रबे गये हैं, जबकि हरिजनों के लिए हमारे प्रांत में 35 प्रतिशत रबे गये हैं। इतना बड़ा भ्रंतर क्यों रखा गया है। कहा जाता है कि मेडिकल कौंसिल इस पर एतराज करती है। मेडिकल कौंसिल केवल हरिजनों के बारे में एतराज क्यों करती है, वह आदिवासियों के बारे में एतराज क्यों नहीं करती? जब वह आदिवासियों के बारे में एतराज नहीं करती है, तो उसे हरिजनों के बारे में भी एतराज नहीं करना चाहिए।

दिल्ली में भी बड़ा भ्रन्धे हो रहा है। पिछले महीने मैंने डेपू—दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान—का एक एक्जक्यूटिव डेपू देखा, जो ब्लॉक और टाइटिमेंट की 150 पोस्ट्स के बारे में था। मुझे जान कर आश्चर्य हुआ कि उसमें साफ़ साफ़ लिखा था कि हरिजन-आदिवासियों के लिए कोई स्थान रिजर्व नहीं है। इस और विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

विभिन्न कार्यालयों में जो हरिजन-आदिवासी कार्यरत हैं, उन्हें बिदेसों में नहीं भेजा जाता है। उन्हें स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी जाती है और वे पिछड़े के पिछड़े रह जाते हैं। गृह मंत्री को इस और विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए, ताकि अधिक से अधिक हरिजन-आदिवासी बिदेसों में जा सकें।

इस बात से हम इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं कि ला एंड आर्बोर की स्थिति बिगड़ी हुई है। लेकिन मैं यह नहीं मानता हूँ कि इसकी दोषी जनता सरकार है। इसके लिए पूरा समाज दोषी है, क्योंकि प्राकृि सरकार समाज से ही बनती है। मैं विरोधी पक्ष के मित्रों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए प्रागे आये, न कि काली आलोचना करते रहें। वे ठोस सुझाव दें और ठोस कार्यवाही करें, तभी हम प्रागे बढ़ पायेंगे।

बर्षों पहले पुलिस बाने में स्टाफ के बारे में जो 1-1-6 का फार्मुला लागू था, अभी भी बही जारी है। अपराधों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, अपराधों के प्रकार बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन स्टाफ बही का बही है। उनके वेतन प्राकृतिक नहीं है, इसलिए चक्र में अप्पाचार बढ़ता है। वे कठिन परिस्थितियों में काम करते हैं। उनके लिए बाने में कोई चीज नहीं रहती है। कई जगह टेलीफोन नहीं है, टाइपराइटर नहीं है। इसलिए उन का मनोबल गिरता है। उनके मनोबल को ऊंचा उठाने की आवश्यकता है।

उनके लिए आवास की भी कमी है, इसलिए उनके लिए आवास की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

इन बर्षों के साथ मैं गृह मंत्रालय की बानों का समर्थन 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 continuous 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 be 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 Rinchang Khandu Khrame] 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 speak 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. Gurikutty Amma and Shri Gurucharan Singh Khakon 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 Andaman, Lakshadweep, Arunachal etc. Is this just 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 cooperation 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 Manda, 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).