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**Wednesday, May 10, 1978
Vaishakha 20, 1900 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

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CONTENTS

No. 55, Wednesday, May 10, 1978/Vaisakha 20, 1900 (Saka).

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions:

*Starred Questions Nos. 1048, 1050, 1051 and 1053 to 1056 . . . 1—30

Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos. 1049, 1052 and 1057 to 1067 . . . 30—54

Unstarred Questions Nos. 9801, 9802 and 9804 to 10000 . . . 55—284

Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers . . . 285—90

Papers laid on the Table . . . 291—96

Committee on Absence of Members from the Sitzings of the House—

Minutes . . . 296

Message from the President . . . 296

Message from Rajya Sabha . . . 296-97

Finance Bill, 1978, as returned by Rajya Sabha . . . 297

Matters under rule 377—

(i) Reported orders of Bihar Government for removal of English teaching from all educational institutions . . . 297-98

Shri K. Ramamurthy . . . 297-98

(ii) Reported irregularities in Account Books of Staff Provident Fund Account of United Bank of India, Calcutta . . . 298-99

Shri Mukunda Mandal . . . 298-99

(iii) Reported damage caused by hail-storm and heavy rains in Himachal Pradesh . . . 299—301

Shri Balak Ram . . . 299—301

(iv) Reported continuing problem of refugees from Pak'stan occupied area of Jammu and Kashmir State . . . 301-302

Dr. Karan Singh . . . 301-302

(v) Working of Minorities Commission . . . 303-304

Shri G. M. Banarwalla . . . 303-304

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

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported firing on satyagrahis in Bihar 305—15

Shri Chitta Basu 305,

307—10

Shri Surjit Singh Barnala 305—307,

310—11,

313—15

Dr. Ramji Singh 311—13

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

Nineteenth Report 315

Petition *re.* Re-scheduling of Vimukt Jatis as Scheduled Tribes 315

Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill—

Motion to consider 315—18

Shri B. P. Kadam 316—18

Announcement by Speaker 318-19

Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers 319—448

Shri C. M. Stephen 319—39

Shri Shyamnandan Mishra 339—49

Shri Hitendra Desai 349—57

Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi 357—65

Shri T. A. Pai 365—72

Dr. Ramji Singh 372—79

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah 379—83

Shri Samar Mukherjee 383—89

Shri Biju Patnaik 389—94

Shri G. M. Banatwalla 395—99

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta 399—407

Shri L. K. Doley 407—12

Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari 412—18

Shri Vayalar Ravi 419—30

Prof. P. G. Mavalankar 430—36

Shri Yashwantrao Borole 436—42

Shri Asoke Krishna Dutt 448

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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2

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 10, 1978/Vaisakha 20,
1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पेंच कोयला क्षेत्रों में कोयले के निक्षेप

* 1048. श्री सुभाष झा: क्या
ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छिदवाड़ा जिले में पेंच कोयला
क्षेत्रों की (वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स के अन्तर्गत)
कोयला खानों में कोयला खतम हो गया
है ;

(ख) इन कोयला खानों में कितने
श्रमिक हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त
कोयला खानों में कार्य कर रहे श्रमिकों को
बेरोजगारी से बचाने के लिए नई कोयला
खानों से खनन-कार्य शुरू करने का है ;
और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन खानों का व्यौरा
क्या है और नई कोयला खानों में खनन-कार्य
कब तक शुरू किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI
P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.
However, out of about 9 existing
working collieries in Pench area, the
coal reserves in the Newton Chikli, the

East Dongar Chikli, Barkui and the
North Chandametta collieries are
likely to be exhausted within the next
2—5 years' time.

(b) The present strength of workers
in Pench area is about 15,600.

(c) and (d). The efforts of govern-
ment will be directed to ensure that
labour is not rendered surplus and
retrenched. Virgin coal bearing areas
are available on the east of Pench area
as well as on the west of adjacent
Kanhana area. These have been ex-
plored for additional coal production.
On the east of Pench area across, the
Pench river about 50 million tonnes of
coal and further east another 50 mil-
lion tonnes have been indicated. Like-
wise on the west of Kanhana area, 20
million tonnes of medium coking
coal in Tandsi block has been proved.
Almost all the existing collieries have
been reorganised/under re-organisa-
tion for stabilising production and pro-
jects in new areas may be taken up for
execution within the next two to three
years subject to availability of funds.

श्री सुभाष झा: अध्यक्ष महोदय,
जैसा कि मन्त्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में
कहा है कि पेंच एरिया कोयला खानों की
वर्तमान 9 चालू खानों में से चार कोयला
खानों में झगले 5 वर्षों के अन्दर कोयले का
झण्डार समाप्त हो जायगा। तो उसके अन्दर
कई कोयला खदानें हैं जिनमें 15,600
मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं और मन्त्री जी के
सामने कोई निश्चित योजना नहीं है जो
15,600 मजदूर बचाने वाले 5 सालों में
बेकार हो जायेंगे तो उनको किन कोयला
खदानों में लगाया जायगा। जैसा आपने
बताया कि उत्पादन को स्थिर करने के लिये
लगभग सभी वर्तमान कोयला खानों का

पुनर्गठन किया गया है या किया जा रहा है और अगले दो, तीन वर्षों में धन उपलब्ध होने पर नौ शीलों में परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन का काम शुरू हो सकेगा। अतः इसका मतलब यह है कि यदि धन उपलब्ध नहीं होगा तो नई कोयला खदानों का काम शुरू नहीं करेंगे। ऐसी स्थिति में वह मजदूर क्या बेकार नहीं हो जायेंगे। तो मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन 15,600 मजदूरों को रोजगार देने के लिये क्या कोई निश्चित योजना बनाई जा रही है? यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कितना खर्च आयेगा?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, as I have said already the old coal mines as and when they get exhausted, new mines are being developed. I can assure the hon'ble Members of the House that none of the workers who are working there will be retrenched even when the coal mines get exhausted. They will be redeployed to different mines where the work is available. Let there be no apprehension about the retrenchment.

श्री सुभाष झाड़ा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का पूरा जवाब नहीं मिला है। इस पूरी योजना पर कितना खर्च होगा?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has said that neighbouring mines are being opened. There is no problem of unemployment. Please put your second supplementary.

श्री सुभाष झाड़ा : मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पेंच नदी के उस पार करीब 20 मिलियन टन कोयला है। यह एरिया नदी के उस पार है। क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने वहाँ से कोयला लाने के लिए पेंच रेलवे लाइन बिछाने के बारे में कोई परियोजना रेल मंत्रालय को भेजी है?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: This area where there is possibility of

availability of 20 million tonnes of coal will be developed in due course of time and these workers will be employed there. When these new mines are developed the question of laying of new lines will be gone into.

श्री मुखुंजय प्रसाद : मैं मन्त्री महोदय का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि कोयला खतम होने वाली चीज है और उस की पूति नहीं की जा सकती है। मन्त्री महोदय ने अभी एक जगह के बारे में बताया है कि वहाँ कोयला पाँच साल में खतम हो जायेगा। सारे देश का कोयला न जाने कितने दिनों में खतम होगा? क्या सरकार किसी ऐसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है कि ये नेचुरल रीसोर्स अधिक से अधिक दिनों तक चले और उनके स्थान पर हम कुछ और भी व्यवस्था करें?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are mining the coal in a very careful manner so that it is not wasted as it is an exhaustible source of energy. So, we are not trying to do things which will deplete the coal availability in an irregular way. That is why we want to see that these coal mines are developed scientifically and that conservation is also taken into consideration.

Withdrawal of Consent by Karnataka Government regarding C.B.I. Inquiries

+

*1050. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:**

SHRI G. M. BANAT. WALLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons given by the Karnataka Government for withdrawing consent for C.B.I. inquiry into the criminal offences in that State;

(b) which are the other States, which have followed the Karnataka Government's contention; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) No reasons have been given by the Government of Karnataka for withdrawing the consent, given by it earlier, to the functioning of the Special Police Establishment in the jurisdiction of the State of Karnataka.

(b) No other State Government has withdrawn its consent to the functioning of the Special Police Establishment in its territorial jurisdiction.

(c) That the Government of Karnataka should have chosen to withdraw its consent is unfortunate, as it would affect adversely the Government's efforts in combating corruption, particularly in the Central Government Departments and Central Government Public Undertakings located in the State of Karnataka.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : उत्तं मिनिसट्री की डिसमिसल के बाद जब वहां पर गवर्नर रूल हुआ, तो उन्होंने उस, उनके सन-इन-ला और उन के परिवार के खिलाफ एक और चार्जशीट दिया था, जिस में करप्शन, मैलप्रैक्टिस, एमबैडलमेंट और लैण्ड वगैरह के बहुत से केसिज दिये गये थे। उस एन्क्वायरी को रोकने के लिए यह साजिश है, ताकि इस बारे में ठीक प्रकार से एन्क्वायरी न हो पाये और करप्शन के मामले लोगों के सामने न आ सकें। मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कुछ आफिसिज वहां इनबाल्व हो सकते हैं। जो प्रोबल कमीशन वहां एन्क्वायरी कर रहा है, उस के खिलाफ डिमास्ट्रेशन हो रहे हैं। शाह कमीशन वहां गया, तो बन्क की क्राय हो गई। क्या सरकार इस संघर्ष को वह कम्प्रोमैस लेनी कि जो कमीशन

एन्क्वायरी कर रहा है, उस के काम में किसी प्रकार की बाधा नहीं डालने दी जायेगी ?

दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि सी बी भाई के पास बंगलौर में कितने ऐसे केसेज रजिस्टर्ड हैं जिन में एन्क्वायरी करना बाकी है या जिनमें और एन्क्वायरी होनी है ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Police protection is provided to the Grover Commission and the withdrawal of consent does not affect the working of the Grover Commission because it has been appointed under the Commission of Enquiry Act. Secondly, there are as many as 40 cases which are pending investigation. Out of these 30 cases which are registered as regular cases, 10 are in the stage of preliminary enquiry. As far as the information of the Government goes, only the Central Government employees are involved. There is no involvement of political persons.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह केवल एक सरकार है जिस ने सी बी भाई की एथारिटी को वापस किया है। मैं यह मानता हूं कि जहां तक सी प्रार पी का सवाल है वह बगैर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की कंसेंट के नहीं जाना चाहिये। उनकी कंसेंट उस के लिए होनी चाहिए। लेकिन भाई बी या सी बी भाई या जो दूसरी एजेंसीज है उनके बारे में क्या आप यह बताएंगे कि कर्नाटक सरकार से प्रोबली या लिखकर के कुछ पत्र-व्यवहार या वातचोत आप ने की है ? अगर की है तो वह क्या है और उस का नतीजा क्या निकला और इस की बैधानिक स्थिति क्या है ? क्या सरकार इस को एम्फास कर सकती है उन की मर्जी के खिलाफ या स्टेट्यूट में या किस तरीके से, उस की स्थिति क्या है ?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: As far as the consultations with the State Governments are concerned, we have deputed

a person of the rank of a Secretary for a discussion with the Government officials there and certain proposals have been, to some extent, tentatively agreed to. But it will not be in the public interest to disclose it at this stage since they have not communicated to us officially as to what they have agreed and what have not agreed.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the constitutional position?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The C.B.I. organisation is not a statutory organisation. It was created under the Government Resolution in April 1963. If we want to give a statutory status to the C.B.I. then it will involve certain legal complications. The Government has not as yet come to the conclusion as to whether this should be done or not.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The Karnataka Government has not given any reasons while withdrawing the consent. However, we would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there were any differences between the Karnataka Government and the Central Government with respect to any of the enquiries being conducted by the C.B.I. and further also what alternative the Government has, if such a consent is withdrawn, in order to see that the C.B.I. or some other agency may continue the work of investigating criminal offences? Whether the Government is contemplating any alternative measure to enable the C.B.I. to continue with this work or has some other alternative been considered in this respect?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The C.B.I. is working under the powers and the provisions of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act and that Act specifically provides that unless there is a consent to the specific officers which are sent on to them, we cannot function. So, the difficulty is that we cannot function.

MR. SPEAKER: He put two questions. Were there any differences between the Karnataka Government and the Central Government on any of the enquiries? And the second one is: Have you any alternative in mind?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The Grover Commission is appointed to look into the corruption charges and several other charges. So, there is bound to be some mental strain between the two Governments because they did not like. Mr. Urs himself has appointed the Commission—the Iqbal Commission—which was struck down by the Supreme Court. The Central Government has appointed the Grover Commission which will go deeply into the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Earlier he has answered that they are thinking about the matter.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: We are considering the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already answered. Shri Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The question is regarding withdrawal of consent by Karnataka Government regarding CBI enquiries. The answer is: That the Government of Karnataka should have chosen to withdraw its consent is unfortunate. It refers to the functioning of the Special Police Establishment in the territorial jurisdiction with respect to Central Government Departments and corruption and other charges which are reported in respect of these establishments. It is a serious matter. There were serious charges levelled against the Devi Lal Government in Haryana....

MR. SPEAKER: We are now in Karnataka.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My friend was making political charges. I do not want to cast any aspersion against any one. Now the situation is one of prevention of an enquiry in a State with respect to corruption charges in public

undertakings in Karnataka and elsewhere. Therefore it requires consent, there is conflict between the state and the centre. In view of these things have the Government of India thought of ways and means to see that corruption charges regarding Central Government establishments and offices are enquired into so that they do not go scotfree—I want to know if there are any political charges. Your party is famous for making political charges.

MR. SPEAKER. Let us come to the question.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: The charge made against Shri Devi Lal was not enquired into. Therefore, I should like to know, what are the special considerations, special steps under consideration by the Government of India in view of the Centre-State conflict that had arisen out of these things.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: The problem is sought to be resolved by having a discussion with the State Government. I have already stated that an officer of the status of secretary had already gone there and he had some formal discussions.

MR. SPEAKER: His question was a little larger. This conflict is likely to arise in other states also. Have you any scheme?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I have already replied that it is under contemplation of the government. Government is consulting the Law Ministry as to what ways and means should be found out to meet the situation. These are all things which are under consideration, we cannot disclose them at this stage.

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, भ्रष्टाचार के निवारण के लिए कमीशन बनाये जाते हैं, कमीशन के प्रतिवेदन भी आते हैं परन्तु उन प्रतिवेदनों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार कार्यवाही करने में पूर्ण समय नहीं हो पाती है।

MR. SPEAKER: It is not relevant; it does not arise.

श्री हुकमदेव नारायण यादव: मेरा प्रश्न है कि जो स्थिति कर्नाटक में है और जहाँ भी केन्द्रीय सरकार के विरोधी दलों की सरकारें अन्य प्रान्तों में हैं वहाँ केन्द्रीय सरकार और उनके बीच में कमीशन के प्रतिवेदन को लेकर मतभेद हो सकते हैं तब कमीशन की कोई कीमत रह नहीं जायेगी, ऐसी स्थिति में क्या सरकार कोई केन्द्रीय कानून बनायेगी या मविधान में संशोधन करेगी जिससे कि भ्रष्टाचार निवारण हेतु जो कमीशन बनाये जाये उनके प्रतिवेदन में राज्य सरकार सहमत हों या न हों लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार मविधान के तहत कार्यवाही करने में पूर्ण सक्षम हो ?

MR. SPEAKER. He has already answered that it is under consideration.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The previous government at the Centre had gone through all the charges levelled against the Karnataka Chief Minister, Devraj Urs. It has dropped all those charges as there was no content. The Janata Party has revived the settled issue. Is this the morality and the standard the Janata Party wanted to follow? I am saying this because during the last Elections, twenty seven Ministers from the Centre had gone to the State and explained those charges to the people of Karnataka. But they have returned his party with two-thirds majority.

MR. SPEAKER: We are on the withdrawal of the consent.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I would like to know whether in view of this the Central Government is going to wind up the Grover Commission?

SHRI S. D. PATIL: Elections are different and the enquiry under the Grover Commission is altogether different. It is a fact-finding enquiry as

regards corruption. These two things are different and one cannot be mixed up with the other.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: This is relating to Karnataka....

MR. SPEAKER: Qn. No. 1051.

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: This will be very unfair. I am sorry.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I have already allowed two Members from Karnataka. Qn. No. 1051.

स्टेशन डायरेक्टर के पद पर पदोन्नति करने का मानवबन्ध

*1051. श्री रामभूति : क्या झुलना और प्रचारण मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी में स्टेशन डायरेक्टर के पद पर पदोन्नति के लिये असिस्टेंट स्टेशन डायरेक्टर के रूप में पांच वर्ष की सेवा आवश्यक है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त विभाग ने इस अवधि को कम करने के लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग को लिखा है और सुझाव दिया है कि असिस्टेंट स्टेशन डायरेक्टरों को सीमित प्रतियोगिता के आधार पर माक्षात्कार के बाद डायरेक्टर के पद पर पदोन्नत कर देना चाहिये ;

(ग) क्या वर्धम समिति ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में कर्मचारियों के चयन की नयी पद्धति की सिफारिश की है जिसमें आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में उच्च पदों के लिए सज्जम और विशेषज्ञ व्यक्तियों को आकर्षित किया जा सके ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार पदोन्नति के नियमों में उपरोक्त रियायत को उपरोक्त प्रतिवेदन के स्वीकार होने या अस्वीकार होने तक स्थगित करने का है ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Under the existing recruitment rules for the posts of Station Director (Ordinary Grade), All India Radio, 75 per cent of the posts in this grade are filled by promotion through Departmental Promotion Committee presided over by a Member of the UPSC, from the following categories:

"(i) Assistant Station Directors with 5 years' service in the grade rendered after appointment thereto on a regular basis.

(ii) Failing (i) above, officers with 10 years' service in the grades of Assistant Station Director and Programme Executive combined together rendered after appointment thereto on a regular basis

(iii) Failing (i) and (ii) above, officers with 10 years service as Programme Executive either as Ordinary Grade or as Selection Grade or both "

Selection from officers mentioned at (ii) and (iii) is made through interview to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission, by associating two or more independent experts also with the Interview Board, in addition to the members of the Departmental Promotion Committee.

(b) No Sir

(c) The Verghese Committee on Autonomy for Akashvani and Doordarshan has recommended that while there has been need to infuse fresh blood and ideas to ensure the best talents for sensitive senior posts, it has also admitted In its report the need to provide promotional avenues from lower ranks to the senior ranks.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री रामभूति : क्या मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सामान्यतः इस नियम के रहते हुए कि कोई भी व्यक्ति यदि पांच साल तक एसिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर रहता है, तो वह डायरेक्टर की पोस्ट के लिये एसिजिबल

हो जाता है, इस बात की कोशिश की जा रही है कि डिपार्टमेंट के अन्दर नपोटिज्म और फेवरेटिज्म को ज्यादा बढ़ावा दिया जाय और जो लोग बाबिल नहीं हैं, यह कह कर कि वे प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव हैं, उन को पदाव्रति में शामिल किया गया, जल्दतर से ज्यादा रिलेकमेशन बेकर, जिनकी जल्दतर नहीं थी उनकी भी पदाव्रति की गयी, उनका स्टेशन डायरेक्टर बनने का मौका दिया गया मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा क्या किया गया ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मावाणी : अध्यक्ष जी, य० पी० एस० सी० के द्वारा सिलैकशन हा, डी० पी० सी० के द्वारा मिलैकशन हो, उम म भी बाहर के इण्डिपेण्डेन्ट लोगों का सम्बद्ध किया जाता है, इससे ज्यादा और क्या प्रीकौशन ली जा सकती है। जो भी सिलैकशन हा वह प्यारिली मैरिट्स पर हो और हमारी तरफ से जो भी नियम बनते हैं उम मे इस बात की कोशिश होती है कि किसी प्रकार का पक्षपात न हो, योग्यता के आधार पर कैसस हा। यह सही है कि एसिस्टेंट स्टेशन डायरेक्टर मे पांच साल का एक्स्पेरियेंस वाले कम होने की वजह से रिलेकमेशन देना पडा जिन्होंने एसिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर और प्राग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव के रूप मे कुल मिला कर 10 साल काम किया हो वे एलिजिबिल हो सकते हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस से कोई आपत्ति की बात है, क्योंकि हमारे यहां प्रांसेस आफ सिलैकशन बहुत स्ट्रिकट है।

श्री राखमूर्ति : मंत्री जी के जबाब के अनुसार जहां लोग 3 महीने तक एसिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर रहे है उन को भी प्रमोशन करने के नजरिये से प्रमोशन दे दिया गया है। मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि बर्षों के कमेटी की रिपोर्टें घा गई है कि कैश-ब्लड लिया जाय; इन्टीसिबेन्ट लोगों को लिया जाय, तो क्या यह मुनासिब नहीं था कि बोर्ड दिनों तक

इन्तबार कर लिया जाता, ताकि जो 'छगली' पोट्टूस मरी जाती, उनसे अच्छे लोग आ सकें, अभी मंत्री जी की इच्छा भी है कि अच्छे लोग आयें ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मावाणी : मैं ने पहले भी कहा कि एसिस्टेंट स्टेशन डायरेक्टर तीन महीने वाला भी हो सकता है। ऐसा हा सकता है और मैं इस से इन्कार नहीं करता क्योंकि प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव वह 10 साल रहा होगा और प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव जो है, उसके लिए जो मिनिमम योग्यता चाहिए वह भी बहुत बड़ी है कम नहीं है। प्राग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव अपनी पास्ट पर स्टेशनेट करता रहे और प्रगति न कर पाए, ऐसा कोई भी नहीं चाहेगा। बर्षों के कमेटी ने भी इस बात पर बल दिया है कि जहां नया रिक्लूटमेंट होता है, वहां प्रमोशन के द्वारा भी लोगों को प्रगति करने का चांस मिलना चाहिए, इस की भी चिन्ता रहनी चाहिए।

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH
Verghese Committee recommended that there can be fresh recruitment so that people with good talents can be drawn into AIR. There are certain people who may not be able to fulfil the academic qualifications, but they may be experts in their fields. May I know whether the question of giving relaxation in age and academic qualifications for such people is engaging the attention of the Minister. Also may I know whether when Assistant Directors are posted to various regions care will be taken to appoint such people who are conversant with the regional language who know the place and the artistes whom they can take into confidence for making the programmes more useful, purposeful and educative?

SHRI L K ADVANI Everyone would appreciate that both the view points have to be reconciled, namely the need to infuse new blood as well

as to ensure that the promotion channels of those who have been there in the institution for a long time are not blocked. Otherwise, it would create complications. About the other point in the case of All India Services, familiarity or being conversant with the regional language is an advantage, but that can never be made a hard and fast rule.

Mr. SPEAKER: He asked about age relaxation.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: It depends upon the nature of the assignment and the post

Mineral Science Research Complex in Orissa

*1053. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have sanctioned a Mineral Science Research Complex in Orissa under the aegis of Indian Rare Earth Ltd. (I.R.E.), a public sector undertaking;

(b) the total estimated investment on the project and the total investment required;

(c) the total annual output in quantity and value;

(d) when the plant will be completed;

(e) how many tonnes of synthetic rutile will be produced; and

(f) the name of the place and district where this plant will be installed and details of the project?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) In January 1978, the Union Government approved the revised cost estimates for setting up a Mineral Sands Complex (OSCOM Project) by Indian Rare Earth Ltd., consisting of a Mineral Sands Separation Plant and a Synthetic Rutile Plant along with the necessary ancillary/auxiliary facilities such as railway siding, water supply scheme, housing scheme etc. at Chatrapur, Orissa.

(b) The total estimated investment on the Project sanctioned by the Government is Rs. 85.67 crores, which include Government financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 42 crores.

(c) and (e). The estimated annual output in terms of quantity and value is as under:

| Name of Plant and Product | Production capacity in tonnes per annum | Value in Rupees lakhs (Sales revenue) |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>Mineral Sands Separation Plant :</i> | | |
| (a) Ilmenite (entirely for captive consumption in synthetic Rutile Plant) | 2,20,000 | .. |
| (b) Rutile | 10,000 | 265.43 |
| (c) Zircon | 2,000 | 17.70 |
| (d) Sillimanite | 30,000 | 159.27 |
| (e) Monazite | 4,000 | 13.20 |
| <i>Synthetic Rutile Plant :</i> | | |
| (a) Synthetic Rutile | 94,850 | 2098.13 |
| (b) Hitox | 5,000 | 175.00 |
| TOTAL | | 2728.75 |
| or say | | 2729.00 |

(d) The Project is scheduled to be completed by mid-1980.

(f) The Plants are being installed at Chatrapur, Ganjam District, Orissa State.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must congratulate the hon. Prime Minister through you for sanctioning this Mineral Science Research Complex by Indian Rare Earth Ltd. consisting of the mineral sands separation plants which are being installed at Chatrapur, in Ganjam District of Orissa State. Further, I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether he will consider and see that the plant is completed as soon as possible.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: It is being completed as soon as possible. 'As soon as' has a very wide meaning.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK: I want to know from the hon. Prime Minister whether, besides generating employment opportunities, the project will give a boost to industrial activity in an industrially backward region of Orissa where the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is 83,82,791. And Orissa is a backward State.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA MALLICK: The total estimated investment on the Project sanctioned by the Government is Rs. 85.67 crores, which include Government financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 42 crores only. I want to know whether the total amount will be borne by the Central Government or by State Government of Orissa partly and whether employment opportunities will be given to the local people only.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: This is a Central Government undertaking.

Rs. 42 crores will be the equity for this. That is what will be subscribed by the Government. Then there will be loans and advances taken from the financial corporations to run it and the local people will be certainly given as much opportunity as is possible.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: I am glad that the project is likely to be commissioned in mid-1980. May I know the financial sanction for this year? Because, that area lies in my constituency and whenever I go I talk to the officers there. The speed at which they are proceeding is rather slow and I am afraid it may not be completed in 1980. May I know the financial allocations for this year and also whether the Government will step up the financial allocations so that the project can come up on schedule?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: If wishes were horses, everybody will ride them. It is not possible to do it faster if it is likely to endanger its efficiency. If we do that, we will waste our money. Therefore it is not possible to go faster.

News Item Captioned "Doordarshan Buys Junk"

*1054 **DR. RAMJI SINGH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the report in Blitz dated the 15th April, 1978 that Doordarshan buys junk;

(b) if so, what is the truth behind the allegations; and

(c) whether Government propose to overhaul the system?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अदवाणी): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). लेख में लगाए गए आरोप तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं हैं। निस्सन्देह

दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों की गुणवत्ता और विशेषकर फिल्मों के बारे में शिकायतें रही हैं। दूरदर्शन अपने सेवा का स्तर सुधारने का बराबर प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

जहां तक फीचर फिल्मों का सम्बन्ध है, दूरदर्शन केवल उन्हीं फिल्मों को दिखा सकता है जिनका प्रोड्यूसरों द्वारा प्रस्ताव किया जाता है। जैसा कि आरोप लगाया गया है, पुनः सेसर नहीं होता, किन्तु विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के प्रख्यात सदस्यों को एक पूर्वविलोकन समिति इस प्रकार फिल्मों का यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए पूर्वविलोकन करनी है कि दिखाई जाने वाली फिल्में अच्छे स्तर की हों और परिवार के साथ देखने लायक हों।

फिल्मों को दिखाने का दर ढाचा सरकार द्वारा सभी सम्बन्धित बातों का ध्यान में रखते हुए निर्धारित किया गया था और दूरदर्शन इन दरों के अनुसार ही भुगतान कर सकता है। जहां तक छाया गीत और इसी प्रकार के कार्यक्रमों का सम्बन्ध है, गीत और नृत्य अनुक्रमों का चयन इस प्रकार किया जाता है कि वे किसी भी विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम में या किसी अवधि में किसी भी एकल फिल्मी कलाकार का व्यक्तिगत प्रतिबिम्बित न करें।

डा० रामजी सिंह : मैंने मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानने की कामना की थी कि समाचार-पत्र में जो यह छपा है कि दूरदर्शन बाईज जक, जब कि उच्च दर्जे की फिल्में उपलब्ध हैं और ऐसी फिल्में उपलब्ध हैं जिन को पारितोषिक तक दिया गया है और जिन का सार्वजनिक उपयोग है, ऐसी फिल्मों को प्राथमिकता क्यों नहीं दी जाती है ? जो बड़ी पुरानी फिल्में हैं उनका पांच सात हजार रुपया देकर खरीद कर के टी.वी. पर लोगों की आँखों पर उनको बाँपा जाता है। ऐसी फिल्में जिन की पारितोषिक प्राप्त हुए हैं क्या उनमें प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण बडवाणी : फिल्में दिखाने के लिए हम किसी को मजबूर नहीं करते हैं। प्रोड्यूसर जो फिल्में देखें हैं उन्हीं में से हम लोगों को चुनना पड़ता है। यह भी स्वाभाविक है कि प्रोड्यूसर वही फिल्में दें जिन का उनकी दृष्टि में कमर्शियल एक्सप्लायटेशन हो चुका है। इसीलिए अलग अलग फिल्में कितनी पुरानी है कितनी नई है, उसके आधार पर फीस रखी गई है। हमारी तरफ से जरूर उन फिल्मों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है जिन को पारितोषिक प्राप्त हुए हैं। इस में हमें खुशी का होना स्वाभाविक है। उस में कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं है।

डा० रामजी सिंह : मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि यदि पूजा को उजागर करने का जहां प्रयास किया गया था, उस चीज को रोकने का उन्होंने प्रयास किया है। पिछले एक वर्ष में उनका अनुभव हुआ होगा कि व्यक्ति पूजा का टी.वी. पर उजागर करने का प्रयास किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह किम किम मन्दर्भ में और किस किस अवसर पर किया गया है ?

श्री लाल कृष्ण बडवाणी : मैंने जहाँ व्यक्ति का सवाल कहा है वहाँ व्यक्ति पूजा इस मन्दर्भ में नहीं थी। मैंने कहा है कि कोई यह न बने

Care is taken, so that song sequences put out should not seem to be specific publicity or advertisement for any particular film. That is taken care of.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR. In view of the fact that television is yet to make its really powerful and sufficient impact in our country, and in view further of the fact that it has tremendous possibilities in the developing world, will the Minister take care to see that research in regard to the development of programmes for TV is made much faster—so that Government are not forced to buy

junk, not only in this regard, but in regard to many other programmes of TV in Delhi, Bombay and other places? Many of the programmes are absolutely purposeless. More people are seeing them now. Will Government see that programme-researching is done more seriously, so that better programmes, educationally and culturally speaking, are shown?

MR. SPEAKER: It is outside the question.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I can assure the Member in the House that Government is constantly endeavouring to improve the quality of TV programmes.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Have the Government any policy of regulating the distribution of films, so that they are not forced to succumb to the pressures of producers and distributors i.e., in not enabling TV to get good films, when the going is good; and in making Government go in for very old films which have lost their value altogether? Secondly, as far as programming is concerned, will Government take care to see that programmes like 'Shabash Anarkali' where a great and respected leader of this nation of ancient times, viz., Akbar, has been derided, demigrated and defamed, will not be there? It was shown repeatedly—not once—much to the annoyance of the people. Will Government see to it that this is not done?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The question of distribution of films is an important issue; but it does not arise from this particular question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is directly connected, because otherwise you will continue to get only junk. The Minister was himself saying that he was forced.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The hon. Member has made an observation. I don't think I am in a position to comment on it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Has not the Minister seen it himself?

श्रीवरी बलबीर सिंह: अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जो खबर बीवह बेसलैस थी।

तो कुछ भ्रष्टाचारों ने प्रैस की भ्राजादी को एक स्कैण्डल की शक्ल में बदल दिया है और जो इस किस्म के बेसलैस स्कैण्डल्स हैं जिनके बारे में कोई भी तथ्य नहीं होता...

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

श्रीवरी बलबीर सिंह: इन्होंने कहा है कि भ्रष्टाचारों में बेसलैस खबरें छपती हैं। तो मेरा मवाल यह है कि जो भ्रष्टाचार बेसलैस खबरें छापते हैं और कई केसेज में वह प्रैस की भ्राजादी के हृद से बाहर चले जाते हैं, तो क्या सरकार उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही करती है या चुप बैठी रहती है?

MR. SPEAKER: That has nothing to do with the question.

श्रीवरी बलबीर सिंह: इन्होंने जवाब दिया है कि भ्रष्टाचारों ने बेसलैस एलिंग्शन्स लगाये हैं। यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार कोई कार्यवाही इस पर करती है कि नहीं। यह मुल्क में एक बहुत बड़ा स्कैण्डल बन चुका है, कुछ भ्रष्टाचारों की भ्रादत बन चुकी है बेसलैस खबरें छापते हैं.....

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Would the Minister like to answer the question? Are you thinking of having any restrictions on the press in such matters?

CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH: Not restrictions, but taking action.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: If a paper criticises the Government, we reply to that criticism. If a paper makes an allegation, which is not correct, we

refute that allegation. So far as taking action is concerned, it is only when a paper or the press violates the law of the land that action can be taken.

Strengthening of Police Force in Delhi

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*1055. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, while the population of the capital has gone up by 71 per cent during the past one decade, the police strength has gone up by only 40 per cent;

(b) whether it is a fact that out of police strength of 21,000 men, 10,500 police men are engaged in V.I.P. security, security for V.I.P. houses, vital installations and embassies, airport security and traffic regulations;

(c) if so, whether the remaining 10,500 policemen are enough to tackle the law and order situation of capital with a population of 65 lakhs; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken to strengthen the Police Force in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) According to the Bureau Statistics and Economics, Delhi Administration, the projected estimated population of Delhi in 1978 is about 54 lakhs as compared to 35.83 lakhs in 1968, i.e., an increase of about 50 per cent. During the same period the strength of the Delhi Police increased from 14618 in 1968 to 21547 in 1978 i.e., an increase of about 47.4 per cent.

(b) 4236 Police personnel out of police strength of 21547 are deployed for V.I.P. security, security of V.I.Ps houses, security of vital installations, embassies, airport, Foreigner Regional Registration Office, Immigration and Traffic regulations.

(c) Of the remaining 17311 police personnel, 14208 are available for the maintenance of law and order, investigation and control of crime in the capital, while 3103 are available for various specialised duties. The population, at present, is estimated to be about 54 lakhs and not 65 lakhs.

(d) Recently, the strength of the mounted police was increased. It has also been decided (a) to create a new West Delhi Police District, (b) to create 8 new Police Stations and 12 Police Posts with a view to meet the immediate manpower requirements two additional C.R.P. Battalions are being made available to the Delhi Police.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY. Even though Delhi is our capital, in recent days Delhi has become the capital of crime. Crime in Delhi is increasing every day, day by day. The statistics which have been given by the hon. Minister may satisfy the House, but the real picture is that in all places within Delhi, including M.P.s., quarters thefts and day-time robberies are increasing. Recently in North Avenue one Janata M.P. has lost his articles by way of theft....

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: May I know from the hon. Minister whether, in view of the serious situation in crime that is prevailing, Government will come forward and add some strength to the police to see that crimes are checked?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: As regards the first part of the question, statistics are statistics and they are collected as usual. Hon. Members want to fit in facts into their opinion, not opinion into the facts.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is not opinion, it is a fact. What are you talking? Every M.P. loses his articles. (Interruptions).

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I simply said that statistics are statistics which are usually collected. *(Interruptions).*

As far as the second part of the question is concerned. I have already enumerated certain steps to increase the strength of the Delhi Police.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There are thefts even in M.Ps' quarters. What about the poor people? We are not safe here. It is our own problem. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: This is the attitude of the Government. If Government cannot give protection to the MPs., who else can give?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: You know very well that life is insecure in Delhi. The Ministers may have got so many security arrangements, police force and what not with them, but for the ordinary people as well as Members of Parliament, life has become insecure in this Capital. Since Delhi is the Capital of the country teeming with diplomats, embassies and VIPs, why can't you separate this security force for the VIPs, embassies, vital installations, airports and other places, from the ordinary police force and see that you check crime?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: As a matter of fact, the security for VIPs is less than what is required.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not answering the question. The question is: Why don't you separate that force from the other force? That is all that he is asking. If you answer the question, there will be no trouble. If you begin to make a speech, there will be trouble.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I have said in my original answer that 4,236 police personnel....

MR. SPEAKER: Still you are not following the question. Why don't you separate the two?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Out of 21,000—odd police personnel,

only 4,200 are for security purposes, and that too not only for VIPs. It also includes embassies, airports, vital installations, Foreigners' regulation etc.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is: Are you going to separate that force from the other force?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: There is no question.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I would like the hon. Minister to tell us whether his attention has been drawn to the statement made by the I. G. Police of Delhi some months back where he said that he had submitted a scheme to the Government to pull up the police at least not more than 10 years behind the Scotland Yard police system and he alleged that the police system of Delhi was 30 years behind the Scotland Yard system. Will he be good enough to tell the House whether he has received a scheme to develop the police force further and, if so, what are the broad outlines?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: There is no yardsticks.... *(Interruptions).*

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to answer the question. The question is, whether certain proposals have been made by the I. G. Police.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: For that we are going to appoint an expert committee consisting of Mr. Saxena, Mr. Tandon and there is some other person.... *(Interruptions).*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: He is not replying properly.

MR. SPEAKER: He is replying. You are not following. Let him reply.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Very soon, we are going to appoint an expert committee to go into all these things. *(Interruptions).*

MR. SPEAKER: He says an expert committee is going to be appointed to examine that matter.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: I put a very clear-cut question, whether he has received any proposal from the I. G. Police in which he has drawn up a scheme to pull up the Indian Police at least 10 years behind the Scotland Yard which actually is 30 years behind and, if so, what is the outline of that.

MR. SPEAKER: He said, they are appointing an expert committee to examine it.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I do not understand what my hon. friend means by saying that the I. G. Police wants to pull up the police. I cannot understand any I. G. Police saying that he wants to pull up the police. I would like to see that statement. If he means that he wants to bring up the police to a particular standard, I can understand. That is sought to be done. What is the comparison with the Scotland Yard? In London, the population is 76 lakhs and the number of policemen is 25,000. Here, the population is 54 lakhs and the number of policemen is 18,000. So, one can just understand the difference. There are different ways of different people looking at different things. There is far more crime in London or in New York than it is in Delhi. If you want to see the figures, I can give the figures. But it is true that our police administration has not been functioning with the greatest efficiency for the last 30 years. It is not only now. (Interruption). Why are they so much excited I cannot understand? This is what has been received as a legacy from the British Government and we have not been able to change the attitude as much as we should. It is not the fault of anybody. This is inherent in the system which we inherited. That must be realised. Now we are utilizing the experience to see that this is properly done and therefore a committee has been appointed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Recently I asked a CPWD Officer why a parti-

cular building in the Tughlak Road has been lying vacant for such a long time? He told me that it was just close to the Police Station. I asked: What was that? He said: since it is so close to the Police Station there are so many thefts.

(Interruptions)

Nobody wants to take up the building since it is so close to the Police Station. In a city like Delhi—I am not just alleging in a general manner—there is a feeling that the policemen need a bit more of pulling up. The Prime Minister may take it up. But there is a feeling that the honesty of the policemen is in doubt. Will you therefore see—before stringent measures are taken—that at least the thefts are not committed by the policemen?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I deny this insinuation.

भारत में बस बनाने के सम्बन्ध में हंगरी का प्रस्ताव

* 1056. श्री धर्मसिंह भार्गव पटेल : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में 200 सीटों वाली बस बनाने के लिये हंगरी से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है और यदि हाँ, तो कब और किस प्रकार का ;

(ख) उस पर भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है और इसके लिये कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या देश में यात्रियों को यातायात सम्बन्धी अच्छी सुविधायें देने के लिए सरकार की कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जगज्ज कर्मागडिस) :

(क) एकलुप्त बनावट की बसें और

वैर-जुझाई दोनों प्रकार की बसों का भारत में निर्माण करने के लिए तकनीकी सहयोग हेतु हंगरी से दिसम्बर, 1977 में एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ था।

(ब) भारतीय परिस्थितियों के अधीन इन गाड़ियों का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए बातचीत हो रही है।

(ग) योजना से निम्नलिखित बातों के लिए विभिन्न स्कीमों की परिकल्पना की गई है :— विद्यमान मार्गों पर सेवाओं को सुदृढ़ करना और उन्हे अर्ध-शहरी क्षेत्रों तक बढ़ाना ; बड़े नगरों और शहरों में भीड़भाड़ कम करने के कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सड़क परिवहन प्रणाली का विकास करना ; और राष्ट्रीयकृत क्षेत्र जो देश में लगभग 53 प्रतिशत यात्री परिवहन सेवाओं को परिचालित करता है, में सुधार को बढ़ावा देना।

श्री धर्मेसिंह भाई पटेल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि भारतीय परिस्थितियों के अधीन इन बस गाड़ियों का मूल्यांकन करने के लिये बातचीत हो रही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन कौन से दिन, कितनी कितनी दफा और किस किस प्रकार की बातचीत हुई ? इसके साथ मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसी वर्ष और आगे के समय के लिए भी आपने कितनी बसें बनाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया है और ऐसी एक बस की कीमत क्या होगी ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बातचीत दरभतल हंगरी के इकाइस मोनेट और बिटेन के लेलेख कम्पनी—दोनों से चल रही है। दोनों से हमारे पास प्रस्ताव आये थे कि इस देश में इटिगरल कोच बनाने में हम उत्सुक हैं। जब बिटेन के प्रधान मन्त्री यहाँ पर आये थे जनवरी में, तब उनकी तरफ से इस बात को छोड़ा गया था और बाद में जब उनके ट्रेड मिनिस्टर आये थे तब इसको कुछ आगे बढ़ाने का काम हुआ था। हंगरी के उद्योग मन्त्री जब यहाँ पर दिसम्बर, 1977 में

आये तब उनकी तरफ से भी यह प्रस्ताव आया था। हमने दोनों से कहा है कि वे अपनी इटिगरल कोच की एक एक गाड़ी यहाँ पर आँ ताकि हमारी सड़कों पर उसको कहां तक इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं—इसकी भी ठीक और सही जांच हो जाये। देश के अन्दर “आस्विन मेटल इण्डस्ट्रीज” ने इन बसों को बनाने के लिये इजाजत मांगी है और यह इजाजत उनको दी गई है। मगर उन की तरफ से जो प्रस्ताव है, उस में भी हंगरी की कम्पनी से या लेलेख इण्डस्ट्रीज से इन्जिन और बेसिज बनाने के बारे में कोलोबोरेशन का सवाल है। इन सारे मसलों पर इस समय विचार हो रहा है।

श्री धर्मेसिंह भाई पटेल : माननीय उद्योग मन्त्री जी ने अपने जवाब के (ग) भाग की चौथी पक्ति में कहा है कि “राष्ट्रीयकृत क्षेत्र जो देश में लगभग 53 प्रतिशत यात्री परिवहन सेवाओं को परिचालित करता है, में सुधार को बढ़ावा देना ...”

गुजरात में करीब 100 प्रतिशत यात्री परिवहन सेवाओं का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया है। मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी से स्पष्ट जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गुजरात राज्य परिवहन निगम या गुजरात सरकार को अधिकतम सहायता दी जायेगी ? यदि हाँ, तो किस प्रकार और कब ?

MR. SPEAKER: That dose not arise here.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Transport Museum

*1049. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to construct a Transport Museum at New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the work has been taken up; and

(c) the allotment made for it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c) Government have been pursuing the setting up of a Transport Museum contemplated to cover all modes of transport which is to be financed by the respective Ministries concerned. First phase of Railway portion has already been opened to public. Ministry of Shipping and Transport have prepared an estimate for the 1st phase of their portion of the Museum which is being processed.

मध्य प्रदेश के चार अतिरिक्त पिछड़े जिलों का विकास

* 0152 श्री रामेश्वर पाटीदार : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ अतिरिक्त जिला का चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना में ग्रामीण औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत शामिल करने का है, यदि हाँ, तो इस बार में निर्णय क्या लिया जायेगा और इस प्रयाजनार्थ मध्य प्रदेश के अन्य अतिरिक्त जिला का क्या शामिल किया जायेगा,

(ख) क्या ग्रामीण औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं के अन्तर्गत इन जिलों के लिये कोई विशेष अनुदान दिये गये हैं और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार इस प्रयोजना के लिये विशेष अनुदान आवंटित करने का है,

(ग) केन्द्रीय पूँजी अनुदान योजना के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के सभी पिछड़े जिलों को पूरी तरह से शामिल करने में सरकार के रास्ते में क्या कठिनाई है और यदि इसे चरणों में लागू किया जाना है तो इन चरणों के बारे में क्या कार्यक्रम और अवधि निर्धारित की जायेगी, और

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े जिलों को भी केन्द्रीय परिवहन अनुदान योजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव है?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री बाबू कर्मानन्दित) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) से (घ) मध्य प्रदेश सहित विभिन्न राज्यों/क्षेत्र शामिल प्रदेशों के सभी जिलों को प्रावस्थाबद्ध रूप में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र योजना में जो ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना कार्यक्रम का एक क्षेत्र भी होगी शामिल करने का निर्णय किया गया है।

जिला उद्योग केन्द्र योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले जिला का कार्यालय की इमारत बनाने के लिए 2 लाख रुपये का अनावर्ती अनुदान तथा फर्निचर और फिक्सचर, कार्यालय उपकरण और वाहनों आदि के व्यय का पूरा करने के लिए 3 लाख रुपये के एक और अनावर्ती अनुदान की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। इसके अलावा प्रावर्ती अनुदान जो 3.75 लाख रुपये से अधिक न हो, इस शर्त पर दिया जाएगा कि राज्य सरकार भी 1.25 लाख रुपये की राशि का प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से समान अग्रदान देती रहे।

किसी राज्य में चुने गए औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए जिलों में से औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े माने गए राज्यों में से प्रत्येक राज्य से 6 जिलों/क्षेत्रों और अन्य राज्यों में से प्रत्येक राज्य से 3 जिलों/क्षेत्रों को संबंधित राज्य सरकारों के प्रस्तावों के आधार पर पूँजी राजसहायता योजना के अर्ह होने के लिए चुना गया है। चूंकि औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रित जिलों में से मध्य प्रदेश के 6 "क्षेत्रों" को पहले ही पूँजी राजसहायता योजना के अर्ह होने के लिए चुन लिया गया

है, मत इस योजना का विस्तार करके राज्य के सभी पिछड़े जिलों में लागू करना सम्भव नहीं है।

औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिला का विकास करने के लिए केन्द्रीय परिवहन राजसहायता योजना सहित केन्द्र द्वारा दी जाने वाली रियायती एवम् राज-सहायता योजनाओं की इस समय योजना आयोग में समीक्षा की जा रही है ताकि वर्ष 1978-79 की पंचवर्षीय योजना में पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों का विकास के लिए एक नीति तैयार की जा सके।

नैमित्तिक कैमरामैनो की नियुक्ति

*1057 श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री 12 अप्रैल, 1978 के अनारक्षित प्रश्न संख्या 6683 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रीनगर, मद्रास और अन्य दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों के नैमित्तिक कैमरामैनो का दिल्ली दूरदर्शन में नियुक्त किया जा रहा है,

(ख) क्या दिल्ली दूरदर्शन में ऐसे अन्य केन्द्रों से नियुक्त कैमरामैनो का उन केन्द्रों को वपिस भेजा जाएगा जहाँ वे नैमित्तिक कैमरामैनो के रूप में काम कर रहे थे,

(ग) प्रत्येक केन्द्र से कितने नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली में नियमित आधार पर नियुक्त किया गया है,

(घ) दिल्ली प्रभुत्तर के समुक्त पैनाल से नैमित्तिक कैमरामैनो को दिल्ली में नियुक्त न करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि

इनका साप्ताहिक वर्ष 1977 में हुआ था और वे वर्ष 1976-77 में नैमित्तिक कैमरामैनो के रूप में काम कर रहे हैं, और

(ङ) इसका औचित्य क्या है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) (क) अन्य केन्द्रों के नैमित्तिक कैमरामैनो की नियुक्ति में दिल्ली दूरदर्शन केन्द्र पर नियुक्त नहीं किया जाता। जब दिल्ली दूरदर्शन केन्द्र की कितनी विशासिता करना है तो ऐसे नैमित्तिक कैमरामैनो भी आवेदन करते हैं तथा उनमें से कुछों का चयन भी हो जाता है।

(ख) जो, नहीं। तद्विधि, कैमरामैनो का देश के किसी भी दूरदर्शन केन्द्र में स्थानान्तरण हो सकता है।

(ग) दूरदर्शन के दिल्ली स्थित केन्द्रों से कैमरामैनो की उन केन्द्रों में नियमित नियुक्ति के पहले उनकी नैमित्तिक नियुक्तियों का कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा है।

(घ) नैमित्तिक नियुक्तियाँ किसी भी केन्द्र पर नियमित नियुक्ति के लिये कोई अधिकार प्रदान नहीं करती। दिल्ली स्थित केन्द्रों में काम करने वाले नैमित्तिक कैमरामैनो में से जिन्होंने आवेदन किया था तथा जो स्वीकृत हो गए थे, उनको दिल्ली स्थित केन्द्रों द्वारा नियुक्त किया गया है।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सैनिकों के परिवारों का कल्याण

*1058. श्री हरमोहिन्द वर्मा: क्या रक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार सैनिकों के परिवारों के कल्याण के लिए एक योजना बना रही है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और यह योजना कब लागू की जायेगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (ग). सैनिकों के परिवारों के कल्याण पर सरकार का लगातार ध्यान लगा रहता है ; और इस बारे में विभिन्न उपाय किए गए हैं और समय-समय पर ऐसे उपाय किए जाते रहेंगे ।

Manufacture of Braille Wrist Watches

*1059. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that HMT has recently started manufacturing braille wrist watches;

(b) if so, what is the number of such watches manufactured and sold so far; and

(c) what is the market price of each variety of such watches?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) HMT have so far assembled 1000 braille watches from imported components and sold 903. Manufacture of 5000 braille watches, based on indigenous components, has been planned for 1978-79.

(c) There is only one variety of braille watch manufactured by HMT and its price is Rs. 165 plus excise duty and local taxes.

Setting up of a body to finance small units

*1060. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal with the Centre to set up a body to finance small units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration, but details have not been considered fully yet.

Memorandum from the General Secretary, Indian National Transport Workers Sangh

*1061. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether any memorandum of demands has been received from the General Secretary, Indian National Transport Workers' Sangh;

(b) if so, what are the demands; and

(c) what is the policy of Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) The General Secretary of the Indian National Transport Workers' Federation, Gujarat, Branch, Ahmedabad has sent a list of some problems facing the road transport workers,

(b) and (c). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(b) The following five points have been made by the Federation:—

(i) The rate of interest charged by Cooperative and other Banks for advances to road transport operators for purchase of vehicles should be reduced to 10 per cent per annum;

(ii) The price of petrol sold to small vehicle owners should be reduced;

(iii) The rates of taxes to be levied on motor vehicles and octroi charges throughout the country should be uniform;

(iv) Action for provision of rest houses on National Highways in Gujarat should be expedited; and

(v) A Board should be appointed to consider the problems of road transport workers.

(c) The position in respect of the above points is as under:—

(i) The rate of interest charged by Banks on loans advanced by them to road transport operators is determined, having regard to the several relevant considerations. The ceiling on the lending rate is prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India. The Federation's suggestion has been brought to the notice of the Banking Wing of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) for consideration.

(ii) It will be administratively not feasible to have two different rates of selling prices for petrol—one for small vehicle owners and another for big vehicle owners.

(iii) Since taxation on motor vehicles is a State subject and conditions vary from State to State, it is not possible to have uniform rates of taxation on motor vehicles throughout the country.

The question of abolition of Octroi is under consideration.

(iv) If a detailed proposal is received for provision of parking complex at a suitable place on National Highways passing through Gujarat, the question of sanctioning the scheme and providing funds for it will be considered.

(v) The Gujarat Branch of the Federation is being advised to take up the matter with the State Government.

डी० एम० एस० धार० डी० ई०, कानपुर के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों में असमानता

*1062 श्री हयाराम शास्त्र : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रक्षा सामान भंडारण अनुसन्धान विकास स्थापना, कानपुर के कार्यालय तथा कारखाने के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों, समयोपरि भत्ते, छुट्टी, आदि के बारे में विद्यमान असमानताओं का विवरण क्या है ;

(ख) क्या कार्यालय कारखाने के लिए बनाया जाता है और क्या डी०एम०एस० धार०डी०ई० में कार्यालय को कारखाने का अभिन्न अंग नहीं समझा जाता है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) कानपुर स्थित रक्षा सामान धीर भण्डार अनुसन्धान विकास स्थापना (डी०एम०एस० धार०डी०ई०), रक्षा अनुसन्धान तथा विकास संगठन के अन्तर्गत एक अनुसन्धान तथा विकास स्थापना है, कारखाना नहीं। यह कारखाना अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत नहीं है। इस स्थापना के विभिन्न अनुभागों में नियुक्त उसी वर्ग के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमानों, समयोपरि भत्ते, छुट्टी आदि में कोई असमानता नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुये ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Production of Coal in Coal Mines

*1063. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of coal mines, with
their location, functioning in India;

(b) the production of coal in those
mines during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any proposal
to open new coal mines during the

next 2-3 years to meet the coal de-
mand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a)
There are 400 working coal
mines in India. The Statewise loca-
tion of these mines and the name of
the coal Company operating these
mines are given below:

| State/Company | A.P. | Maha- rashtra | Assam | Bihar | M.P. | Orissa | U.P. | West Bengal | Total Mines |
|---------------|------|------------------|-------|-------|------|--------|------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 BCCL | .. | .. | .. | 87 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 91 |
| 2 CCL | .. | .. | .. | 47 | 2 | 5 | 2 | .. | 56 |
| 3 WCL | .. | 14 | .. | .. | 58 | 3 | .. | .. | 75 |
| 4 ECL | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | .. | .. | 100 | 117 |
| 5 NEC | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| 6 SCCL | 47 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47 |
| 7 TISCO | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| 8 IISCO | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3 |
| 9 DVC | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| | 47 | 14 | 4 | 160 | 60 | 8 | 2 | 105 | 40 |

(b) The production of coal in those during the last three years (com-
pany-wise) as given below:

(in million tonnes)

| | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 (Provisional) |
|-----------|---------|---------|--------------------------|
| 1 BCCL | 20.087 | 20.682 | 20.213 |
| 2 ECL | 26.193 | 26.465 | 25.259 |
| 3 CCL | 20.693 | 20.725 | 21.197 |
| 4 WCL | 21.459 | 21.042 | 21.673 |
| 5. NEC | 0.556 | 0.574 | 0.621 |
| TOTAL CIL | 88.988 | 89.488 | 88.963 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------------|---|-------|----------------|
| 6 SCCL | | 7 359 | 8 298 8 911 |
| 7 TISCO | | 2 182 | 2 137 2 243 |
| 8 ILISCO | | 0 824 | 0 833 0 694 |
| 9 DVC | | 0 313 | 0 284 0 174 |
| TOTAL : All India | | 99 67 | 101 04 100 985 |
| | | | Say (101 00) |

(c) and (d). There are 38 mines now under construction in different States under Coal India Ltd. Apart from that, 13 mines are expected to be taken up in the next 2/3 years by Coal India

Limited. In Singareni Collieries Company Limited 7 new mines are now under construction and there is a proposal to start work on 17 new mines in the next 2 to 3 years.

EASTERN COALFIELDS LIMITED

A. New Mines under construction

| Sl. No. | Name | State | Capacity in million tonnes |
|---------|--------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Kenda OCP | West Bengal | 0 34 |
| 2 | Dobrana OCP | West Bengal | 0 18 |
| 3 | Kumardihi OCP | West Bengal | 0 28 |
| 4 | Parasa OCP | West Bengal | 0 46 |
| 5 | Dalurband OCP | West Bengal | 0 20 |
| 6 | Nimcha OCP | West Bengal | 0 38 |
| 7 | Mahabir OCP | West Bengal | 0 54 |
| 8 | Nakrakonda U. G. | West Bengal | 0 30 |

B. New mines likely to be taken up within 2/3 years

| | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|-------------|------|
| 1. | Bonjemohari OCP | West Bengal | 0 30 |
| 2 | Shyampur/Niraha OCP | Bihar | 0 45 |
| 3 | Sangramgarh OCP | West Bengal | 0 50 |
| 4 | Chora OCP/Kumarkhala OCP | West Bengal | 0 20 |

BHARAT COOKING COAL LIMITED

A. *New mines under construction*

| Sl. No. | Name | State | Capacity in million tonnes |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Junkunder O/C | Bihar | 0.36 |
| 2 | Goluckdih O/C | Bihar | 0.72 |
| 3 | Damagoria O/C | West Bengal | 0.24 |
| 4 | Huriladih | Bihar | 0.24 |
| 5 | Bhurangia | Bihar | 0.30 |
| 6 | Begunia | West Bengal | 0.36 |
| 7 | Kusunda O/C | Bihar | 0.30 |

B. *New mines likely to be taken up within 2/3 years*

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-------|-----|
| 1 | Patch Deposits O/C | Bihar | 1.2 |
| 2 | Block II O/C | Bihar | .. |
| 3 | Block III O/C | Bihar | .. |

CENTRAL COALFIELDS LIMITED

A. *New mines under construction*

| Sl. No. | Name | State | Capacity in million tonnes |
|---------|-------------------------|--------|--|
| 1 | Ramgarh | Bihar | 3.00 |
| 2 | Kedla U/G | Bihar | 1.00 |
| 3 | Karo Special | Bihar | 0.50 (presently for 0.12) |
| 4 | Giridih O/C | Bihar | 0.30 |
| 5 | South Balanda | Orissa | 1.00 |
| 6 | Jayant | M.P. | 3.00 (being revised for increasing the capacity) |
| 7 | Jhinurdah | M.P. | |
| 8 | Dhobidih | Bihar | 0.12 |
| 9 | Bina | U.P. | 2.00 (being expanded to 4.5) |
| 10 | Ananta | Orissa | 1.00 |
| 11 | Gobindpur | Bihar | 1.50 |

B. *New mines likely to be taken up within 2/3 years*

| | | | |
|---|----------------------|-------|------|
| 1 | Laiyio U. G. | Bihar | 0.50 |
|---|----------------------|-------|------|

WESTERN COALFIELD LIMITED
A. New mines under construction

| Sl. No. | Name | State | Capacity in million tonnes |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Rajgamar | M. P. | 0.72 |
| 2 | Chachai U/G | M. P. | 0.50 |
| 3 | Bhatgaon | M. P. | 1.00 |
| 4 | Shobhapur | M. P. | 0.95 |
| 5 | Jamuna O/C | M. P. | 0.50 |
| 6 | Nandian | M. P. | 0.3 |
| 7 | Patanwangi | Maharashtra | 0.12 |
| 8 | Kumunda | M. P. | 1.50 (being revised to 6 mt) |
| 9 | Chachai O/C | M. P. | 0.19 |
| 10 | New Majra O/C | Maharashtra | 1.00 |
| 11 | Chrimra O/C | M. P. | 1.00 |
| 12 | Durgapur O/C | Maharashtra | 1.00 |

B. New mines likely to be taken up within 2/3 years

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------|------|
| 1 | Dhanpuri O/C Ph I | M. P. | 0.72 |
| 2 | Dhanpuri U/G | M. P. | |
| 3 | Balpahar | Maharashtra | |
| 4 | Satpura III U/G | M. P. | — |
| 5 | Rajnagar O/C | M. P. | |

SINGARENI COLLIERIES COMPANY LIMITED
A. Mines under construction

| | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------|
| 1 | Kothagudem Area | 2 mines |
| 2 | Balampalli Area | 3 mines |
| 3 | & Mandamari | |
| 4 | Ramagundem | 2 mines |

7 mines

B. New mines likely to be opened in the next 2/3 years

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Belampalli & Mandamari | 6 U/G mines |
| 2 | Ramagundam | 5 U/G mines 1 O/C mines |
| 3 | Kothagudem Area | 3 U/G mines 2 O/C mines |
| | | <hr/> 17 mines |

KEY TO ABBREVIATION

Companies

1. CIL . . . Coal India Limited.
2. BCCL . . . Bharat Coking Coal Limited.
3. ECL . . . Eastern Coalfields Limited.
4. CCL . . . Central Coalfields Limited.
5. WCL . . . Western Coalfields Limited.
6. NEC . . . North-Eastern Coalfield.
7. TISCO . . . Tata Iron & Steel Co. Limited.
8. IISCO . . . Indian Iron & Steel Co. Limited.
9. SCCL . . . Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd.
10. DVC . . . Damodar Velly Corporation.

States

1. A.P. . . . Andhra Pradesh.
2. M.P. . . . Madhya Pradesh.
3. U.P. . . . Uttar Pradesh.

Cases against Class I Officers

*1064. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases have been initiated against some Class I Gazetted Officers attached to various departments of his Ministry for reported revenue loss of a sum of Rs. 250/- or less;

(b) if so, against how many officers such cases have been initiated;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have spent large sums of money in the matter of investigation of such cases in order to realise the sum of Rs. 250/- or so;

(d) the detail of amounts so far spent on such petty cases and results thereof; and

(e) the detailed nature of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). There is only one case against a Class I Officer on charge of cheating the Government to the extent of about Rs. 190/-.

(c) and (d). The preliminary enquiry in the said case was conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation followed by departmental action which is still under process. It is not possible to indicate the expenditure incurred on investigation of this particular case.

(e) The enquiry being quasi-judicial in nature, it is not in public interest to disclose the details of this case at this stage when the enquiry is still in progress.

“बम्बई के ऊपर उड़न तस्तरी” शीर्षक समाचार

* 1065. डा० महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्री केशव राव चौधरी :

क्या अंतरिम मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 5 अप्रैल, 1978 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर गया है कि बम्बई के ऊपर भी एक उड़न तस्तरी देखी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार को इस बारे में क्या जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) ऐसी किसी वस्तु के देखे जाने का कोई ऐसा सबूत नहीं मिला है जिससे इस समाचार की पुष्टि हो ।

आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों द्वारा 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का प्रसारित किया जाना

* 1066. श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 8 मार्च, 1978 के अनाराकिन प्रण सन्ध्या 2080 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न विज्ञापन केन्द्रों से 9 जनवरी, 1978 को प्रसारित 'चिन्तन' कार्यक्रम के बारे में की जा रही व्यापन जाच हम बीच पूरी की जा चुकी है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो किन तथ्यों का पता चलता है और विज्ञापन केन्द्रों में कार्य करने वाले कितने अधिकारी दोषी पाए गए हैं ,

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई विविध भारती केन्द्र में कार्य करने वाले अधिकारियों के प्रतिरिक्त अन्य विज्ञापन केन्द्रों के अधिकारी भी लापरवाही के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराये गए हैं , और

(घ) यदि हा तो हम सम्बन्ध में दोषी पाए गए अधिकारियों का सख्या कितनी है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी). (क) और (ख) : 9 जनवरी, 1978 को 'चिन्तन' कार्यक्रम के प्रसारण के बारे में जांच मुकम्मल हो चुकी है तथा जाच रिपोर्ट के आधार पर दो अधिकारियों को लिखित चेतावनियाँ दी गई हैं तथा अन्य दो अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (वर्गीकरण नियन्त्रण और अपील) नियम, 1965 के नियम 16 के अन्तर्गत अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही शुरू की गई है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों को सीमेंट की सप्लाई

* 1067. श्री गंगा वल्लभ सिंह :

श्री शम्भू नाथ चतुर्वेदी :

क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा सीमेंट की सप्लाई के लिए बार-बार भाग की जा रही है, परन्तु सप्लाई नहीं की गई है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो वर्ष 1978 की पहली तिमाही में उत्तर प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों को सीमेंट की सप्लाई कितनी मात्रा में की गई , और

(ग) उक्त तिमाही के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश को प्रति व्यक्ति कितने किलोग्राम सीमेंट का आवंटन किया गया और अन्य राज्यों के बारे में तत्सम्बन्धी औसत आकड़े क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :

(क) यह कहना सच नहीं है कि बार बार भाग करने के बावजूद भी उत्तर प्रदेश को सीमेंट की पूर्ति नहीं की जाती है।

(ख) जनवरी-मार्च, 1978 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए 5.50 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट का आवंटन किया गया था। वास्तविक प्रेषण 5.68 लाख मी० टन रहा (जिसमें पिछली तिमाही का अग्रोनेत बकाया सीमेंट भी शामिल था)। उपर्युक्त मात्रा के अलावा केन्द्रीय श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश को 0.73 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट की और पूर्ति की गई थी। जनवरी-मार्च, 1978 के दौरान राज्यों को किए गए सीमेंट आवंटनों और प्रेषणों को संलग्न विवरण में दिखाया गया है।

(ग) सीमेंट का आबंटन तिमाही के आधार पर किया जाता है जो अनुमानित उत्पादन और राज्यों तथा केन्द्रीय विभागों की

अनुमानित मांग के अनुसार दिया जाता है। सीमेंट का आबंटन प्रति व्यक्ति के आधार पर नहीं किया जाता है।

विवरण

| क्र० सं० | राज्य | आबंटन | प्रेषण |
|--------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| | | पहली तिमाही/1978 .000 मी० टनों में | पहली तिमाही/1978 .000 मी० टनों में |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| उत्तर | | | |
| 1. | हरियाणा | 180.0 | 160.8 |
| 2. | हिमाचल प्रदेश | 30.0 | 25.0 |
| 3. | जम्मू और काश्मीर | 37.5 | 34.0 |
| 4. | पंजाब | 250.0 | 213.8 |
| 5. | राजस्थान | 160.0 | 170.0 |
| 6. | उत्तर प्रदेश | 550.0 | 568.1 |
| 7. | चण्डीगढ़ | 22.0 | 19.4 |
| 8. | दिल्ली | 135.0 | 115.0 |
| | योग | 1364.5 | 1306.1 |

पूर्व

| | | | |
|-----|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| 9. | अरुणाचल प्रदेश | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| 10. | असम | 60.0 | 45.6 |
| 11. | बिहार | 300.0 | 237.4 |
| 12. | मणिपुर | 12.0 | 6.3 |
| 13. | मेघालय | 10.0 | 9.4 |
| 14. | मिजोरम | 4.0 | 3.1 |
| 15. | नागालैंड | 7.0 | 4.4 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----|------------------------|-------|-------|
| 16. | उड़ीसा | 100.0 | 98.7 |
| 17. | सिक्किम | 8.0 | 8.8 |
| 18. | त्रिपुरा | 6.3 | 4.8 |
| 19. | पश्चिम बंगाल | 320.0 | 266.3 |
| | योग . | 827.8 | 685.5 |

पश्चिम

| | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|---------|
| 20. | गुजरात | 375.0 | 374.6 |
| 21. | मध्य प्रदेश | 230.0 | 176.3 |
| 22. | महाराष्ट्र | 575.0 | 474.4 |
| 23. | गोवा, दमन दिव | 26.5 | 23.7 |
| | योग . | 1206.5 | 1049.00 |

दक्षिण

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| 24. | आन्ध्र प्रदेश | 500.0 | 373.7 |
| 25. | कर्नाटक | 240.0 | 251.8 |
| 26. | केरल | 225.0 | 180.8 |
| 27. | तमिलनाडु | 450.0 | 279.2 |
| 28. | झड्खान और निकोबार | 4.7 | 2.2 |
| 29. | पाण्डिचेरी | 9.0 | 13.3 |
| | योग . | 1428.7 | 1101.0 |
| | कुलयोग . | 4827.5 | 4141.6 |

Development of Coca Cola substitute

9801. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when did the Ministry ask Central Food Technological Research Institute to develop a Coca Cola substitute and the reasons why it was necessary; and

(b) when was the formulation ready and the reasons for the delay in marketing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

जिला कोटा (राजस्थान) में शाहबाद किसानगंज के लिए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना

9802. श्री जगदीश : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आदिवासी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत अबदा ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम के द्वारा जिला कोटा (राजस्थान) में शाहबाद किसानगंज का विद्युतीकरण करने हेतु कोई ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस योजना को प्रारम्भ करने में थिलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और उस पर कार्य कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जाने की संभावना है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) एक ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम जिसमें कोटा जिले की शाहबाद पंचायत को शामिल किया गया है ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम की राजस्थान बिजली बोर्ड से जनवरी, 1978 में प्त हुई थी ।

(ख) बोर्ड ने स्कीम के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र को 'विशेष रूप से अतिक्रान्त जनजातीय' क्षेत्र के रूप में घोषित किया है जोकि निगम से बरीयता की शर्तों पर ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए पात्र है। स्कीम के क्षेत्र में विद्युत सप्लाई की स्थिति के संबंध में कुछ स्पष्टीकरणों के लिए निगम ने बोर्ड को लिखा है । बोर्ड से इन स्पष्टीकरणों के प्राप्त हो जाने पर निगम इस पर विचार करेगा ।

Leave Travel Concession Rule

9804. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government servants are entitled to reimbursement of sleeper and reservation charges in connection with the railway reservations made by them to go to their home towns under leave travel concession rule;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether it is proposed to introduce the system indicated at 'A' above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Under the orders issued by the Ministry of Finance with reference to Travelling Allowance rules, sleeper and reservation charges in respect of second class and reservation charges in respect of first class are reimbursable. This will be also applicable for journeys performed under the Leave Travel Concession Scheme,

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Representation from Kirkee Regarding Land Policy in Cantonments

9805. SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANWE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government or the Director, Military Land

and Cantonments have received a representation from Kirkee (Pune) Maharashtra in the month of January or February, 1978 regarding the land policy in Cantonments;

(b) if so, what are the demands therein; and

(c) what action Government has taken or propose to take and when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The salient demands in the representation are as follows:—

(i) The rent and premium demanded for conversion of sites situated in the Civil Area and held under the expired Cantonment Code Leases and under the terms of Old Grant into leases under the Cantonment Land Administration Rules, 1937 should be reduced.

(ii) All the factors such as location, nature of coll, the present condition and rent or income which is being derived therefrom should be taken into consideration while converting the sites held in Civil area into free hold at the time of fixing the price of land.

(iii) Charging value of land at rates ranging from 10 to 40 times of the current Standard Table of Rents is excessive. The value should be fixed in such a way as to reduce the burden of house owners who wish to purchase the land.

(iv) The house owners should be allowed to pay the price in easy instalments.

(v) Land policy in cantonments should be liberalised.

(c) The existing land policy in cantonment areas as finalised in November 1976 has been set out at pages 111-112 of the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence for 1977-78. The question whether the policy requires

any further changes and, if so, in what respects is separately engaging the attention of Government and the points made out in the representations referred to will be duly taken into account in arriving at a final decision. The proposals are in a very tentative stage and it is likely to take some time before a final decision is taken in the matter.

Proposal to shift D.C.M.

9806. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal to shift D.C.M. from the walled city, to get rid of air and water pollution, which has the residential area; and

(b) if so, what is the final decision taken by the Government in this respect to save the health and property of the persons residing in the locality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Disparity in Rates of Pension

9807. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a disparity in the rates of pension between those who retired prior to 1973 and those who retired thereafter;

(b) if so, what steps Government intend to take to remedy this injustice; and

(c) whether Government propose setting up a high level Pension and Resettlement Commission to look into

the question of pensions as well as resettlement of cases of services on a comprehensive basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rates of pension in respect of Service personnel are based inter-alia on pay, and as such whenever there is a revision of pay scales, the rates of pension are also suitable revised. As the revised rates of pension, applicable from 1-1-1973, are based on the new pay scales which were introduced from that date, as a result of the acceptance of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, these rates are obviously higher as compared to the rates of pension admissible to those who retired prior to 1-1-1973 on the pre-revised pay scales. However, to narrow down the gap between old and new rates of pension, Government have sanctioned with effect from 1-1-1973, an ad hoc relief ranging from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 35/- p.m. in respect of all those pensioners who retired prior to 1-1-1973. This ad-hoc relief is not admissible to those who retired on or after 1-1-1973.

Periodic reliefs at the rate of 35 per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 35/- p.m. and a maximum of Rs. 175/- p.m. sanctioned by Government are, of course, admissible to both the above mentioned categories of pensioners.

(c) No such proposal is at present under consideration of the Government.

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का गठन

9808. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय में हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति का गठन किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और राजभाषा विभाग की

सिफारिश पर उनमें से कितने और किन सदस्यों को शामिल किया गया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) सदस्यों की नामावली मंलग्न है । राजभाषा विभाग गृह मंत्रालय का ही अंग है और मंत्रालय में भिन्न किसी भी नाम की सिफारिश विभाग द्वारा नहीं की गई है ।

गृह मंत्रालय की हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति के सदस्यों की सूची

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. गृह मंत्री | अध्यक्ष |
| 2. गृह राज्य मंत्री (एम) | उपाध्यक्ष |
| 3. गृह राज्य मंत्री (पी) | उपाध्यक्ष |
| 4. मुख्य मंत्री, प्रमोचन प्रदेश | सदस्य |
| 5. श्री रामानन्द निबारी, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा) | सदस्य |
| 6. श्री छविराम अग्रवाल, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा) | सदस्य |
| 7. श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा) | सदस्य |
| 8. श्री नामेश्वर प्रसाद शाही, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा) | सदस्य |
| 9. श्री भंगा चरण सिंह, पटना | सदस्य |
| 10. श्री उमाशंकर जोशी, अहमदाबाद | सदस्य |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 11 डा० मलिक मोहम्मद, कानिकट सदस्य | 26. संयुक्त सचिव (यू० टी०), गृह मंत्रालय सदस्य |
| 12. श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री, कनकता सदस्य | 27. संयुक्त सचिव (टी० डी०) गृह मंत्रालय सदस्य |
| 13. श्री हिमाङ्ग जोशी, नई दिल्ली सदस्य | 28. संयुक्त सचिव (टी०) का० तथा प्र०मु०वि० सदस्य |
| 14 श्री चन्द्रकान्त केणि, गोवा सदस्य | 29. संयुक्त सचिव (पी० पी०) का तथा प्र०मु० वि० सदस्य |
| 15 गृह सचिव सदस्य | 30 संयुक्त सचिव (एस०) का तथा प्र०मु०वि० सदस्य |
| 16. सचिव, राजभाषा विभाग तथा भारत सरकार के हिन्दी मन्त्रालय सदस्य | 31 संयुक्त सचिव (राज- भाषा) सदस्य |
| 17 सचिव, कामिक तथा प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग सदस्य | 32 महानिदेशक, सीमा सुरक्षा बल गृह मन्त्रा- लय सदस्य |
| 18 अपर सचिव (सी) गृह मंत्रालय सदस्य | 33 महानिदेशक, पिछड़ा वर्ग कल्याण, गृह मंत्रालय सदस्य |
| 19 अपर सचिव (एम) गृह मंत्रालय सदस्य | 34 महानिदेशक केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल, गृह मंत्रालय सदस्य |
| 20 अपर सचिव (प्रशास- निक सुधार) कामिक तथा प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग सदस्य | 35 भारत के महा-पञ्चायक सदस्य |
| 21. अपर सचिव (सन्- केता) का तथा प्र० मु० वि० सदस्य | 36. निदेशक, केन्द्रीय अन्वे- षण द्यूरो सदस्य |
| 22. अपर सचिव (सर्वकता) का तथा प्र०मु०वि० सदस्य | 37. उप सचिव (एन०ई० सो०) सदस्य सचिव |
| 23. संयुक्त सचिव (उ० पू०) गृह मंत्रालय सदस्य | |
| 24. संयुक्त सचिव (प्रशा- सन), गृह मंत्रालय सदस्य | |
| 25. संयुक्त सचिव (पुलिस), गृह मंत्रालय सदस्य | |

Export obligation of M/s. Sharpedge Ltd.

9809 SHRI R R PATEL. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs Sharpedge Limited, a multinational company manufacturing blades have fulfilled the export obligation imposed on them

by Government while granting foreign collaboration; and

(b) if not, what steps Government are taking to penalise them for not fulfilling the export obligations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, who is concerned with the monitoring of export obligations has informed that M/s. Sharpedge Ltd. have defaulted in the matter of fulfilment of export obligation stipulated by the Government while granting them foreign collaboration for the manufacture of Stainless Steel Safety Razor Blades. CCI&E has further informed that a show-cause notice has been issued to the firm and that their reply is awaited.

Power Shortage in States during Summer

9810. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to press report in the 'Indian Express' dated 3rd April, 1978 reporting that most of States in the peak of the summer this year shall face power shortage;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter; and

(c) the steps that are being taken to allay the fears of the States?

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

(b) and (c). There is power shortage in some States, particularly U.P., Bihar, West Bengal, Karnataka and Goa. In a few other States such as Rajasthan, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh, some shortage has been experienced recently due to forced outage of some of the generating units.

The following steps have been taken to improve the power availability:

1. Maximising generation from existing power plants, by improving their availability and performance.

2. Transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas to the extent possible.

3. Expediting commissioning of new generating units;

4. Flatten the load curves of the individual power systems by offering incentives to off-peak consumers;

5. Reducing the time for maintenance in thermal power stations; and

6. Integrated operation of the different power systems so that thermal stations can be operated at high plant load factor.

Financial Assistance to D.S.I.D.C.

9811. SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial complexes started by Delhi-State Industrial Development Corporation in the Union Territory of Delhi and the places where they are located;

(b) the range of amount of financial assistance given by D.S.I.D.C. to such industrial units;

(c) the extent to which and how control or supervision is exercised over these complexes by D.S.I.D.C.;

(d) the marketing facilities provided by D.S.I.D.C. to such units; and

(e) whether D.S.I.D.C. propose to exercise more effective control over these complexes while giving facilities or raw material and marketing to such industrial units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The

Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation has developed 8 industrial complexes in the Union Territory of Delhi. Their names and locations are as under:—

1. New Okhla Industrial Complex Phase I, Near Tuglaka Road, New Delhi-20.

2. New Okhla Industrial Complex Phase II, Near Tuglaka Road, New Delhi-20.

3. New Okhla Industrial Complex, Phase II/Sc. II, Near Tuglaka Road, New Delhi-20.

4. New Okhla Industrial complex Phase II/Sc. III Near Tuglaka Road, New Delhi-20.

5. Rohtak Road Industrial Complex, Nangloi, Delhi-41.

6. Jhilmil Tahirpur Industrial Complex, G. T. Road, Shahdara, Delhi-38.

7. Lawrence Road, Industrial Complex Lawrence Road, Delhi-55.

8. Wazirpur Industrial Complex, Wazirpur Ashok Vihar, Delhi-52.

(b) The D.S.I.D.C. has provided financial assistance to these units from 1973 to 31st March 1978 totalling to Rs. 135.31 lakhs.

(d) The D.S.I.D.C. distributes marketing orders to the entrepreneurs, secures export orders from Government and other agencies and is attempting at ancillarisation of the products needed by bigger industrial houses.

(c) and (e). Entrepreneurs run their units independently and the D.S.I.D.C.'s role is only that of a promotional agency. The corporation extends all facilities like providing space, technical guidance, procurement of raw-materials and marketing orders etc. As such it does not exercise control over the units.

1115 LS—3

Broadcast of Vividh Bharti Service from different stations of Madhya Pradesh

9812. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that commercial service on Vividh Bharti is broadcast from Bhopal Indore only, while in fact Bhopal-Indore-Gwalior-Jabalpur and Raipur are on the same wave length;

(b) whether Government will consider to include other remaining stations in Madhya Pradesh especially Gwalior for commercial broadcasting service; and

(c) if so, when and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Stations in Madhya Pradesh are not on the same wave length.

(b) There is no such proposal at present.

(c) Commercial Broadcasts go only on the Vividh Bharati channel which is not available at Gwalior, Jabalpur and Raipur.

छावनी बोर्ड का चैयरमैन

9813. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छावनी बोर्ड का चैयरमैन उसका नाम निर्देशित सदस्य होता है और डिप्टी चैयरमैन नाम-निर्देशित सदस्यों द्वारा चुना जाता है ;

(ख) क्या छावनी बोर्ड के विरुद्ध अपविषय प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत नहीं किया जा सकता, और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाषों का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बात को मृनिष्ठित करने के लिये छावनी अधिनियम में संशोधन करने का है कि छावनी बोर्ड का चैयरमन नामनिर्दिष्ट सदस्यों द्वारा चुना जाये और उसके निर्वाचित डिप्टी चैयरमन के विरुद्ध अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पास करने की सदस्यों को शक्ति प्राप्त हो ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : (क) स्टेशन का कमांडिंग अफसर, सामान्यतः छावनी बोर्ड का पदेन अध्यक्ष होता है । परन्तु केन्द्र सरकार को यह अधिकार है कि वह किसी भी छावनी बोर्ड के मामले में कमान के जनरल अफसर कमांडिंग-इन-चीफ के किसी अन्य सैनिक अफसर को इस प्रयोजन के लिए मनोनीत करने के लिए कह सकती है । छावनी बोर्ड के उपाध्यक्ष का चुनाव, बॉर्ड में चुने ए सदस्यों में से ही किया जाता है और उसके सदस्य स्वयं उसका चुनाव करते हैं ।

(ख) छावनी अधिनियम 1924 में छावनी बोर्ड के विरुद्ध अविश्वास प्रस्ताव लाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ।

(ग) छावनी अधिनियम 1924 को संशोधित करने के लिए कुछ प्रस्तावों पर सरकार सक्रिय-रूप से विचार कर रही है । छावनियां मुख्यतः सैनिक स्टेशन होती हैं और छावनी बोर्डों का गठन इस प्रकार से किया जाता है कि उनके माध्यम से सैनिक हितों की पूर्ति तथा रक्षा की जा सके । इस स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुये, छावनी बोर्ड के लिए चुने हुए अध्यक्ष की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । परन्तु एक ऐसे प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है जिसमें यह व्यवस्था होगी कि यदि बोर्ड के केवल चुने हुए सदस्य अपनी विशेष बैठक में उपाध्यक्ष के विरुद्ध अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पारित कर दें तो उसे हटाया जा सकेगा ।

Implementation of Recommendations of the Third Pay Commission

9814. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Third Pay Commission has recommended in respect of the officers of the Defence Science Services that promotions to the senior scales should take place around the sixth year of entering the junior class I grade;

(b) if so, whether this recommendation has been implemented in respect of the senior scientific officers Psy-chologist working in the services selection boards.

(c) whether the commission has also recommended that the scientists recruited to the Junior Scale should, on being adjudged fit for promotion; be placed in a scale which is a combination of senior scale and the next higher grade and that this merged scale should be Rs. 1100—1800;

(d) if so, whether the recommendation has been implemented in respect of the Senior Scientific Officers (Psy-chologists) working in the services of Selection Boards; and

(e) if replies to (b) and (c) are negative, what steps Government propose to take for the implementation of the said recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (e). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). The recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission referred to above have not been accepted by the Government so far.

(e) In the draft Defence Research and Development Service Rules and the manner of their implementation which are currently being examined in consultation with Union Public Service Commission, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms

Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Law and Justice, etc, provision has been made which should largely meet the objectives underlying the Pay Commission recommendations cited above

Representation from Orissa

9815 SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA Will the Minister OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any representation when the Minister visited Orissa on 10th April, 1978,

(b) if so details thereof, and

(c) what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) It seeks Central financial assistance for the following—

(i) Purchase of 20 Motor Launches for providing better and safe communication inside the Chilka Lake, and

(ii) Construction of Huma-Puri Marine Drive Road

So far as the purchase of Motor Launches is concerned, it does not figure in the Draft 1978-83 Plan A provision of Rs 6 lakhs has however, been made in the budget of Orissa Government for 1978-79 for a scheme pertaining to the introduction of Launch services in Chilka Lake, Hirakud Reservoir and estuaries of tidal rivers

As regards the Huma-Puri Marine Drive road, it is estimated to cost Rs 129.30 lakhs and forms part of the proposals submitted by the Orissa Government for loan assistance in the 5th Plan. However, no assistance

could be provided for this road as it had been assigned comparatively lower priority by the State Government. For higher priority schemes a loan assistance of Rs 239.00 lakhs was approved. There is no provision for considering any new schemes at present

Legislation against Malpractices by Multinationals

9816 SHRI S S SOMANI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward any legislation to prevent malpractices by multinational corporations, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) No, Sir. Existing legislations are adequate to take care of malpractices, if any, by the multinational corporations

(b) Does not arise

प्रोत्नाम एक्जीक्यूटिवो और प्रोड्यूसरो की भर्ती

8917 श्री टी० एस० नेमी क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 29 मार्च, 1978 के प्रसारित प्रश्न संख्या 4640 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत पांच वर्षों में विभागीय पदोन्नति प्रथम सीधी भर्ती के माध्यम से प्रोत्नाम एक्जीक्यूटिवो के कितने पद भरे गये,

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में प्रोड्यूसरो के कितने पद भरे गए और प्रोड्यूसरो के कितने नये पद बनाये गये,

(ग) क्या प्रोग्राम एन्जीक्यूटिवों के 400 में अधिक पद भरे गये हैं जबकि प्रोड्यूसरों के 80 पद भी नहीं भरे गए हैं; और

(घ) इस बारे में इस प्रकार की असमानता के क्या कारण हैं और क्या भविष्य में प्रोड्यूसरों और प्रोग्राम एन्जीक्यूटिवों के पद एक ही संख्या के आधार पर भरे जायेंगे ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में प्रोग्राम एन्जीक्यूटिवों के कुल 478 पद भरे गए हैं। इनमें से 227 पद विभागीय पदोन्नति के माध्यम से और 251 पद सीधी भर्ती के माध्यम से भरे गए हैं।

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान आकाशवाणी में प्रोड्यूसरों के 72 पद, जिनमें उक्त अवधि के दौरान सृजित किए गए 64 पद भी शामिल हैं, भरे गए हैं। दूरदर्शन में इसी अवधि के दौरान प्रोड्यूसरों के 140 पद सृजित किये गए हैं और 111 पद भरे गए हैं।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) और (ख) से यह देखा जा सकता है कि प्रोग्राम एन्जीक्यूटिवों के कुल 478 पद और प्रोड्यूसरों के कुल 183 पद भरे गए हैं।

(घ) दोनों श्रेणियाँ कार्यक्रमों की योजना बनाने और उन्हें तैयार करने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। प्रोग्राम एन्जीक्यूटिवों और प्रोड्यूसरों के पदों की संख्या के बीच कोई अनुपात निश्चित नहीं किया गया है। यह कार्यक्रमों के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र की वैयक्तिक आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करता है।

Rehabilitation grants for Mizos

9818. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rehabilitation Grants sanctioned by Central Gov-

ernment sanctioned by Central Government in October-November, 1977 are meant for all MNF rank and file returnees including those who had come out under the President's Amnesty;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said Rehabilitation Schemes cover only those MNF-personnells, who had returned after 1972 i.e., after Mizoram became a Union Territory; and

(c) the exact scope covered by this Rehabilitation Scheme with regard to those MNF Returnees, since the uprising started in 1966?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The Rehabilitation Grants sanctioned by the Central Government in October 1977 are meant to cover the returnees who came over-ground after 21st January, 1972 when an assurance had been given that they would be properly rehabilitated.

Fire in Defence Barracks

9819. SHRI MOHD. HAYAT ALI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the causes of fire which broke out in Defence Barrack of King George's Avenue on 17th April 1978;

(b) whether there has been a long-standing dispute between the NDMC and Fire Department about the ownership of the static water tanks at South Block resulting in delay for extinguishing the fire; and

(c) if so, steps Government propose to take to resolve these disputes in order to provide water facilities to the Fire Department from the two static water tanks at South Block?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Cause of fire is not yet known. However, a Court of Inquiry which has been set up is to inter alia enquire into

the cause of fire The Inquiry Report is awaited

(b) There was no dispute about the ownership of water tanks and water was used from these tanks by the fire engines

(c) Does not arise

Role of State Tribal Departments in Sub-Plans

9820 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the role played by the State Tribal Departments for preparation allocations and implementation of the schemes, programmes, projects in tribal sub-plan areas State-wise

(b) whether integrated approach has been introduced in allocation administration and formulation of plans by the States for Integrated Tribal Development Projects by the States, and

(c) if not the procedures adopted by the States and instructions given by the Centre in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) Under the sub-plan approach for tribal development it has been emphasised that tribal development is the concern of all departments and agencies in their respective areas of operation and is not to be treated as the exclusive responsibility of the Tribal Welfare Departments. The role of Tribal Welfare Departments is to coordinate and oversee the programmes in the tribal sub-plan areas

(b) and (c) In the formulation and implementation of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects, the needs of each Project area are taken into account and cohesive programmes drawn up for them. The State Gov-

ernments have taken various measures like the appointment of Project Officers, the delegation of financial and administrative powers, and the setting up of project level committees for more effective planning and implementation

Police Radio Operators in Andaman and Nicobar

9821 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that Police Radio operators working under Andaman and Nicobar Administration have difficult nature of service being posted in remote and isolated islands but do not have any promotional channel, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide a selection grade to such employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b) According to the Andaman and Nicobar Administration the Police Radio Operators along with the Armed Police Guards are posted on temporary transfer to certain remote and isolated islands for security reasons for periods ranging from 3 to 6 months. It is not correct to say that they do not have channels for promotion. The posts of Head Radio Operators are filled by promotion from Radio Operators, Head Radio Operators are further eligible for promotion to the posts of Supervisors. A proposal for the introduction of selection grade for the Radio Operators is under consideration

आकाशवाणी के वाणिज्यिक केन्द्रों पर केन्द्र निदेशकों की नियुक्ति

9882. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि आकाशवाणी के वाणिज्यिकों पर केन्द्र निदेशकों की आवश्यकता जल्द में नये सिरे से विचार किया जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वित्त मंत्रालय की समिति ने इस बारे में इस बीच विचार किया है; और यदि हां, तो उसकी क्या सिफारिशें हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन केन्द्रों पर केन्द्र निदेशकों की नियुक्ति कर उसकी प्रतिक्रिया का हलन किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस बारे में सीधे निर्णय लेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री जाल सुब्बा लक्ष्मण): (क) से (घ). सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय से सम्बद्ध संसद सदस्यों की सुझावकार समिति की 16 दिसम्बर, 1977 को हुई बैठक में इस बात पर सहमति हुई थी कि आकाशवाणी के वाणिज्यिक प्रसारण केन्द्रों पर केन्द्र निदेशकों की तैनाती के प्राविष्ट्य के बारे में नए सिरे से देखा जाए। तदनुसार, वित्त मंत्रालय की कर्मचारी निरीक्षण यूनिट से आकाशवाणी के वाणिज्यिक केन्द्रों का पुनर्विलोकन करने के लिए कहा गया था। तथापि, उन्होंने पुनर्विलोकन करने में अपनी असमर्थता व्यक्त की और यह सलाह दी कि इस कार्य को इस मंत्रालय की आंतरिक कार्य अध्ययन यूनिट को ही सौंप दिया जाए। इस मंत्रालय की आंतरिक कार्य अध्ययन यूनिट ने अध्ययन का काम हाथ में ले लिया है और उसके निष्कर्षों की प्रतीक्षा है।

मामले में धरणी कार्रवाई अध्ययन की रिपोर्ट मिलने पर की जाएगी।

Losses in CSIO, Chandigarh

9823. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) how much property of CSIO Chandigarh is missing by way of thefts, shortages, losses, mis-appropriation and fraud;

(b) how much of it is missing for the last two years and the value of the total loss suffered by CSIO;

(c) whether the above losses, if any, have come to light in the course of physical verification of otherwise and when did the last physical verification take place;

(d) whether all the cases of thefts have been reported to the police or CBI for investigation, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any action has been taken against the persons found guilty, and what steps have been taken to stop the recurrence of such losses in future?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Property of the total value of Rs. 43,029.04 since inception.

(b) Property valued at Rs. 12,541.10 since 1976.

(c) Losses came to notice as a result of verification done during handing over and taking over of stores and otherwise. The last physical verification was done in 1975.

(d) Cases of suspected thefts were reported to the Police. In cases of shortages, investigations were conducted through Departmental Enquiry Committees constituted by the Director, CSIO.

(e) Suitable action has been taken in some cases, while others are being enquired into either departmentally or by Police. Constant endeavour is made to improve security arrangements.

T. V. Centre of Kolhapur

9824. SHRI RAJARAM SHANKAR RAO MANE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase T.V. coverage by extensive use of satellite; and

(b) whether Government propose to cover Western Maharashtra by opening a T.V. Centre at Kolhapur?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) There is no approved proposal in the Rolling Plan for 1978-83 to increase TV coverage by extensive use of satellite due to severe financial constraints.

(b) There is at present no proposal for setting up a TV Centre in Kolhapur.

Remuneration and Facilities to Central Ministers and Head of Autonomous Bodies

9825. SHRI M. A. HANNAN ALHAJ: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chairman and Deputy Chairman of various autonomous bodies are entitled to the same perquisites and facilities as are available to a Central Minister;

(b) details of remuneration and perquisites and facilities available to a Central Minister and heads of such autonomous bodies such as house, fur-

niture, servants car, electricity, water, transport and other facilities including entertainment etc.;

(c) what is the estimate financial equivalent of the facilities available; and

(d) which of the facilities including remuneration are subject to income-tax; if all these facilities are converted and made subject to payment of income-tax, what will be the grossed-up amount so that the net financial equivalent enjoyed by him free of tax becomes his net savings after payment of tax?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d). Planning Commission is not an autonomous body. The information in respect of perquisites and facilities available to Chairman and Deputy Chairman of various autonomous bodies is, however, being collected from the various Ministries and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received along with facilities available to a Central Minister.

Extension of bus service on route No. 212 to Karol Bagh

9826. SHRI RAMJI LAL YADAV: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to extend the bus service on Route No. 212 to Karol Bagh Terminal instead of Anand Parbat from Nand Nagri to obviate the commuter's problem;

(b) whether Government are also considering the feasibility and desirability keeping in view the difficulties of the commuters to re-route the service of Bus Route No 157 via Arya Samaj Road which being the important route needs connection to distant places; and

(c) the time by which Government will take decision on such proposals and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir. The extension of the route to Karol Bagh Terminal will result in an increase in the length of the route and, thereby the commuters travelling beyond 16 Kms. would be required under the existing fare structure to pay a fare of 80 paise for each journey instead of 30 paise as at present. Since Nand Nagri is a re-settlement colony, inhabited by the economically weaker sections of the people, it is not considered desirable to require them pay a fare of 80 paise per journey against the present rate of 30 paise by extending the route.

(b) Route No. 157 is already running via Karol Bagh Terminal which is in close proximity to Arya Samaj Road. It is, therefore, not considered necessary to direct the services on the route via Arya Samaj Road.

(c) Does not arise. Reasons are indicated against (a) & (b) above.

राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा
कपड़े की बिक्री

8927. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्रीज काउपोरेशन के अन्तर्गत चल रही सात कपड़ा मिलों ने गत तीन वर्षों में कितने व्यापारियों को कपड़ा बेचा था तथा प्रत्येक को कितनी मात्रा में कपड़ा बेचा गया ;¹

(ख) ऐसे कितने और कितने व्यापारियों ने कपड़ा खरीदा था जिन्होंने निगम को देय राशि का अब तक पूरा भुगतान नहीं किया है, उनके द्वारा देय राशि का पूरा भुगतान न करने के क्या कारण हैं तथा प्रत्येक पर कितनी देय राशि बकाया है ;

(ग) क्या व्यापारियों ने खरीदे गए माल की डिलीवरी नहीं ली थी और निगम ने बेचे गये माल को वापिस ले लिया था; और यदि हां तो क्या सरकार को पत्रिहून कम्पनियों को विलम्ब शुल्क और अतिरिक्त माल भाड़ा देना पड़ा; और

(घ) क्या निगम न केवल व्यापारियों से उपरोक्त तरीके से बेचा गया माल वापिस ले रहा है अपितु वह ऐसे माल पर 7½ प्रतिशत अवका इतसे अधिक की छूट भी दे रहा है; और यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में पिछले तीन वर्षों के आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (जीवन्ती धामा मयती): (क) से (घ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सप्ता पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश को सीमेंट का कोटा

8928. श्री कैलाश प्रकाश : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यों को सीमेंट आबंटन करने की कसौटी क्या है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में, प्रत्येक राज्य को प्रति व्यक्ति कितनी मात्रा में सीमेंट आबंटित की गई ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में उत्तर प्रदेश ने कितनी मात्रा में सीमेंट की मांग की और उसे तिमाही आधार पर कितनी सीमेंट सप्लाई की गई; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि सीमेंट के अभाव के कारण उत्तर प्रदेश के विभिन्न विकास कार्य रुके पड़े हैं ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जीवन्ती धामा मयती): (क) और (ख). सीमेंट का

भाबंटन तिमाही के आधार पर सभावित उपलब्धता तथा विभिन्न राज्यों के साथ ही केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों से प्राप्त माग के अनुसार किया जाता है। सीमेन्ट का भाबंटन

प्रति व्यक्ति के आधार पर नहीं किया जाता है।

(ग) एक विवरण सलग्न है।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश को वर्ष 1975-76 से 1977-78 के दौरान किये गये सीमेन्ट का भाबंटन तथा प्रेषण

(हजार मी० टनो में)

| वर्ष | तिमाही | राज्य द्वारा मागी गई मात्रा | राज्य क्षेत्र के अधीन भाबंटित की गई मात्रा | प्रेषण | | योग |
|----------------------|--------|-----------------------------|--|---------------|-------------------|-----|
| | | | | राज्य क्षेत्र | केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| 1975-76 | | | | | | |
| अप्रैल-जून 1975 | 540 0 | 540.0 | 319 6 | 33.4 | 353.0 | |
| जुलाई-सितम्बर 1975 | उ० न० | 440 0 | 344 6 | 50.4 | 395.0 | |
| अक्तूबर-दिसम्बर 1975 | उ० न० | 440.0 | 459 2 | 44 5 | 503 7 | |
| जनवरी-मार्च 1976 | 440 0 | 440 0 | 493 6 | 52.2 | 545.8 | |
| योग | — | 1860 0 | 1617 0 | 185 5 | 1797 5 | |
| 1976-77 | | | | | | |
| अप्रैल-जून 1976 | 450 0 | 450.0 | 446 0 | 38 8 | 484.8 | |
| जुलाई-सितम्बर 1976 | 500.0 | 500.0 | 487.7 | 54.9 | 542.6 | |
| अक्तूबर-दिसम्बर 1976 | 575.0 | 575.0 | 537.1 | 83.5 | 620 6 | |
| जनवरी-मार्च 1977 | 620.0 | 620.0 | 563.4 | 51.3 | 614 4 | |
| योग | 2145.0 | 2145.0 | 2034.2 | 228.5 | 2262 4 | |
| 1977-78 | | | | | | |
| अप्रैल-जून 1977 | उ० न० | 451.0 | 483 3 | 48.0 | 531.3 | |
| जुलाई-सितम्बर 1977 | उ० न० | 492.0 | 431 3 | 49 0 | 480 3 | |
| अक्तूबर-दिसम्बर 1977 | 692.0 | 514.3 | 422.0 | 61.0 | 483.0 | |
| जनवरी-मार्च 1978 | 800.0 | 550.0 | 568.0 | 73.0 | 641 0 | |
| योग | — | 2007.3 | 1904.6 | 231.0 | 2135.6 | |

Enquiry about Jain Kanya Inter College, Muzaffarnagar

9829. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4768 on 29th March, 1978 regarding auction of army goods and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the enquiry about the bonafides of the Jain Kanya Inter-College, Muzaffarnagar is no more pending with the State Government;

(b) if so, what is the reason for the Ministry of Defence in further delaying the orders of the release of the goods to the adversely affected party; and

(c) how much more time is required to release the goods in question?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). The request of College for allotment of 7 tonnes of cotton parachutes and 4 tonnes of unserviceable ropes from surplus Defence stocks was referred to the Government of U.P. on receipt of complaints regarding the bona-fides of the Institution. The reply of the State Government was received on the 5th April recommending allotment of stores to the Institution. The matter has again been taken up with the State Government to obtain full justification for the large quantum of stores asked for by the Institution on the basis of facilities available with them to utilise the stocks. A final decision in the matter will be taken on receipt of the State Government's reply.

"मीसा" के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्द विदेशी

9830. श्री सुबराज: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशी नागरिकों को गैर-राजनीतिक कारणों से "मीसा" के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्द रखा गया है,

(ख) क्या उन्हें नजरबन्दी नियमों के क्षेत्राधिकार से बाहर रखा जायेगा तथा उन पर कानून के अनुसार मुकदमा चलाया जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगजिवन राम): (क) से (ग) . कुछ विदेशी नागरिकों को भारत से उनके निष्कासन के प्रबन्ध करने के विचार से मीसा के अधीन नजरबन्द किया गया है। मीसा के निरसन के प्रस्ताव को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य सरकारों को ऐसी नजरबन्दी से उन्हें मुक्त करने और विदेशी नागरिक अधिनियम, 1946 के उपबन्धी के अधीन उपयुक्त कार्रवाई करने की सलाह दी गई है।

Punkha Road

9831. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sizeable portion of Punkha Road falling in Delhi Cantt. area is in a state of disrepair resulting in traffic accidents;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this part of the road remains submerged in water during the rains and is without any lighting arrangements;

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to raise the level of the road so as to keep it free from waterlogging and to widen it in accordance with the specifications for the lanes etc. laid down for the rest of the Punkha Road; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to provide sufficient lighting arrangements on the road?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir A portion of Punkha Road approximately 1300 metres is in a bad state of repairs

(b) This part of the road does not remain submerged in water during the rains. However, there is no lighting arrangement on this portion of the road

(c) and (d) The stretch of road approximately 1300 metres which begins from the railway crossing to the place where it joins the Station Road falls within the Delhi Cantt This was originally built by the civil authorities This portion has now been reclassified as Military Road w.e.f. 13-3-1978 Prior to this essential repairs costing Rs 54,645 were carried out by Headquarters Delhi Area in 1974-75, although it was not under the control of Defence at that time Headquarters Delhi Area have now sanctioned a project for improving, widening and provision of street lights, road drainage on this road at an estimated cost of Rs 4.83 lakhs. The road will also be widened from its existing width of 4.876 metres to 7.315 metres.

Ownership of newspapers

9832 SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up a new panel to study the question of ownership of newspapers by big Houses, and

(b) if so, the proposed terms of reference of this panel?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir It has been decided to set up the Second Press Commission which is expected to examine inter-alia the ownership pattern and financial structure of organs of the Press

(b) The terms of reference are being finalised.

Tenders regarding purchase of deep striking planes

9833 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) the number of proposals received by Government and/or under consideration of Government for purchase of deep strike penetrative planes from abroad,

(b) whether any global tender was invited for the purpose,

(c) if so, the details thereof and, alongwith the number and names of the countries which responded to such global tender, and if not, why not,

(d) whether it is a fact that Government are only processing various offers from British firms; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Three proposals namely those from the manufacturers of the French Mirage F1, the Britisher Jaguar and the Swedish Viggen are under consideration in this regard.

(b) and (c) We do not invite global tenders in the case of such sensitive defence equipment. On the basis of information gathered by our Air Force experts, published material and similar other sources of information, the above mentioned three aircrafts are under consideration

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise

Recruitment Rules in JCB Press

9834 SHRI H. S. MAHALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un-

starred Question 7321 on 19-4-78 regarding promotion of employees of JCB Press and state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recruitment rules of all the categories of JCB Photolitho Press on the pattern or Government of India Presses as per reply given to USQ 3313 dated 13-7-77; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not treating the reading staff of both the press of JCB as one unit for the purpose of their recruitment promotions, transfers, etc?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The Recruitment Rules for the staff of JCB Photo Litho Press have been framed on the pattern of the Rules in the Government of India Press with minor changes to suit the requirements of the JCB.

(b) This may be considered when the Letter Print Section of the JCB starts functioning under its own control. At present, the Letter Press is a part of the Government of India Press but officers and some staff of the Letter Press are borne on the strength of JCB.

मयूरा-बुन्दावन आकाशवाणी केन्द्र की इमारत का निर्माण

9835. श्री महीलाल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मयूरा-बुन्दावन आकाशवाणी केन्द्र की इमारत और स्टूडियो तक के निर्माण तथा उसके ट्रांसमीटर की शक्ति बढ़ाने के मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इसकी वर्तमान इमारत अच्छी स्थिति नहीं है तथा इसके कमरे गरम हो जाते हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) मयूरा में स्थायी स्टूडियो बनाने का काम हाथ में लेने के लिए वार्षिक योजना 1976-79 में प्रावधान किया गया है। अब व्यय की मंजूरी का प्रस्ताव विचारगर्भित है। इस केन्द्र के ट्रांसमाटर का शक्ति बढ़ा की इस समय कोई योजना नहीं है।

(ख) मयूरा में आकाशवाणी का डाचा इस समय एक पुराने भवन में स्थित है। स्टूडियो में वातावरण सम्बन्धी सुविधाएँ भी सीमित हैं। यद्यपि स्थायी स्टूडियो के बनाने की योजना के कारण भवन में मुख्य आश्रय देना करना का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, ना ही नानान्य अनुसूचित आधिकारिक रूप से किया जाता है।

Rs. 30 lakhs Subsidy to M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd.

9836 SHRI D AMAT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have given a subsidy of Rs. 30 lakhs to M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. for setting up industrial units in different backward areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and what are the areas of Orissa State which will be covered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited have been granted a subsidy of Rs. 15 lakhs for setting up an industrial unit, with a capital of Rs. 1 crores and 32 lakhs, for manufacture of synthetic detergents at Bari Brahmana in the district of Jammu in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. There is no industry in Orissa State being set up by Hindustan Lever Limited.

Communications Received by Ministries

9837. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take so that all communications to the Ministries and their subordinate offices either from an individual or from body or association are replied properly or acknowledged suitably as provided in the Manual of Office Procedures, 1972 Edition, and circular letter issued to all the Ministries in May, 1977 by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): Instructions were issued in May, 1977 reiterating the provisions in the Central Secretariat Manual of Office Procedure on the need for prompt acknowledgement of letters received, whether from individuals or associations. The annual inspections of sections prescribed in the Manual of Office Procedure already provide for test checks by the inspecting officer to see if such letters are being properly acknowledged. Further, it was specifically checked up through a circular in July, 1977 that these instructions have been circulated by the different Ministries to all concerned, including the attached and subordinate offices under them. Subsequent test checks by the IWSUs have also shown that these instructions are generally being followed.

Recommendations of Colonel Kaicker Committee on Employment of Store Keeping Staff

9838. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recommendations of Colonel Kaicker Committee on employment of Store-keeping staff/clerical staff in Ordnance depots were dropped in Departmental

Council (JCM) on the explicit assurance of staff side not to raise the question any more in future;

(b) whether it is a fact that the uniformity in the Clerical Cadre in all the departments has been brought by the Devanath Committee and the Third Pay Commission; and

(c) if so, will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the intention of Government on item No. 2(iv) in the terms of reference of a Committee appointed by the Government vide Memo No 22(11)/77/6836/D(JCM), dated the 9th November, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The recommendations of the Devanath Committee related to the grade structure and pay scales of the clerical cadre in all defence establishments except ordnance factories.

(c) The Government have set up a Committee to examine several representations received from Clerical Associations of AOC regarding promotion avenues for clerks in higher grades.

National Shipping Policy

9839. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal before Government for creation of a National Shipping agency with a statutory authority and a national shipping policy so that the problems faced by a Shipping industry as a whole would be solved;

(b) whether there is absence of co-ordination between shippers and shipping lines in booking servicing aggregation and shipment on account of the agencies involved in the matter; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). The Government had got a study conducted through the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade inter alia in regard to these matters. The recommendations contained in the Institute's Report, 1976, are being looked into by an Officer on Special Duty who has been especially appointed for this purpose.

Class-wise Employees in Undertakings under the Department of Electronics

9840 SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the class-wise (I, II, III & IV) total number of persons in the following Undertakings functioning under the Department of Electronics:

1. Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited.

2. Electronic Trade & Technology Development Corporation (Private) Limited.

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each class and each Undertaking separately;

(c) whether Government of India's Orders relating to reservation of vacancies are followed in the matter of recruitment and promotion in these Undertakings; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Information is furnished in Statements I & II enclosed.

(c) and (d). Government of India Orders on the subject of reservations are being followed in the Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation Limited. Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited is in the process of building up its infrastructure in the area of technical and professional employees who are being recruited largely from amongst erstwhile IBM employees in pursuance of the understanding reached with IBM. Government directives relating to reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been issued to the Corporations and they are in the process of drawing up rosters and carrying forward of reserved vacancies.

Statement I

ELECTRONICS TRADE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.

as on 28-3-1978

| Class | Total No. of employees | Scheduled Castes | Scheduled Tribes |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Executive : | | | |
| Group A | 41 | 1 | .. |
| Group B | 18 | .. | .. |
| Non-Executive : | | | |
| Group C | 55 | 4 | .. |
| Group D | 8 | 2 | .. |

NOTE : (i) In addition to the above one Scheduled Caste candidate has been engaged as Apprentice (in the trade of Book Keeping & Accountancy) under the Apprentices, Act, 1961.

(ii) Unfilled reserved vacancies are being carried forward till they are filled.

Statment II

Computer Maintenance Corporation Ltd.

There is no class-wise categorisation in the Corporation. The number of employees in the Corporation as on 30-3-1978 are :

| | Total No. of empl- yees | No. of Sch- eduled Castes | No. of Sch- duled Tribes |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Executives :</i> | | | |
| (a) In the time scale of Rs. 725-1325 and above who are in receipt of consolidated salary | 144 | .. | .. |
| <i>(b) Non-executives :</i> | | | |
| (i) In the time scale of Rs. 345-535 and above who are in receipt of consolidated salary | 18 | .. | .. |
| (ii) Below the time scale of Rs. 345-535 who are in receipt of consolidated salary | 9 | .. | .. |

Import of items from Britain

9841. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to import 20 items from Britain to help the latter further narrow down its trade balance with our country; and

(b) if so, what are the listed items and other details of the agreements made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). During the Session of the Indo-British Economic Committee at Delhi from 10th to 16th March, 1978, possibilities of increasing trade between the two countries were discussed. These discussions covered augmenting exports of engineering goods from India to Britain and imports of engineering items from Britain to India. Items which could be considered for import from Britain, subject to acceptance of specifications, competitive prices and deliveries, related mainly to power generation equipment, diesel alter-

nators, transformers of high capacity, traction equipment, integral commercial vehicles, heavy earth-moving equipment, specialised machine tools, specialised testing equipment, large capacity refrigeration plants, safety equipment for off-shore drilling operations, woollen worsted textile machinery steel items, general industrial components, accessories and components for fishing trawlers, equipment for upgrading the automotive industry, specialised components and spares for various types of equipment. Further followup in respect of the identified areas relating to both exports and imports is in progress.

Maintenance Loans by Shipping Development Fund Committee

9842 SHRI ANNASAHAB GOTK-HINDE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government approved a scheme during the year 1977 for the grant of maintenance loans by Shipping Development Fund Committee, and

(b) if so, the amounts of loans sanctioned and disbursed, the period of repayment and the rate of interest charged thereon separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 4.11 crores was sanctioned and disbursed at an interest rate of 8 per cent per annum. The loans are repayable in 4-5 years.

विदिशा और रायसेन जिलों (मध्य प्रदेश) के लिए ग्रामीण बिद्युतीकरण योजनाएं

9843. श्री राघवजी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के विदिशा और रायसेन जिलों के लिए कौन-कौन सी ग्रामीण

बिद्युतीकरण योजनाओं को वर्ष 1977-78 में ग्रामीण बिद्युतीकरण निगम को प्रस्तुत किया गया;

(ख) ग्रामीण बिद्युतीकरण निगम ने उनमें से कौन-कौन सी योजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृति दी; और

(ग) अथ योजनाओं के अनिर्णीत पड़े रहने के क्या कारण हैं और उनकी स्वीकृति कब तक दे दी जायगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन): (क) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड से 1977-78 में प्राप्त चार स्कीमों के नाम निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

1. विदिशा जिले के लातेरी तथा सिरोज खण्ड ।
2. रायसेन जिले का उदयपुरा खण्ड ।
3. रायसेन जिले का सांची खण्ड ।
4. रायसेन जिले का सिलचानी खण्ड ।

(ख) रायसेन जिले के उदयपुरा खण्ड को ग्राम बिद्युतीकरण स्कीम निगम द्वारा स्वीकृत की जा चुकी है ।

(ग) विदिशा जिले की स्कीम निगम को फरवरी, 1978 में प्राप्त हुई थी । निगम के मूल्यांकन दल ने इस स्कीम के क्षेत्र का निरीक्षण मार्च, 1978 में किया था और दल द्वारा की गई समीक्षा का दृष्टि से इसमें संशोधन आवश्यक होगा ।

रायसेन जिले की दो स्कीमें मार्च, 1978 में प्राप्त हुई थी तथा उन पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

Transfer of Officers in Union Territories

9844. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any rules regarding time-frame are followed in transferring Union Territory Cadre IAS Officers from one territory to another,

(b) if so, what is the minimum period specified and is it followed strictly for all officers without reservations, and

(c) how many officers, serving at present in Union Territory of Delhi are serving for more than the period specified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL)

(a) to (c) IAS officers of the Union Territories cadre are liable to serve in any of the Union Territories. However efforts are made to ensure that they serve in more than one territory for some reasonable period. In so far as Delhi is concerned, because of the large number of posts in that territory as compared to other Union territories, it is inevitable that the duration of an officers posting in this territory will be for a longer period than elsewhere.

हिन्दी परीक्षाओं को पास करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या में गिरावट

9845 श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजभाषा विभाग की 1977-78 की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ 28 के अनुसार हिन्दी परीक्षाओं में उत्तीर्ण होने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या में गिरावट के क्या कारण हैं,

(ख) दिसम्बर 1976 और जून 1977 में दिल्ली केन्द्र से इन परीक्षाओं का पास करने वाले कर्मचारियों का अलग-अलग अंतर क्या है,

(ग) क्या इस गिरावट का कारण सर्वकार्य प्रभारी अधिकारी के पदों का समाप्त 1115 LS-4

किया जाना और सम्पर्क अधिकारियों की नियमित बैठकें न किया जाना है,

(घ) यदि नहीं तो इन बातों का कारण इन अधिकारियों की कितनी बैठकें हुई और

(ङ) क्या दिल्ली में हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत नए आने वाले कर्मचारियों का भी विभिन्न उपायों में प्रवेश दिया गया है और प्रायोजित किया गया।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (ब) जून की परीक्षा में बहुधा कम कर्मचारी शरीक होते हैं पर 1976-77 में मकाबले 1977-78 में परीक्षाओं की कुल वार्षिक संख्या में लगभग 6800 की वृद्धि हुई है।

(ख) दिल्ली केन्द्र का व्योरा निम्नलिखित है --

| परीक्षा | दिसम्बर 1976 | जून 1977 |
|---------|--------------|----------|
| प्रवाह | 509 | 435 |
| प्रवीण | 295 | 227 |
| प्रातः | 422 | 270 |
| | 1226 | 932 |

(ग) और (घ) जी नहीं। हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना की पुनरीक्षण समिति की सिफारिश का सरकार द्वारा स्वीकार करने के बाद से सर्वकार्य प्रभारी अधिकारियों के पद दिल्ली में समाप्त कर दिये गये हैं। कक्षाओं के वगडन का काम महायक निदेशक, प्राध्यापकों की मदद से और सम्पर्क अधिकारियों से मिल-जुल कर, करते हैं। ऐसे भी प्रत्येक सत्र के प्रारम्भ में विभिन्न विभागों/

संस्थानों की विभागीय बैठकों में हिन्दी वित्तिय योजना के अधिकारी भाग लेते हैं। इसलिये सप्ताह अधिकारियों की प्रत्येक बैठक बुलाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

(ड) जहाँ नहीं।

Purchase of Raw Material by N.T.C.

9846. SHRI VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state,

(a) whether the N.T.C. (W.B.A.B. and O) Ltd was purchasing raw material from open competitive market from 1974 to 1976 and partly from open competitive market in 1976-77 and fully from Government agencies in 1977-78;

(b) their losses from 1974 to 1978 separately,

(c) their rank in 1974 to 1978 among nine subsidiaries of N.T.C. Ltd. in terms of profit and loss separately,

(d) whether they paid higher prices than ruling market prices to Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation any time in last three years while purchasing cotton;

(e) whether any broker is getting commission for selling cotton of the Federation's cotton to N.T.C. Ltd. or its subsidiaries;

(f) the reasons for purchasing cotton by N.T.C. or its subsidiaries through a broker when the seller is also a Government undertaking or agency; and

(g) the difference in raw material purchasing system of N.T.C. (W.B.A.B. and O) Ltd. and other subsidiaries of N.T.C. Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The infor-

mation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Year-wise losses of the subsidiary from 1974-75 onwards are as under:—

| Year | Loss in Rs crores |
|---------|-------------------|
| 1974-75 | 6.47 (Audited) |
| 1975-76 | 9.65 (Prov.) |
| 1976-77 | *4.77 (Prov) |
| 1977-78 | 7.55 (Prov.) |

(April to

Feb. '78)

*Excludes Bonus.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) to (g). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Promotions in Delhi Police

9847. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state;

(a) the increase in the executive and administrative cadres of police force in Delhi separately since 1970;

(b) the number of officers/officials in each category waiting for promotion for the last 10 or 12 years; and

(c) the steps being taken for their promotion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) A statement indicating the increase in the executive and administrative cadres of the Police force in Delhi since 1970 is at statement 'A'.

(b) and (c) The number of police personnel waiting for promotion for the last 10 to 12 years in the Executive

and Administrative cadres are as below —

EXECUTIVE CADRES

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Inspectors</i> | <i>Sub Inspectors</i> |
| 25 | 302 |

| |
|---------------------------|
| <i>Asst sub-Inspector</i> |
| 5 |

ADMINISTRATIVE CADRES

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 | 9 |
|---|---|

| |
|----|
| 36 |
|----|

8 Inspectors, 160 Sub-Inspectors and 5 ASI in the Executive Cadre were considered earlier for promotion on different occasions but could not be promoted because of unsatisfactory record of service. The remaining 17 Inspectors and 142 Sub-Inspectors are waiting for promotion on account of limited vacancies in their grades. Similarly the 2 Inspectors 9 Sub-Inspectors and 36 ASI in Administrative

Cadres are waiting for promotion for lack of vacancies

A decision has been taken to create new police stations and police posts as also a new West Delhi Police District. The strength of the Mounted Police has been increased. Some of the Police officials will get promoted with the creation of new posts

Statement—A

Increase in the Executive and Administrative cadres of the police force in Delhi since 1970

| Executive Cadres | | | | | | | | | | Administrative Cadres | | | | |
|------------------|----|-----|----|-----|--------|------|------|------|-------|-----------------------|----|--------|-----|-------|
| | IG | DIG | SP | DSP | INSPR. | SI | ASI | HC | Const | INSPR. | SI | A.S.I. | HC | STENO |
| 1-1-70. | . | . | . | 75 | 203 | 1062 | 800 | 2539 | 11253 | 11 | 73 | 214 | 367 | 40 |
| 1-1-78. | . | . | . | 89 | 294 | 1653 | 1178 | 3651 | 13819 | 12 | 81 | 280 | 431 | 48 |
| Increase | — | 1 | 4 | 14 | 91 | 591 | 378 | 1092 | 2566 | 1 | 8 | 66 | 64 | 8 |

Compensation for land acquired by B.C.C.L.

9848 SHRI A K ROY Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) what are the areas and the collieries in the Bharat Coking Coalfields Ltd Nirsra Mugma area of the Eastern Coalfields Ltd where the villagers' land has been used or damaged without legally acquiring it and the amount of land involved in that

(b) whether it is a established convention of any public sector undertaking like BSL CDC to give jobs and compensation for the land taken

(c) whether BCCL has put condition of 2 acres in giving job to the owner while the procedure followed in the IISCO in Chasnalla (Dhanbad) and NCDC Munidih is different and ECL gives job per 1 acre of acquired land only and

(d) if so reason for this attitude of the BCCL and creating ill-feelings among the villagers?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN) (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House

Pay scale of Accounts in Medical Unit of Director General, Armed Forces

9849 SHRI R N RAKESH Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the Statement No III, Item No 28 laid on the Table on 6-4-78 in fulfilment of the Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No 3827 dated 14-12-77, regarding Pay Scale of Accountants in the Medical Unit of Director General Armed Forces Medical Services and state

(a) whether it is a fact that the revised scale of pay of Rs 500-900 regarding Accountants in the above organisation has not been implemented

so far and they continue to work in the old scale of Rs 330-560,

(b) if so the reasons therefor, and

(c) the time by which the grade scale is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) The post of Accountants existed under Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences/Defence Institute of Physiology and Allied Sciences formerly under the administrative control of Research and Development Establishment The administrative control of these Organisations was subsequently transferred to DG AFMS The scale of pay of Accountants under INMAS/DIPAS before 1-1-1973 was Rs 270-575 and not Rs 330-560 Based on the recommendations of the Third Central Pay Commission the above scale was revised to Rs 500-900 with effect from 1-1-1973

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Memorandum of Textile Labour Union Beawar (Rajasthan)

9850 SHRI K A RAJAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from Textile Labour Union Beawar (Rajasthan) in the matter of two NTC mills at Beawar

(b) if so the points raised in the memorandum,

(c) whether Government have taken steps to examine them,

(d) if so the details and

(e) decision taken/being taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) It is learnt that the Textile Labour Union, Beawar

have addressed some memorandum to the State Government.

(b) The points raised in the memorandum are:—

- (i) that Rajasthan State Electricity Board failed to give continuous supply of electricity to the mills under N.T.C. (D.P.R.) Ltd. situated at Beawar, namely, Edward and Mahalakshmi Mills,
- (ii) that because of frequent disruption in the supply of electricity the workers are laid-off by the management;
- (iii) that in spite of repeated requests no action has been taken by the State Electricity Board to ensure continuous supply of electricity;
- (iv) that the workers are losing their wages to the tune of Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 per month;
- (v) that the third shift is laid off very frequently because of non-supply of electricity; and
- (vi) that the adequate supply of power be ensured to these mills and that the generators be installed in these mills during the next 3 to 4 months to meet any shortfall of power supply in future

(c) to (e). N.T.C. (D.P.R.) is seized of the matter and is taking up these issues with State Government. It is understood that there is presently no power cut in the two mills at Beawar (Rajasthan).

Amount outstanding against Congress Party for using Bihar Government Aircraft for Electioneering by former Prime Ministers

9851. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount is outstanding against the Congress Party for using the Bihar

Government aircraft for electioneering and party purposes by the former Prime Ministers.

(b) if so, whether complaints have also been received by the Central Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Rs. 15, 917.50 is outstanding against the Congress Party for using Bihar Government aircraft for electioneering and party purposes by the former Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi.

(b) No complaints have been received by the Central Government in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

भ्रांछ प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्रियों द्वारा की गई यात्राएं

9852. श्री मृणुबन्ध प्रसाद : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 25 जून, 1975 को केन्द्रीय सरकार के विमानों अथवा हेलीकाप्टरों का उपयोग भ्रांछ प्रदेश के तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री श्री बेंगल राव तथा मध्य प्रदेश के तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी को क्रमशः बंगलौर से होकर हैदराबाद तथा राजस्थान से होकर भोपाल ले जाने के लिये किया गया था और यदि हाँ, तो इनका बिल राज्य सरकारों ने दिया था अथवा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने और यदि बिल तैयार नहीं किये गये थे अथवा तैयार करने के बाद उनका भुगतान नहीं किया गया था, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इस बारे में झीरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : भ्रांछ प्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश के तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री श्री बेंगल राव तथा श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी ने 25 जून, 1975 को भारतीय वायु

सेना के विमानों में क्रमशः पालम से बगलीर होते हुए हुंदराबाद की और पालम से बासवाडा और भीपाल होते हुए जयपुर की यात्रा की थी। शाह आयोग की रिपोर्ट में हम मामले का उल्लेख है और आयोग की टिप्पणियाँ के प्रकाश में हम पर विचार किया जायेगा।

**आकाशवाणी के गोरखपुर केन्द्र से
महत्वपूर्ण प्रसारण**

9853 श्री किरंगी प्रसाद: क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में आकाशवाणी के गोरखपुर

केन्द्र से फरवरी, 1978 से 14 मार्च, 1978 तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिए कार्यक्रम उर्दू कार्यक्रम, कृषि भोजपुरी साहित्य का विकास, विदेशों में रोजगार के अवसर का प्रलोभन देकर धोखा देने वाले जाली एजेंटों से सतर्क रहने जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर कितने प्रसारण प्रसारित किये गये तथा प्रत्येक प्रसारण कितने कितने समय का था ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा): अपेक्षित सूचना नीचे दी जाती है —

| कार्यक्रम | वार्ता | अवधि |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| उर्दू कार्यक्रम | 6 | 60 मिनट |
| कृषि सहित ग्रामीण कार्यक्रम | 15 | 164 मिनट |
| भाजपुरी साहित्यिक कार्यक्रम | 10 (कविता/नाटक और लघु कहानियाँ सहित) | 122 मिनट |
| जाली एजेंटों से सतर्क करने की घोषणाएँ | | अन्य |

News item captioned "Chandrapura log book missing"

9854 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU
Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published by the Business Standard, Calcutta, in its issue dated the 15th March, 1978 under the caption "Chandrapura Log Book missing", and

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

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

(b) It is not a fact that the log book pertaining to three months prior to 19th of September, 1976 when the boilers CIES values of Unit V at Chandrapura were damaged is missing. In fact the log book had been made available to the Committee set up by the Government to investigate into the causes of failure of Units IV and V at Chandrapura Thermal Power Station.

Withholding of payments of M/s. Pigments and Chemical Products by M/s. Incheck Tyres Limited

9855. SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Industry received representation/communication in December, 1977 from M/s. Pigments and Chemical Products (Prop. Garg Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.) 17, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta alleging withholding their payments by M/s. Incheck Tyres Limited with a view to harass the small scale unit take the representationist;

(b) whether any such representation was received by Development Commissioner (SSI) Ministry of Industrial Development;

(c) the action taken thereon;

(d) what proposals Government have at hand to save small scale units from big commercial organisations in the matter of such harassment; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a): Yes, Sir.

(b): Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter was taken up with M/s. Incheck Tyres Limited, Calcutta who informed that they were unable to pay the outstanding amount of Rs. 343.70 to M/s. Pigments Chemical Products, Calcutta as the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India advised the company to make such payments only out of their own generated funds. The company was declared as a Relief Undertaking by the Government of West Bengal on 22nd July, 1976 and the management of the company was taken over on 13th April, 1978.

(d) and (e). Whenever the management of an industrial undertaking is

taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 an order is generally issued under section 18 FB of the Act, as a result of which liabilities prior to the take-over relating to that industrial undertaking are frozen for a specified period. It has been represented to the Government that, as a result of such moratorium, payment due to the small scale industrial units for goods and services supplied to the industrial undertaking, whose management is taken over by the Government, are delayed and that on account of this delay the small scale industrial units are effected adversely. Section 18 FB of the Act also provides that exemption from the moratorium may be given in appropriate cases. Relief to small scale industrial units who may be affected by such a moratorium would be a relevant factor in giving exemption according to the provisions of section 18 FB of the Act.

Death of persons in Plane

9856. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether any person, locked himself in a plane in the month of March either at Chandigarh or Ambala Air Force Station and burnt himself;

(b) the damage caused to the plane;

(c) the reasons for burning himself; and

(d) the name and designation of the person who burnt himself?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (d). The dead body of Cpl. V. K. Chopra was found with burns in the tail turret of an aircraft in Ambala on 14th March 1978. The aircraft was not locked. The damage to the aircraft was not serious. A few items in the tail turret of the aircraft were found charred. The matter is being investi-

gated by the Civil Police as also by a Court Inquiry. The result of the investigations are awaited.

समाज के निर्धन वर्गों के लिए परमिट कोटे में वृद्धि

9857. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या नौबतून और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने टूका, बसों, टैक्सियों के सम्बन्ध में समाज के पिछड़े तथा निर्धन वर्गों के लिए परमिट कोटे की प्रतिशतता में वृद्धि की है ,

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में हरिजनों के लिए निर्धारित परमिट कोटे की प्रतिशतता क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए कितना कोटा निर्धारित किया गया है?

नौबतून और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चाँद राम) : (क) से (ग) इस समय, मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम, 1959 में, किसी विशेष वर्ग के व्यक्तियों या किसी विशेष श्रेणी के आवेदकों के लिए परिवहन गाड़ियों के परमिटों का कोई कोटा निश्चित करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए, समाज के पिछड़े और निर्धन वर्गों के व्यक्तियों के लिए परमिटों के कोटे में वृद्धि करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। परन्तु, अनुसूचित जातियों व अनुसूचित जनजातियों, पिछड़े वर्गों तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करने के लिए अधिनियम में संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

सोना एकत्रित करने के लिए उदयपुर (राजस्थान) में समिति का गठन

9858. श्री बालू कुमार शास्त्री : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के निदेशों के अनुसार वर्ष 1965 में हुए भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के समय सोना एकत्रित करने के लिए राजस्थान के उदयपुर में एक स्वर्ण समिति गठित की गई थी ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो समिति के पदाधिकारियों के क्या नाम थे , और

(ग) समिति ने कितनी मात्रा में सोना एकत्रित किया था और सरकारी खजाने में कितनी मात्रा में सोना जमा किया गया था तथा क्या उसका पूरा विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई)

(क) राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार 1965 में भारत-पाक युद्ध के समय 'राजस्थान राज्य नागरिक परिषद्' ने तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में और उदयपुर स्थित 'जिला नागरिक परिषद्' ने जिला कलेक्टर की अध्यक्षता में राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के लिए अश्वान नकद धन तथा सोना के रूप में एकत्र किया।

(ख) जिला नागरिक परिषद्, उदयपुर के अध्यक्ष जिला कलेक्टर थे और श्री बलवंत सिंह उसके एक सदस्य थे। राज्य सरकार ने बताया है कि रेकार्ड की छटनी के कारण इस बारे में आगे और विवरण उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) जिला परिषद्, उदयपुर ने 10,59,470 00 रुपए नकद तथा 16 750 ग्राम सोना एकत्र किया। इन्हे राष्ट्रीय रक्षा कोष के खाते में क्रमशः सरकारी खजाने तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में जमा कर दिया गया था।

Mismanagement in Coal Industry

9859. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has recently received a Memorandum from the President, Industries & Commerce Association, Dhanbad, stating how the affairs in the coal industry were being mismanaged; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Though a number of memoranda have been received from the President, Industries and Commerce Association recently, there is no allegation in them regarding mismanagement in the Coal industry

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Controlled Cloth

9860. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of controlled cloth produced in the country and which sector of Industry is producing them;

(b) whether the cotton mills are supposed to divert their point of production to the power loom sector; and

(c) if so, whether this arrangement is working happily, if not what Government is doing to protect the power loom sector in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The cotton Textiles Industry (Mill sector) is required to produce 100 million sq. metres of controlled cloth per quarter.

(b) and (c). Under the scheme, Cotton Textile Mills can get the controlled cloth produced by the Power looms. This facility has, however, not been made much use of by the Mill Industry. The question of protection of power-loom does not arise in this context

Search of Son by Bob McDonald

9861. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the search being carried out in the Andaman and Nicobar islands by a 46-year old Australian Bob McDonald for his son Clenn McDonald who has been missing since November, 1977;

(b) what help, if any, the IAF has given to the father in finding his son;

(c) whether some friends of McDonald had met the Prime Minister during the latter's visit to Australia and apprised him of the problem;

(d) the reaction of the Prime Minister and his assurances to distressed father; and

(e) whether Government propose to adopt liberal attitude in the matter so that the father could continue his search and the details in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (e). Mr. Robert McDonald was authorised to visit Andaman and Nicobar Islands. He was also provided with the services of motor launch, police escort and/or navigational guide. A coastal reconnaissance by Dakota aircraft was also arranged. Local authorities also joined in the search.

(c) and (d). Mr. Robert McDonald met me on 15th February, 1978 in Sydney, where I had gone to attend the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting. I gave instructions

that all necessary facilities and assistance should be provided to Mr. Mc. Donald in conducting the search for his son.

टाटा बिड़ला की कंपनियों और राज्य व्यापार निगम एवं भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रबंधकों की परिलब्धियां

9862. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टाटा, बिड़ला कंपनियों और राज्य व्यापार निगम एवं भारतीय खाद्य निगम के निदेशकों और प्रबन्धकों की परिलब्धियों का पृथक-पृथक व्यौरा क्या है और वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 में परिलब्धियों पर किए गए औसत व्यय का पृथक-पृथक व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उक्त कंपनियों के श्रमिक वर्ग की औसत परिलब्धियों का पृथक-पृथक व्यौरा क्या है ; और,

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान उक्त कंपनियों में निदेशकों, प्रबन्धकों और श्रमिकों की पृथक-पृथक सध्या कितनी थी और उनकी परिलब्धियों पर पृथक पृथक कितना व्यय किया गया ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मयती) : (क) कंपनी अधिनियम, 1956 के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत, आने वाले उद्यमों के बारे में 36,000 रुपये वार्षिक अथवा उससे अधिक की दर से कुल मिलाकर पारिश्रमिक लेने वाले सभी कर्मचारियों का

व्यौरा उन कंपनियों की प्रकाशित वार्षिक रिपोर्टों में दिया जाता है जिनका निरीक्षण खुले आम किया जा सकता है। जहां तक भारतीय खाद्य निगम तथा राज्य व्यापार निगम का सम्बन्ध है, संलग्न विवरण में उनके वेतनमान दिखाये गये हैं। वर्ष 1977-78 की अवधि में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के अध्यक्ष, प्रबन्ध निदेशक तथा अन्य प्रबन्ध निदेशकों तथा अन्य प्रबन्धकों के वेतन तथा भत्तों पर 15.79 लाख रुपये (अनन्तिम) व्यय होने का अनुमान है। राज्य व्यापार निगम के सम्बन्ध में वर्ष 1977-78 (मुख्यालय) के लिए निदेशकों तथा प्रबन्धकों की परिलब्धियों पर ऋणः 1.59 लाख रुपये तथा 62.21 लाख रुपये व्यय होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) सरकार निजी कंपनियों में श्रमिकों की परिलब्धियों के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं रखती है। जहाँ तक भारतीय खाद्य निगम का सम्बन्ध है 138.28 विभागीय श्रमिकों को वर्ष 1977-78 में दिये परिलब्धियों 6.36 करोड़ रुपये होने का अनुमान है जो प्रति श्रमिक प्रतिमास अनुमानित 383/- रुपये आता है। राज्य व्यापार निगम में कारखाना मजदूर काम पर नहीं लगाये जाते हैं।

(ग) सरकार निजी कंपनियों के बारे में इस प्रकार की जानकारी नहीं रखती है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम तथा राज्य व्यापार निगम वार्षिक जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

विवरण

| क्रम संख्या | श्रेणी | भारतीय खाद्य निगम | पदों की संख्या |
|----------------|--------|-------------------|----------------|
| | | वैतनमान | |

(रु०)

| | | | |
|----|---|-----------|----|
| 1 | अध्यक्ष | 3500-4000 | 1 |
| 2. | प्रबंध निदेशक | 3000-3500 | 1 |
| 3 | प्रमुख वाणिज्य प्रबन्धक वित्तीय सलाहकार वाणिज्य प्रबन्धक प्रमुख ट्रैफिक मैनेजर क्षेत्रीय प्रबन्धक | 2500-3000 | 49 |

(मैनेजर तथा उममे ऊपर)

परिचाजना कार्यान्वयन प्रभाग के प्रमुख

| | | |
|---|--|-----------|
| 4 | कार्मिक प्रबन्धक अतिरिक्त वित्तीय सलाहकार | 2250-2750 |
| 5 | सचिव सहित सेलैक्शन ग्रेड के प्रबन्धक | 2250-2250 |
| 6 | अन्य प्रबन्धक | 1800-2250 |

राज्य व्यापार निगम

| | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|-----------|-----|
| 1. | अध्यक्ष | 3500-4000 | 1 |
| 2. | अधिशासी निदेशक | 2500-3000 | 3 |
| 3 | चीफ मार्केटिंग मैनेजर (ग्रेड-I) | 2250-2300 | |
| 4. | —वही— (ग्रेड-II) | | |
| 5. | मार्केटिंग मैनेजर | 1300-1900 | 299 |
| 6 | डिप्टी मार्केटिंग मैनेजर (ग्रेड-I) | 1050-1550 | |
| 7. | —वही— (ग्रेड-II) | 700-1250 | |

Stealing of Copper/Scrap for C.O.D. Kanpur

9863 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK

SHRI G M BANATWALLA

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that 900 kg Copper/Scrap was stolen and taken out from COD authorities during November, 1977 to 1978 upto date and was sold to local kabadias of Kanpur at cheap rates,

(b) if so, what steps Government have proposed to prevent these illegal activities of C O D Kanpur authorities, and

(c) whether a Court of inquiry was also held to detect the culprits and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) No Sir,

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Distribution of Controlled Cloth in Rural Areas

9864 SHRI K PRADHANI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of controlled cloth distributed in rural areas in each State during the last one year to April, 1978,

(b) the increase in price of controlled cloth during this period, and

(c) the percentage of production of controlled cloth fixed for the mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Allocations of controlled cloth produced by mills are made monthly to the various States pro-rata on basis of population;

distribution to different regions within the States through 55947 retail outlets (44 790 in rural areas and 11 157 in urban areas) is the responsibility of the State Governments

(b) The prices of controlled varieties of cloth are statutorily fixed and there has been no increase in the consumer prices of these varieties during 1977 or 1978

(c) The production obligation for controlled cloth is so fixed as to secure 100 million sq metres of controlled cloth in a quarter

Issue of Licences for Small Scale Units of Union Territory of Delhi

9865 SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that many small scale units of Union Territory of Delhi have not been issued so far import licences for 1977-78 for raw materials even though applications made in this regard were complete in all respects

(b) if so number of such cases pending in the office of Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports

(c) the reasons for delay in taking the decision,

(d) by what time Government are expected to clear all these cases and

(e) whether the delay is resulting great loss to these small scale units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House by the Minister of Commerce

Difficulties Faced by Cotton Growers in Vidarbha

9866. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cotton Growers in Vidarbha region are facing difficulties on account of slump in cotton prices and stoppage of purchase by the Cotton Corporation of India;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any representation from the Maharashtra State/Cotton Growers to this effect and details thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government to the various points raised therein and the action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (c). Some representations have been received from growers of this region complaining against slump in prices. A study of the prices, however, indicates that the inference of slump is based on a comparison of the current prices with the prices at the beginning of the season and that of the last year, which are not correct indicators. The prices even now are well above the support levels 8.55 lakh bales out of a total estimated crop of 9.50 lakh bales of Vidharbha cotton have been already marketed. Government is keeping a watch on the situation and will take suitable steps when growers interests are effected.

**विडला उद्योग समूह के विरुद्ध जांच/
केन्द्रीय ब्यूरो की जांच**

9867. श्री हुकम देव दादव : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछली कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार ने विडला उद्योग समूह के विरुद्ध

केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच किए जाने का आदेश दिया था और क्या वित्त विभाग के कुछ अधिकारी भी इस घोटाले में, जिनकी जांच के लिए आदेश दिए गए थे, शामिल थे ;

(ख) क्या जनता सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में जांच राक दी है और विडला परिवार को वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा वही समस्त सुविधायें दी जा रही हैं जा उन्हें पहले दी जा रही थी ,

(ग) विडला परिवार के विरुद्ध कथित आर्थिक अपराधों की जांच करने के लिए आयोग कब नियुक्त किया गया और उस पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है और यह अपना प्रतिवेदन कब तक प्रस्तुत कर देगा , और

(घ) आयोग ने अपना प्रतिवेदन कब प्रस्तुत करना था और इसने अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन क्यों नहीं प्रस्तुत किया तथा क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ।

उद्योग मंत्रालय से राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भवती) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने विडला घुप की कुछ कम्पनियों तथा कुछ अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कतिपय मामले पंजीयित किए हैं । इनमें से अधिकांश मामले निर्णयाधीन हैं । इन कम्पनियों को दी गयी वित्तीय सहायता से सम्बन्धित जानकारी इकट्ठरी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) और (घ). बड़े गृहों के जांच आयोग की नियुक्ति 18 फरवरी, 1970 को की गयी थी जिसका कार्य अन्य बातों के साथ साथ विडला घुप की कम्पनियों के विरुद्ध आरोपों की जांच करना था जिसका

उत्केक इन्स्टिट्यूट लाइसेंसिंग पालिसी इम्प्लीमेंटरी कमेटी में किया गया था और इसमें इस ग्रुप की कम्पनियों से सम्बन्धित वे अन्य आरोप भी शामिल थे जिनकी लोक-हित में और भी जांच किया जाना जरूरी था। आयोग की नियुक्ति की अधिसूचना के अनुसार आयोग को अपनी रिपोर्ट अधिसूचना की तारीख में एक वर्ष की अवधि में प्रस्तुत करनी थी। आयोग अपनी रिपोर्ट देने की स्थिति में नहीं था और उसकी कार्यावधि समय समय पर बढ़ायी गई तथा फरवरी 1978 में इसे फिर बढ़ाकर फरवरी 17 1979 तक बढ़ दी गयी है। 31-3-1978 तक सरकार द्वारा इस आयोग पर 1 26 90 107 रुपए खर्च किए गए हैं। वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए सरकार ने 19 16 000 रु० (विभागीय बजटविवरण) का व्यय बहन किया है। बिड़ला ग्रुप की कुछ कम्पनियां न कलकत्ता, पटना तथा हरिद्वार के उच्च न्यायालयों में रिट याचिकाएं दायर की हैं जिनमें आयोग की नियुक्ति की वैधता को चुनौती दी गई है। इन रिट याचिकाओं के उत्तर में कलकत्ता उच्च न्यायालय ने स्वयंन आदेश जारी किए हैं तथा अभी तक य स्वयंन आदेश उठाए नहीं गए हैं। जब तक उच्च न्यायालयों द्वारा य स्वयंन आदेश समाप्त नहीं किए जाते तब तक आयोग द्वारा रिपोर्टें प्रस्तुत करने की विशिष्ट तारीख बताना सम्भव नहीं है। आयोग नियुक्त करने की अधिसूचना में अन्तरिम रिपोर्टें प्रस्तुत किए जाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है, अतएव आयोग ने अभी तक सरकार को कोई भी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।

Ceiling on Parents' income for Grant of Scholarships to S. O. & S.T. Students

9888 SHRI R. L. KUREEL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the ceiling on parents' income for grant of scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students fixed at Rs 500/- in 1954 has been revised to Rs 750/- per month from the academic year 1974-75

(b) if so whether there is any proposal to raise this ceiling of parent/guardians income on the basis of rise in the cost of living index taking 1954 as base as the cost of living has gone up by more than four times since then and

(c) if so the details thereof, and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) to (c) The maximum income limit under the means test for grant of Post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Castes students was raised to Rs 750 per month from the academic year 1974-75 and that for Scheduled Tribes was made applicable from 1976-77. There is no proposal to further raise the parents' income limit under the means test' on the basis of cost of living taking 1954 as the base since the intention is that within the available financial resources, the benefit of the scheme should go to the less affluent among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

मध्य प्रदेश के लिए ग्रामीण बिद्युतीकरण योजनाएं

9869. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) ग्रामीण बिद्युतीकरण निगम ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 में मध्य प्रदेश जैसे पिछड़े राज्य के कितने गांवों के लिए बिद्युतीकरण योजनाओं की स्वीकृति दी तथा

ऐसी योजनाओं के नाम क्या है और प्रत्येक के लिए कितनी-कितनी राशि को स्वीकृति दी गई

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के कितने गांवों में अभी भी बिजली की मुविधा नहीं है

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश में कौन सी ऐसी विद्युत योजनाएँ हैं जिनको केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सहायता दी है परन्तु निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश में टीकमगढ़ और छतरपुर जिलों का किन योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान सहायता दी है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने 1977-78 के दौरान 24 04 करोड़ रुपए की ऋण सहायता की मध्य प्रदेश को 63 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण में स्कीमें अनुमोदित की थी। इन में 62 क्षेत्रीय स्कीमें हैं जिनमें 3,793 नए ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण परिकल्पित है। एक स्कीम राज्य में लाइनमैन प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए है।

अनुमोदित स्कीमों के नाम और स्वीकृति ऋण राशि का विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [अध्यास्य में रखा गया। वरिष्ठ सभा एन टी—2300/78]।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश के 70,883 गांवों में से 51-3-1978 तक केवल 16,345 गांव विद्युतीकृत हुए थे।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश की निगम द्वारा अनुमोदित 39 क्षेत्रीय स्कीमें ऐसी हैं जिनकी, मूल फेजिंग के अनुसार, क्रियान्वयन की अवधि पूरी हो चुकी है परन्तु नए गांवों के विद्युतीकरण का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना अभी बाकी है। इन स्कीमों में 1,372 नए गांवों

के विद्युतीकरण की परिकल्पना है। इस स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 तक 990 गांवों का विद्युतीकरण कर दिया गया है। इन स्कीमों के नामों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [अध्यास्य में रखा गया। वरिष्ठ सभा एन टी—2300/78]।

(घ) निगम ने 1977-78 के दौरान छतरपुर जिले के बिजावर खण्ड को एक ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम अनुमोदित की है। वर्ष के दौरान टीकमगढ़ जिले को कोई भी स्कीम, अनुमोदित नहीं की गई थी।

गुजरात में खानाबदोश जन जातियां

9870. श्री अमर सिंह बी० राठवा : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि,

(क) क्या गुजरात राज्य में कुछ खानाबदोश जनजातियां हैं और यदि हा, तो कितनी और उनके बारे में अन्य व्यौरा क्या है और कुछ अन्य जनजातियां भी इनमें सम्मिलित की जाती हैं, यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इन जनजातियों के पुनर्वास की कोई योजना है और यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और सबसे पहले कौन सी जनजातियों का पुनर्वास किया जाएगा और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उनके रहने के वर्तमान स्थान पर उनका पुनर्वास करने के लिए कोई कानूनी व्यवस्था है और क्या इन्हें स्थाई रूप से रोजगार देने के लिए कोई योजना है, यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री वसीरुल्लाह मल्ल) : (क) गुजरात में कुल विस्तार

में कुछ बिनाकर 28 खानाबदोश जनजातियां हैं। इस आंकड़े में कवीडी, कोटवालिया, बिटोलिया, पारधी, चरन जैसी कुछ अनुसूचित जनजातियां सम्मिलित हैं। इस जातियों की अनुमानित जनसंख्या लगभग 4 लाख है।

(ब) तथा (ग). खानाबदोश जनजातियों को उनके रहने के वर्तमान स्थान पर फिर से बसाने के लिए कोई कानूनी व्यवस्था नहीं है। खाना बदोश जनजातियों के कार्यक्रमों के लिए वार्षिक योजना 1978-79 में 16.40 लाख रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है जिनमें स्वास्थ्य तथा आवास आर्थिक उत्थान तथा शिक्षा की योजनाएं शामिल हैं। स्कीमों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों तथा बच्चक मजदूरों से मुक्त हुए व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। कोटवालिया तथा कपोडोस का आदिम जातियों के रूप में पता लगा है तथा उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास के लिए विशेष विकास कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किये जाते हैं जिनके लिए विशेष केन्द्रों सहायता के अन्तर्गत विशेष आवंटन किये जाते हैं।

Expenditure on Development of Metropolis

9871 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have spent any amount for development of Delhi for the last three years;

(b) if so, the Department from which the expenditure has been made;

(c) total amount of expenditure made during last three years;

(d) whether any special expenditure is made for development of Delhi; and

(e) if so, the basis of such a special expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Number of Vacancies announced by A.I.R. Panaji (Goa)

9872 SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of vacancies announced by the All India Radio, Panaji (Goa) since January 1974 to 31st December, 1977,

(b) the number of candidates who appeared for the interview category-wise;

(c) the number of candidates selected category-wise; and

(d) the number of candidates belonging to the Minority Communities?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (d). The information is furnished in the statement given below:—

| | Production Asst | Announcer | Producer (Educational broadcasts) | Asst. Editor (Family Welfare) | Asst. Editor (Educational Broadcasts) | Field Reporter (Family Welfare) | Transmission Executive |
|------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| (b) | 6 | 11 | 23 | 7 | 6 | 8 | 12 |
| (c) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| (d)* | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 (muslim) |

*from the candidates selected.

Expenditure incurred on Publicity and Mechanisation by Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and Central Coalfields Ltd.

9873. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge expenses are being incurred by Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and Central Coalfields Ltd. on publicity, publishing bulletins and journals;

(b) whether Rs. 15—20 lakhs are being spent for mechanisation of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. and Central Coalfields Ltd., without making proper utilisation of available manpower; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Information is being collected.

(b) and (c). In Eastern Coalfields Ltd., about ten to twelve thousand customers are receiving coal on cash basis i.e. they are to make payment against bills and railway receipts. Since there was considerable time-lag between date of loading and date of payment and between the date of loading and date of billing, it was felt advantageous to centralise this work so that all cash billing could be done on computer. As a result, the bills are now prepared expeditiously resulting in considerable saving of interest on outstandings. Annual charges paid to the computer services are Rs. 3.30 lakhs (approximate) plus the cost of stationery. All the available staff are properly utilised by adjusting them against items of work in which there has been increase. In the case of Central Coalfields Limited customers and colliery ledgers covering about 3,000 are done through mechanisation for which the monthly charges are about Rs. 15,000 only.

दिल्ली में घरेलू बिजली की सप्लाई में कटौती

9874. श्री गंगा नरत्न सिंह: क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताते क कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में औद्योगिक संस्थानों को बिजली की न्यायोचित मांग पूरी करने के लिए सरकार घरेलू बिजली को प्रभावशाली सप्लाई में कटौती करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Regulation for the Promotion of Top Officers in Central Information Service

9875. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is great dissatisfaction among the senior Information Officers viz. Deputy Principal Information Officer, Dy. Information Officer over the promotion of officers from outside the Central Information Service Cadre;

(b) whether a former senior officer has been appointed as the Dy. Principal Information Officer in one of the Ministries; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) A representation has been received from Central Information Service Association expressing their concern over the proposed appointment of an I.F.S. Officer as Principal Information Officer.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Regulations for Promotion of Top Officers in Central Information Service

9876. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Information Officers have in a resolution appealed to Government not to impose outsiders into the Press media and providing them top most posts;

(b) if so, what are the regulations for the promotions of Information Officers, Dy Information Officers and Deputy Principal Information Officers;

(c) whether these regulations are observed; and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Yes, Sir. The C.I.S. Association have made a representation requesting the appointment of an officer of the C.I.S. to the post of Principal Information Officer in Press Information Bureau. All other posts are held by Officers of Central Information Service.

(b) For promotion to the post of Information Officer which is included in Grade I of C.I.S., an officer should have put in 5 years of continuous approved service in the lower Grade i.e. Grade II of C.I.S. Likewise for the post of Dy. P.I.O. which is included in the Junior Administrative Grade of C.I.S., an officer should have put in 5 years of continuous approved service in the lower Grade i.e. Grade I of C.I.S. For promotion, there is also a provision that "provided that where an officer in a particular Grade is considered for promotion, all officers senior to him in that Grade shall also be considered for such promotion notwithstanding that they may not fulfill the requirements as to the minimum length of service prescribed above". There are no posts of Deputy Infor-

mation Officer in the Central Information Service Cadre.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Broadcasting of Interview of former Prime Minister

9877. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether AIR and/or Doordarshan Stations in Delhi and/ or elsewhere in the country recorded and/ or broadcast interview/talk/message by the former Prime Minister of India, Smt Indira Gandhi, between March 24, 1977 and April 20, 1978,

(b) if so, full facts and reasons thereof; and

(c) whether during the said period any of the Radio and/or Television Stations broadcast or showed any programme which featured Mrs. Gandhi's personal participation appearance, if so details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). All India Radio did not broadcast any new interview, talk or message by the former Prime Minister, Smt Indira Gandhi, after March 24, 1977. However, a few sentences in her voice were used in two programmes, one in English and the other in Hindi, put out at the end of 1977 recapitulating the major events of the year. These sentences related to the announcement made by Smt. Gandhi about holding of Lok Sabha elections in March 1977 and her remarks while stepping down from office after her defeat which were relevant in the context of the developments during the year.

On Doordarshan no programme featuring Mrs. Gandhi's personal participation was telecast during the period between March 24, 1977 and April 20, 1978. But three film-based News-items about her, in which she appears briefly in vision, were telecast in its news-bulletins by the Delhi Door-

darshan Kendra during this period. These were:—

(1) Mrs. Gandhi laying wreath at the Shanti Van Samadhi of Jawaharlal Nehru on May 27, 1977;

(2) Mrs. Gandhi being released after arrest on October 4, 1977; and

(3) Mrs. Gandhi arriving at Patiala House for appearance before Shah Commission on January 9, 1978.

Political Situation in Mizoram

9878. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI KANWAR LAL

GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since made an assessment of the political situation prevailing in Mizoram following the break-down of parleys with MNF;

(b) if so, the assessment made; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken on administrative and political levels to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (c). The situation in Mizoram is kept under constant review and appropriate measures are taken from time to time. The Government decided to hold Assembly elections in Mizoram and these are now scheduled to be held on the 17th and 20th May, 1978. This decision has been well received in Mizoram. Adequate security and other arrangements have been made to ensure that the elections are fair, free and peaceful.

बस्तर, मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योग का विकास

9879. श्री जयन सिंह ठाकुर : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामीण तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के विकास के लिए कोई नई नीति निर्धारित की है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो मध्य प्रदेश में, विशेष रूप से बस्तर जिले में, जहाँ उद्योग के विकास और युवकों को रोजगार देने सम्बन्धी सरकार की नीति का व्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मयली) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया है कि 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार 10 लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले विभिन्न महानगरों की कुछ सीमाओं के भीतर और 5 लाख से अधिक आबादी वाले शहरी क्षेत्रों में नये औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए और अधिक लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किये जाने चाहिए। राज्य सरकारों और वितीय संस्थानों से कहा जायेगा कि वे इन क्षेत्रों में उन उद्योगों को समर्थन न दें जिनके लिए बड़ी मात्रा में निवेश करने के बावजूद औद्योगिक लाइसेंस लेने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती, सरकार बड़े पैमाने के उन विद्यमान उद्योगों को भी सहायता देने पर विचार करेगी जो घनी आबादी वाले महानगरों से अपने उद्योगों को पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में माय्यता प्राप्त स्थानों पर स्थानान्तरित करना चाहते हैं।

जब उद्योगों और कुटीर उद्योगों के विकास की दृष्टि से उन्हें बड़े शहरों और राज्यों की राजधानियों में हटाकर जिलों के प्रधान कार्यालयों में से जाने के विचार से बिना उद्योग क्षेत्रों की स्थापना की जा रही है ताकि छोटे और अस्थायी उद्योगों की सभी प्रकार की

आवश्यकताएँ एक ही स्थल पर पूरी की जा सकें ।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करके के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित प्रोत्साहन दिये जाते हैं —

- (1) भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक की रियायती दर पर पुनर्वसूचना योजना,
- (2) उत्पादन कर में छूट,
- (3) तकनीकी सेवा के लिए परामर्श,
- (4) उन वस्तुओं के लिए जिन पर देश में अल्पता प्रतिबन्ध है नए एकको का पंजीकरण और विद्यमान एककों का विस्तार करना,
- (5) व्याज में राज सहायता,
- (6) राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लिमिटेड द्वारा रियायती कर्तों पर मशीनों की सप्लाई करना,
- (7) केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता,
- (8) कच्ची सामग्री का आयात करने के लिए विशेष सुविधा,
- (9) परिवहन राज सहायता ।

बस्तर जिला रियायती दर वित्तीय सुविधाएँ प्राप्त करने के लिए अर्ह पिछड़े जिलों की सूची में सम्मिलित है ।

जिलों की विकास योजनाएँ समग्रित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार की जाती हैं ।

Reopening of Old Coal Mines

9880 SHRI RAMDAS SINGH Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the old mines of coking coal closed some years ago due to heavy expenditure, would be opened to fulfil the demand of coking coal; and

(b) if so, when the work is to be started?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN). (a) and (b) Since nationalisation, no coking coal mine has been closed on account of heavy expenditure. On the other hand, in Bharat Coking Coal Limited, three coking coal mines, which had been closed by the erstwhile private management, have been reopened. Further, exploratory work is in progress with a view to reopening a few other coking coal mines closed by the erstwhile owners prior to nationalisation.

Circulation Figures of Janatayug, Dainik Prakash and Pravada

9881 SHRI C R MAHATA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have verified the per day circulation figures for 1977-78 given by the Editors of daily newspapers namely Dainik Prakash, Pravada and Janatayug published from Aligarh, and

(b) if so, through what process other than the Chartered Accountants certificates this has been done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI JAGBIR SINGH) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Memorandum by Andhra Scientific Company Workers' Union Masulipatnam

9882 SHRIMATI AHILYA P RANGNEKAR Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether a memorandum submitted by the Andhra Scientific Company Workers' Union Masulipatnam, dated 25th June, 1977 was received by him,

(b) is it a fact that the management of the company was taken over by the Government of India, for a

period of 5 years initially and subsequently extended by one year;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Board of Directors of the company by a resolution requested the Government of India to acquire the company and if so, for what reasons;

(d) whether it is a fact that the company is progressing fast after its take-over by Government of India; and

(e) what action has been taken in the matter of acquiring the company as requested by the Board of Directors resolution as well as by the workers Union?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As the Company was having serious financial problems, the Board of Directors passed two resolutions during 1970-71 requesting the Government of India either to participate to the extent of 51 per cent or more in total equity share capital of the company or to completely take it over.

(d) Yes, Sir. The performance of the Company after the take-over has been on the whole reasonably good.

(e) The question of nationalisation of the Company is under consideration of the Government.

Tribunals for looking into Corruption

9883. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up standing tribunals for looking into corruption cases; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). A Bill to provide for setting up the institution

of Lokpal to inquire into complaints of misconduct against specific categories of public men is currently under consideration of the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. There is no other proposal at present, to set up standing tribunals.

Companies which have declared more than 20 per cent dividends

9884. SHRI GANANATH PRAHDAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies producing consumers' goods which have declared dividends at a rate higher than 20 per cent in any of the years during the last three years;

(b) the amount of profit earned by each of these companies during the above period and their percentage as compared to their investment capital;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of companies, are selling their products at a rate many times higher than their cost of production; and

(d) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by Government to put a restriction on the percentage of profits earned by the companies producing consumers' goods so as to make available of such goods to people at a cheaper rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). Government has neither made any specific study on dividends paid or profits earned by the companies engaged in the manufacture of various consumer goods, nor is any detailed information in regard to dividends, profits and figures relating to cost of production of various consumer goods centrally maintained in the Ministry of Industry.

(d) In view of above, no such proposal is specifically under consideration of the Government.

Workers sectors for expansion of various Mills

9885. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a workers sector for entrusting the expansion of following spheres of work to this sector—

- (1) Rice Mills, (2) Sugar Mills, (3) Oil Mills, (4) Textile Mills, (5) Paper Mills, (6) Brick Industries, and (7) Alloy Mills; and

(b) whether Government encourage the workers sector by making credit facilities available from the institutions set up by State and Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Government's policy on the subject of workers' participation in management has been clarified in para 33 of the Statement on Industrial Policy laid before Parliament by the Minister of Industry on 23rd December, 1977. The labour resources of the country can be used effectively only in an environment in which the workers and managers develop a sense of personal involvement in the working of the enterprise. Family control of business particularly in the field of large scale industry is an anachronism, and it will be Government's policy to insist on professionalism in management. At the same time, ways and means have to be found to create amongst workers, both in public and private sector industries, a stake in the efficient working of their units. The Government are examining the possibilities of encouraging workers' participation in the equity of industrial units without, in any way, adversely affecting their interests. Such equity participation together with an active association of workers in decision making from the shop floor level to the Board level will provide the necessary environment for

a meaningful participation by workers in the management of industry.

Creation of a Special Fund to Finance Power Generation schemes in States

9886. SHRI D B CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for the creation of a special fund to finance power generation schemes in the States in order to increase the hydro-electricity potential in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting of Office/Departments from Calcutta

9887. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the move of shifting of office/departments or works from Calcutta to outside of Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., Central Coalfields Ltd., Western Coalfields Ltd. and Central Mines Planning & Design Institute Ltd;

(b) if so, steps taken to stop this shifting; and

(c) whether the Ministry of Energy propose to instruct the Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries to re-transfer the works to Calcutta which were transferred during Emergency period?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Presently there is no move to shift any office of the Coal Companies from Calcutta.

(c) During 1975-76 part of the work relating to purchase and procurement of machinery, stores etc. was decentralised. It is not proposed at present to re-transfer the work to the Apex office.

Time given by A.I.R. to each Candidate

9888. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to allow certain time on the local or regional stations of All India Radio free of charge to candidates of different political parties; and

(b) if not, the difficulties Government have to face in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Government has decided that before elections to the State Assemblies each political party, recognised by the Chief Election Commissioner under the provisions of Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968, whether on an All India basis or at state level, will be given an equal opportunity to broadcast. Each such Party is being given 2 chunks of 15 minutes each. These facilities were extended to State Assembly Elections in 10 States and 2 Union Territories held in June, 1977. Subsequently these facilities were also extended in the State Assembly Elections in Nagaland, Tripura and lastly in the five States and one Union Territory in February, 1978.

(b) Does not arise.

Amendment of Laws for Prosecution of cases

9889. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.B.I. has asked the Union Government to amend the

relevant law to provide for the prosecution of serious cases without obtaining the consent of the State Governments;

(b) if so, whether the C.B.I. has made number of proposals to the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details of the same; and

(d) the reaction of Union Government on such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (d). After the installation of the present Government at the Centre, no proposal has been received from the C.B.I. for undertaking legislation to provide for its officers to exercise powers and jurisdiction in the territory of States without the consent of the concerned State Government. There were some proposals in the past which were not pursued.

Setting up of a factory of Sophisticated Cameras

9890. SHRI RAJE VISHVESHWAR RAO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are setting up a factory to manufacture Sophisticated Cameras if so, where;

(b) whether Government are aware that photography industry is at its lowest ebb in India;

(c) whether Government propose to help any private agency in case they wish to put up such a factory; and

(d) if so, in what proportion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, which is a public sector project, has recently taken up the manufacture of sophisticated cameras. There

is no proposal to set up another factory in the public sector for manufacture of these cameras.

(b) Representations have been received from some Trade Associations connected with the photographic goods industry stating that the industry is experiencing difficulty in obtaining film rolls and professional cameras, etc. As the estimated production of roll films in the country was not adequate to meet the estimated demand for the year 1977-78, the shortfall was allowed to be met by imports. There had been some temporary shortage due to delay in the arrival of imports. Imports of cameras, other than box type, are also being allowed to professional photographers/studios, etc.

(c) and (d). Government will consider any proposal for manufacture of cameras by private parties, on merits and in the light of the dealered policy of the Government.

Rural Electrification scheme for Rampur and Rohru Tehsils of Simla District

9891. SHRI BALAK RAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rural Electrification Scheme called Rampur Rohru Rural Electrification Scheme was sanctioned for Rampur and Rohru Tehsils of Simla District, Himachal Pradesh, a couple of years ago;

(b) whether the implementation of the said scheme has been started and if so, the main targets fixed and achieved under the scheme;

(c) whether any area of Rohru Tehsil has also been covered under this scheme, if not, the reasons for neglecting the people of this area despite their pressing demand after implementation of rural electrification scheme for supply of power connections to the small scale rural industrial units; and

(d) whether Central Government propose to issue necessary directions

to the State Governments covered under this scheme, for ensuring power supply to the rural industrial units on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A rural electrification scheme for electrification in Rampur and Rohru tehsils in Simla district was sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation in February, 1976.

(b) The implementation of the scheme has started. The physical targets and the achievement upto 31-12-1977 are given below:—

| | Target | Achievements |
|---|--------|--------------|
| New villages to be electrified | 141 | 8 |
| Pumpsets to be energised. | 1 | .. |
| Connections to small industries | 77 | 3 |
| Domestic/ commercial connections. | 6558 | 85 |

(c) The scheme covers electrification of 81 new villages and intensive electrification in 75 already electrified villages of Rohru Tehsil. It provides for power connections to 34 small industries and 4179 other connections in the Tehsil.

(d) The scheme sanctioned by the Corporation already provides for power supply to small industries.

Cost of Dredging for better draft for Haldia Channel

9892. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING & TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of dredging at the Auckland Bar for better draft for Haldia channel has gone up considerably in the last

three years although there had been unsatisfactory improvement to depth;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no cost benefit analysis was made by CPT and no proper appraisal was made by the Ministry before the finalisation of the contract with the Foreign Dredging firms; and

(c) whether the contracts with the Foreign firms were time rated ones without any relevance to achieving proper draft and if so, whether Government will institute an inquiry in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c). The estimate for the dredging of the Haldia Channel was sanctioned after cost benefit analysis of the scheme was carried out by the Calcutta Port Trust. The sanctioned estimate provided for dredging by the Port's own dredgers, the dredgers belonging to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport and by contract dredging. Requisite draft was achieved in the Outer Estuary by April, 1975. Contract dredging was stopped in the Outer Estuary in April, 1975 and in Inner Estuary in December, 1975. Dredging by the Port's dredgers and dredgers belonging to the Ministry (now owned by Dredging Corporation of India, a public sector undertaking) is still continuing. Due to peculiar hydraulic conditions of the river Hooghly, the contract had to be time rated with provision for constant review for performance. The Ministry of Shipping & Transport's dredgers are also employed on the same basis. The depth in the Inner Estuary which also covers the Auckland Bar could not, however, be achieved because of heavy reshaling. The question of any inquiry in these circumstances does not arise.

Employees in Nagar Haveli

9893. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the population of Nagar Haveli, Union Territory;

(b) the total number of Government servants employed to administer this territory and the total yearly emoluments paid to them; and

(c) revenues if any collected from the Territory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The population of the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, according to the 1971 Census, was 74,170. The population as on 1-3-78 is estimated at about 84,000.

(b) The total number of Government servants employed under the Dadra and Nagar Administration, as on the 31st March, 1978, was 1414 which includes 414 teachers and 131 employees of the Medical Department. The total emoluments paid to the Government employees during the year 1977-78 were about Rs. 88.41 lakhs.

(c) The revenue receipts of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration during the year 1977-78 were of the order of Rs. 51.52 lakhs.

Pithead Stocks of Coal

9894. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what were the pithead stocks of coal as on 31st March, 1978 how does it compare with last year;

(b) the reasons why the Obra Thermal Station is presently passing through difficulties to get supplies of coal; and

(c) by what time a proper planning will be done for timely and regular supplies of coal wherever it is needed?

THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Pithead stocks of coal on 31st March, 1978, were about 12.40 million tonnes compared to 14.50 million tonnes on 31st March, 1977.

(b) The coal stock at Obra at present is equivalent to 11 days consumption. The collieries supplying coal to Obra have adequate stocks. Occasionally, the stock of coal at Obra Thermal Station has been low due to the inadequate rate of unloading of wagons at the power Station. —

(c) The supply of coal is planned in consultation with Railways, producers and major consumers regularly...

टेलीविजन सेटों के पुर्जों का उत्पादन

9895. श्री राम सेवक हजारी: क्या इलेक्ट्रानिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टेलीविजन सेटों के पुर्जों, विशेषकर स्क्रीन और ट्यूबों की माग प्रति वर्ष कितनी है और उन पर विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में कितना धन व्यय होता है ,

(ख) टेलीविजन सेटों के उत्पादन के तकनीकी और अर्थिक पक्षों का अध्ययन करने के लिए निम्न समिति द्वारा की गई टिप्पणियाँ क्या हैं , और

(ग) इनका देश ही में उत्पादन करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) दूरदर्शन के प्रतिरिक्त पुर्जों की वार्षिक माग अनुमानतः 20,000 दूरदर्शन पिक्चर ट्यूबों तथा कुछ मात्रा में बाल्ब, सेमीकंडक्टर

युक्तियाँ तथा निष्क्रिय (पैसिव) संचटक-पुर्जों जैसी आम प्रयोग की इलेक्ट्रानिक वस्तुएँ हैं। इस मद पर बहुत कम आयात किया जाता है, क्योंकि व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से देश में इन सभी संचटक पुर्जों का निर्माण किया जाता है। आयात की आवश्यकता केवल तब होती है, जब उत्पादन में कमी आए अथवा जब निर्माणकर्ता ने कोई ऐसा डिजाइन बनाया हो जिसमें कुछ विशेष वस्तुएँ लगानी होती हैं।

(ख). औद्योगिक लागत और मूल्य ब्यूरो के तत्कालीन अध्यक्ष और इस समय औद्योगिक विकास विभाग के सचिव, श्री एस० एस० मराठे की अध्यक्षता में दो पैनल गठित किये गये, जिनमें से एक 'दूरदर्शन पिक्चर-ट्यूबों के उत्पादन तथा विपणन पर आने वाली लागत के ढाँचे' पर गठित किया गया था तो दूसरा 'दूरदर्शन रिसीवर उद्योग की लागत तथा मूल्य ढाँचे के मूल्यांकन' के विषय में गठित किया गया। पहली रिपोर्ट में दूरदर्शन पिक्चर-ट्यूबों की कीमतों में पर्याप्त कमी करने की गुंजाइश दिखाई गई, और वस्तुतः ऐसा हुआ भी है। दूसरी रिपोर्ट में दूरदर्शन सेटों के मूल्यों में कटौती करने की सम्भावनाओं तथा देश में दूरदर्शन के निर्माण की क्षमता को पुनः सुव्यवस्थित करके उन्हें और आगे लाइसेंस प्रदान करने और दूरदर्शन सेटों के गुणवत्ता-नियंत्रण तथा उनकी मरम्मत के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करने सम्बन्धी पहलुओं की जाँच की गई। दूरदर्शन सेटों के मूल्य में कटौती इस कारण सम्भव हो पाई है क्योंकि उनमें लगने वाले उपकरणों (इनपुट), विशेषकर पिक्चर ट्यूबों की लागत में कटौती की गई। साथ ही सरकार द्वारा लागू किया गया

विदेशी उत्पादन-मुक्त बौद्धिकता एक कारण था, जिसके लिए मराठे पैल द्वारा लागत सम्बन्धी पहलुओं पर की गई जाच को बाधित बनाया गया। पैल ने अपने प्रतिनिधियों में जिन प्रमुख उद्देश्यों को सुस्पष्ट किया है, उनको प्रशासनिक तौर पर लागू किया जा रहा है।

(ग) देश के दूरदर्शन उद्योग के लिए आवश्यक पिक्चर ट्यूबों, वाल्वों तथा सेमी-कंडक्टर युक्तियों के साथ साथ विज्ञापन सघटक-युक्तों (डिप्लेक्शन कम्पोनेन्ट) तथा ग्राम निष्क्रिय (पैसिव) सघटक-युक्तों के निर्माण के लिए देश में पर्याप्त क्षमता निर्मित की गई है। जहां दूरदर्शन पिक्चर ट्यूबों की स्वदेश में उपलब्धता में मुख्यतः उत्पादन में कमी के कारण अस्थायी तौर पर कुछ गिरावट आती है, उन मामलों में शोक आयात के जरिए अभाव की पूर्ति कर ली जाती है।

Loss of Paradip Port

9896. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Paradip Port has incurred a loss of Rs. 2 crores during 1977-78; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Accounts for 1977-78 have not been closed so far.

According to the revised estimates for that year framed in January, 1978 the port was expected to have an operating surplus of Rs 25.85 lakhs. After taking into account the finance and miscellaneous income and expenditure a deficit of Rs 216.89 lakhs estimated. Deficit is on account of fall in income due to decline in traffic in iron ore on the one hand and additional expenditure on payment of arrears arising out of implementation of Wage Revision Committee's recommendations for Class III & Class IV staff, ex-gratia payment in lieu of bonus at 8½ per cent, increased expenses on dredging, higher interest liability etc

Earning on Commercial Advertisements on T.V. and Radio

9897. SHRI K. MALLANA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total earning on account of commercial advertisements on the television and radio during the year, 1977, and

(b) the details regarding the earning State-wise and station-wise during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) (i) Television: Total gross revenue: Rs. 2,28,57,500

(ii) Radio:

Total gross revenue: Rs. 7,27,86,208 (Provisional)

(b) Information is given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

| State | A.I.R. | | T.V. | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------|
| | Stations | Gross receipt (Provisional) | Stations | Gross Receipt |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Andhra | Hyderabad-Vijayawada | 45,20,464 | .. | .. |
| Bihar | Patna-Ranchi | 25,94,355 | .. | .. |
| Gujarat | Ahmedabad-Rajkot | 42,28,756 | .. | .. |
| Haryana-Punjab . . | Chandigarh-Jullundur | 48,42,265 | Amritsar | 7,35,250 |
| Jammu and Kashmir . | Srinagar | 10,45,766 | Srinagar | 42,000 |
| Karnataka | Bangalore-Dharwar | 38,72,889 | .. | .. |
| Kerala | Trivandrum-Calicut | 20,32,665 | .. | .. |
| Madhya Pradesh . . | Bhopal-Indore | 28,86,626 | .. | .. |
| Maharashtra | Bombay-Poona-Nagpur | 1,31,26,325 | Bombay | 1,05,46,500 |
| Orissa | Cuttack | 13,88,740 | .. | .. |
| Rajasthan | Jaipur-Jodhpur | 24,45,905 | .. | .. |
| Tamil Nadu | Madras-Tiruchi | 57,36,191 | Madras | 7,65,250 |
| Uttar Pradesh | Kanpur-Lucknow-Allahabad | 54,69,487 | Lucknow | 4,77,250 |
| West Bengal | Calcutta | 86,02,844 | Calcutta | 15,22,000 |
| Delhi (Union Territory) | Delhi | 99,92,930 | Delhi | 87,69,250 |
| | | 7,27,86,208 | | 2,28,57,500 |

Revision of Pension for War Widows

9898. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have revised the pension for war widows fixed previously, in view of increase in prices of essential commodities;

(b) if so, to what extent; and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to give facilities, such as free education for their children and issue of railway passes to them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No
Sir.

(b) In the wake of the Indo-Pak conflict of 1971, liberalised pensionary awards were sanctioned as a special dispensation to the war widows, making substantial improvement over the normal rates. The widows of service officers killed in action, for instance, are entitled to a special family pension at the rate of 3/4ths of basic pay of the rank held at the time of death. (Children allowance is not admissible in addition). This concession is available upto the deemed date

of retirement of the deceased, or for a period of 7 years, whichever is later. Thereafter the family pension would be continued at the rate of normal retiring pension of the rank held by the deceased at the time of death, reckoning service upto the deemed date of retirement, and minor children, if any, would also be entitled to special children allowance at the rate of Rs. 100 p.m. per child. (Subject to the total of pensionary awards, including children allowance not exceeding 3/4ths of the basic pay of the deceased).

2. In respect of personnel below officer rank, special family pension will be payable to a war widow till her death or disqualification, at the rate of pay drawn by the deceased at the time of his death. The pay in such cases has been treated to consist of not only the basic pay and other elements being paid in cash to the deceased, but also the notional value of Home Saving Element of the concessions drawn in kind by him, such as rations etc. which ranges from Rs. 30 per month in the case of a sepoy to Rs. 65 per month in the case of a Subedar Major in respect of 1971 casualties. With the conversion of Home Saving Element into cash entitlement for the purpose of calculation of special family pension, the pension of a war widow actually exceeds the pay drawn in cash, by her deceased husband.

(Children allowance is not admissible in addition).

3. The awards being in the nature of special dispensation, are not subject to alteration and do not qualify for grant of any *ad-hoc* and other reliefs granted from time to time. None-the-less, the liberalised pension to war widows continues to be more favourable than the normal special family pensionary awards together with relief except in certain cases of pre-1971 conflicts. However, a provision exists in the orders that where and for so long as the normal rates happen to be more favourable, the higher entitlement would be payable.

(c) Orders already exist for grant of the following concessions to the children of officers and jawans killed or disabled during 1962, 1965 and 1971 conflicts, who are studying or admitted to educational institutions under the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education) or financed by that Department:—

1. Complete exemption from tuition and other fees levied by the educational institutions concerned; (including charges levied for the school bus maintained by the school and the actual fares paid for railway pass for students or bus fare certified by Head of Institutions);

2. Grant to meet hostel charges in full for those studying in boarding schools and colleges.

3. Full cost of books and stationery; and

4. Full cost of uniform where this is compulsory

Governments Advertisements to "Aligarh Mail"

9899. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Editor of "Aligarh Mail" a daily Hindi Evening Newspaper published from Aligarh City had submitted an application for allocation of Government advertisements along with its specimen copies of six months issues, prior to the recent revision of the policy of the D.A.V.P. for giving advertisements;

(b) whether the case of "Aligarh Mail" was covered for Government advertisements under the previous advertisements policy of Government; and

(c) if so, what were the reasons for refusing Government's advertisements to "Aligarh Mail"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI JAGBIR

SINGH): (a) to (c). 'Aigarh Mail' applied for Government advertisements in July 1977, but, specimen copies of its previous issues were made available by the Editor only in October, 1977. As the new Advertising Policy of the Government was already in the offing at that stage, it was considered appropriate to consider inclusion of the newspaper in DAVP's media list in terms of the new Advertising Policy.

The paper does not satisfy the requirements laid down in this Policy.

अशान्ति और अपराध रोकने के लिये
उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा सहायता की मांग

9900. श्री रामलाल राही: क्या
गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या राज्य में बढती हुई अशान्ति और अपराधों को रोकने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से किसी प्रकार की सहायता की मांग की है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है , और

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य को क्या सहायता और मुद्दाव दिये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (घ). जब कभी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को आवश्यकता हुई तो राज्य में बिधि और व्यवस्था बनाये रखने में उनकी मदद करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस कुतुक दो गई थी ।

Under Utilisation of Equipment in
Defence Factories

9901. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is under utilisation of machinery and equipment in Defence Factories under DGOF; and

(b) if so, present capacity of production in various Defence factories under DGOF in terms of Indian

Rupees Factory-wise; actual production Factory-wise at present; reasons for under utilisation non-utilisation of full capacity of resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF.
SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). The utilisation of machinery and equipment in Ordnance Factories under DGOF is linked up with the requirements of Defence Services. As these factories are captive industries to the Defence Services, it would not be in the public interest to give factory-wise details.

Call to boycott Assembly Elections in
Mizoram

9902. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA:

SHRI RAMANAND TIWARY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether rebel Mizo leader has issued a call to boycott the forthcoming elections in Mizoram;

(b) whether Mizo guerrillas and rebels are actively creating disturbance on border areas, and

(c) what measures have been taken to ensure peaceful elections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):
(a) to (c). While the opposition by a section of the underground to the holding of Assembly elections in Mizoram is known, the Government have no confirmed report of any categorical call by anyone to boycott the elections. Assembly elections are scheduled to be held in Mizoram on the 17th and 20th May, 1978. There have been no reports of any disturbances either in border areas or elsewhere in Mizoram. However, the security forces are fully alert and all arrangements are being made to ensure that the elections are free, fair and peaceful.

Criteria for scheduling of Castes as Scheduled Castes

9903. SHRI B. C. KAMBLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for scheduling castes as Scheduled Castes as adopted by the previous Congress Government, and by the present Janata Government;

(b) whether the actual suffering from untouchability is one such criteria;

(c) whether in view of provisions in Article 17 of the Constitution Government propose to dispense with the criteria of untouchability; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the manner in which Government propose to reconcile with Article 17 of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (d). The criterion which is based on historical background is that the community to be treated as a Scheduled Caste should be suffering from extreme social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the traditional practice of untouchability. This criterion is not violative of the provision of article 17 of the Constitution.

Capital of Arunachal Pradesh

9904. SHRI BAKIN PERTIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present site of Capital for Arunachal Pradesh at Itanagar was rejected by the technical experts of CPWD under the authority of Engineer-in-Chief;

(b) what is the amount so far spent on the capital construction at Itanagar;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the capital site is a lost-city of archaeological importance; and

(d) whether the present Government propose to locate the Arunachal

Capital on a better site and technically approved for a Capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) No Sir. The site for the permanent Capital at Itanagar was approved by a team of technical experts deputed by the Government of India;

(b) An amount of approximately Rs. 4.8 crores has been spent on the permanent capital project and the work is in progress.

(c) Some ruins which may be of archaeological importance have been discovered in the vicinity. The capital project has been so planned that these would not be adversely affected;

(d) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

प्रकलतरा सीमेंट फैक्टरी के कर्मचारियों के बेटनमाग

9905. श्री मोक्षिम राम मिरी: क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के बिलासपुर जिले में प्रकलतरा सीमेंट फैक्टरी में 30 मार्च, 1978 को श्रेणी-बार और बेटनमाग-बार कितने अधिकारी/कर्मचारी काम कर रहे थे ;

(ख) उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों की श्रेणी-बार संख्या क्या थी और क्या सभी भारिजत पर्वों को समुचित रूप से भर दिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों में छत्रोसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश के व्यक्तियों की श्रेणी-बार संख्या क्या है ; और

(घ) किस परिभाषा/मानक के आधार पर किसी व्यक्ति के मध्य प्रदेश प्रवासी छत्रीसगढ़ का होने के बारे में बताया जाता है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जीवन्ती प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ग) शीर (ग). कर्मचारी फिम राज्य / क्षेत्र के हैं इसके अनुसार आकड़े नहीं रबे जाते ।

विवरण

30 मार्च, 1978 को

| श्रेणी | वैतनमान | व्यक्तियों की संख्या | आरक्षण के बारे में स्थिति | विवरण | |
|------------|---|------------------------|---------------------------|--|---|
| | | | आरक्षित पदों की संख्या] | स्थिति में अनुसूचित जाति/ अनुसूचित जन-जाति की संख्या | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| | | | | 6 | |
| श्रेणी "क" | 2000-2500 ₹० 1500-2000 ₹० 1300-1700 ₹० | 1 1 1 | 1 | कुछ नहीं | 1 केवल छत्तीसगढ़ के रहने वाले व्यक्तियों की जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है । |
| श्रेणी "ख" | 1100-1600 ₹० | 6 | 3 | कुछ नहीं | 2 अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिये खाली स्थान समय-समय पर जारी किए गए सरकार के अनुदेशों के अनुसार आरक्षित किए गए हैं । जब अपेक्षित समुदाय के उपयुक्त प्राणी उपलब्ध नहीं होते तो रिक्त स्थानों को अनुदेशों के अनुसार भर्ती ले जाया जाता है । |
| श्रेणी "ग" | 700-1300 ₹० 650-1200 ₹० 650-1040 ₹० 650-960 ₹० 550-800 ₹० | 10 1 2 2 1 | | | |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------------------------------|--|---|----|---|---|
| | 425-700 रु० एड-डोक 400 रु० + भत्ते 350/- रु० 320/- रु० 305/- रु० 300/- रु० | 15 4 10 4 12 1 | 22 | 9 | |
| श्रेणी "ब" | 260-350 रु० 280 + भत्ते 250/- " रु० 245/- " रु० 240/- " रु० 200/- " रु० 190/- " रु० 190/- " रु० | 1 1 8 4 18 21 10 3 | 21 | 9 | |
| श्रेणी "ब" (सफाई कर्मचारी) | | | - | 3 | |

3] मारुखित रिक्त स्थानों पर अनुसूचित जाति/ अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्राधिकारों को नियुक्त करने के लिये विशेष प्रयास भी किए जाते हैं।

**चुर्क सीमेंट फैक्टरी द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश को
सीमेंट की सप्लाई**

9906. श्री राजनरेश कुशवाहा :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चुर्क सीमेंट फैक्टरी द्वारा
वर्ष 1977-78 में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार
द्वारा मांगी गई सीमेंट की समस्त मात्रा सप्लाई
की गई है ;

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

(ग) वर्ष 1977-78 में की जाने
वाली सप्लाई, जो अब तक नहीं हो सकी है,
कब तक की जाएगी ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती
झाभा भयती) : (क) में (ग). चुर्क स्थित
सीमेंट के कारखाने से वर्ष 1977-78 के
दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश को राज्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत
2.67 लाख मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट का आवंटन
किया था। इस कारखाने ने 31 मार्च, 1978
तक 2.76 लाख मीट्रिक टन सीमेंट का
संचरण किया है। वर्तमान अनुदेशों के अनुसार
जनवरी-मार्च, 1978 में किये गये आवंटनों
का संचरण अप्रैल-जून, 1978 में किया
जाएगा।

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना का निरीक्षण

9907. श्री धनराज सिंह यादव :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भवौरिया :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) राजभाषा प्रयोग के सचिव और
भारत सरकार के हिन्दी सलाहकार ने 30
मई, 1975 से अब तक हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना
केन्द्रों का कितनी बार निरीक्षण किया ;

(ख) ऐसे निरीक्षणों के अवसर पर
संयुक्त सचिव और प्रभारी उप-सचिव तथा

संबंधित क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी (अथ उप-निदेश-
क) कितनी बार उनके साथ गए; और

(ग) विभिन्न केन्द्रों में हिन्दी अध्यापकों
के कृत्य क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक
लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). हिन्दी
शिक्षण योजना के केन्द्रों का विधिवत
निरीक्षण सामान्यतः उप-सचिव/निदेशक
स्तर के अधिकारियों की ही जिम्मेदारी है।
ऐसे राजभाषा विभाग के सचिव तथा भारत
सरकार के हिन्दी सलाहकार अपने दौरे के
दौरान, यदि उन स्थानों पर हिन्दी शिक्षण
योजना के केन्द्र हों, तो उनका अपनी सुविधा
और इच्छानुसार, देखने जा सकते हैं।

(ग) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के
प्राध्यापक केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों
को हिन्दी सिखाने का काम करते हैं और
कक्षाओं के गठन तथा प्रशिक्षण में संबंधित
अन्य जिम्मेदारियां निभाते हैं।

Scheme of Dunkuni L.T.C. Project

9908. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH
BASU:

SHRI DINEN
BHATTACHARYA;

Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheme of Dun-
kuni L.T.C. Project has been aban-
doned;

(b) if so, what is the reason;

(c) if not, when the work will be
started; and

(d) how long the scheme has been
kept in abeyance in spite of the ex-
pert opinion to start with and the
reasons for such delay?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a)
No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). A feasibility report for the Dunkuni L.T.C. Plant with a capital investment of Rs. 20.33 crores was approved in July, 1975. During the initial stage of the execution of the project, it was revealed that the capital cost of the project was likely to increase over 100 per cent. A revised feasibility report has now been prepared. In the meanwhile, the Coal Company invited tenders, which are now under scrutiny.

सामाजिक अधिकार एवं महिलाओं के लिए समान दर्जा

9909. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या गृह मंत्री 19 अप्रैल, 1978 के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 7357 के उत्तर के मबध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जनता सरकार के बनन के बाद पुरुषों एवं महिलाओं को समान अधिकार देने के लिये की गई कार्रवाई का व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ख) अन्तर्जातीय शादियों के रास्ते में आने वाली रुकावटों को दूर करने की दृष्टि से वर्तमान कानूनों को प्रबलित करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जाने हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) व्योरे विवरण में दिये जाते हैं।

(ख) 19 अप्रैल 1978 को लोक सभा के अतारकित प्रश्न 7357 के उत्तर में जैसा बताया गया था, वर्तमान कानून में ऐसे मामलों में पर्याप्त संरक्षण की व्यवस्था है।

बिबरण

पुरुषों और महिलाओं के बीच समान अधिकारों की सार्वजनिक गारन्टी को कार्य

रूप देने के लिये समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा महिलाओं के लिये कार्रवाई की एक राष्ट्रीय योजना तैयार की गई है। यह जुलाई, 1977 में राज्यो तथा सभ शासित क्षेत्रों की सरकारों और संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों को भेज दी गई थी ताकि वे कार्रवाई की अपनी-अपनी योजनाये तैयार करने के लिये मार्गदर्शन के रूप में इसका प्रयोग कर सकें।

2 21 जनवरी, 1978 को महिला सबधी राष्ट्रीय समिति का पुनर्गठन किया गया था, जिसके अध्यक्ष प्रधान मंत्री और उपाध्यक्ष शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री हैं। इस समिति का उद्देश्य महिलाओं के कल्याण तथा विकास के लिये उचित नीतियां बनाने तथा उपयुक्त कार्यक्रम शुरू करने में सरकार का मार्गदर्शन करना है जिसमें भेदभाव समाप्त करना और समान अधिकार तथा अवसर की समानता शामिल है जिसकी गारन्टी संविधान में दी गई है। समिति की बैठक 18 अप्रैल, 1978 को हुई थी और अन्य बातों के साथ कार्रवाई की राष्ट्रीय योजना का मसौदा करने का प्रस्ताव पारित किया।

3 विधायी क्षेत्र में अनेक उपाय विचारधीन हैं। उदाहरणार्थ बहेज प्रतिबन्ध अधिनियम का पुनरीक्षण किया जाना है और विवाहों के अनिवार्य पंजीकरण का प्रस्ताव है। लड़कियों के विवाह की आयु 15 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 20 वर्ष करने और लड़कों के लिये 18 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 25 वर्ष करने के लिये बाल विवाह प्रतिबन्ध अधिनियम, 1929 में संशोधन किया गया है। नई सरकार के कार्यभार सम्भालने के बाद 7 उद्योगों में समान पारिश्रमिक अधिनियम, 1976 लागू किया गया था। अब यह कुल 23 उद्योगों में लागू है।

4 इस विषय पर सार्वजनिक बस तथा जानकारी उत्पन्न करने के उद्देश्य से

लोगों के विभिन्न स्तरों के साथ लगातार बातचीत की जा रही है। इस दिशा में किये गये प्रयासों में मैं कुछ बातें प्रकाश करूँ।

- (1) 29 जुलाई, 1977 और 4 अगस्त, 77 को शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा सरूहानि मंत्रालय द्वारा दो बैठकें आयोजित की गईं। (भारत में महिलाओं के वर्ग संबंधी समिति की सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन के विषय पर महिला समद सदस्यों के साथ)

- (2) राष्ट्रीय पोषण फाउंडेशन के नवाधान में 15 तथा 16 अप्रैल, 1978 का देश भर की महिला समद सदस्यों तथा महिला विधायकों का एक सम्मेलन किया गया था। इसका उद्देश्य लोगों के निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों के बीच महिलाओं से संबंधित विषयों के बारे में जानकारी बढ़ाना है।

5 महिलाओं से संबंधित विषयों पर विचार विमर्श करने और निम्नलिखित के बारे में छठी योजना के दौरान शुरू किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों का सुझाव देने के लिये कार्यकारी दल तथा उपदल गठित किये गये हैं।

- (1) महिलाओं का रोजगार (श्रम मंत्रालय)
(2) ग्रामीण महिला संगठनों का विकास (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग)
(3) महिला कल्याण (समाज कल्याण विभाग)।

Persons living below Poverty Line

9910 SHRI SUBHASH CHANDER BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made recently regarding the number of persons living below poverty line in the country; and

(b) what is the latest definition of the expression 'poverty line' in the light of the ever-declining value of the rupee and soaring prices?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For the formation of the Draft Five Year Plan (1978-83) the Planning Commission has defined the poverty line on the basis of recommended nutritional requirements of 2400 calories per-person per day for rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day for urban areas. In rupees the poverty line is the mid-point of the expenditure class (in 1973-74 consumer expenditure data) in which the calorie needs are satisfied. This works out to monthly expenditure per person of Rs. 61.8 and Rs. 71.3 for the rural and urban areas at 1976-77 prices. Thus, while assessing the number of persons below the poverty line from time to time, income-levels are adjusted to the changes in the price level.

Complaints about Exorbitant Prices charged by 'Simac Knitting Machine'

9911. SHRI SAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the exorbitant price charged by the 'Simac Knitting Machine' marketed by Singer Sewing Co. Ltd., with a wide disparity between the manufacturers price and retail price; and

(b) if so, will the Government control its price as this machine is al-

ready used by poor women to earn their livelihood?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has been taken up with the manufacturers, viz., Messrs Simac Group (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay and Messrs Singer Sewing Machine Company, Bombay, who market these machines.

बिहार में लघु उद्योगों की बिजली की कमी के कारण हानि

9912. श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य में लघु उद्योगों को बिजली की कमी के कारण भारी हानि हो रही है ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की लघु उद्योगों को अनुदान देकर, कम ब्याज एवं आसान किस्तों पर ऋण दिलाकर विद्युत् जनरेटर की व्यवस्था करने की योजना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने बिहार के नालन्दा जिले में किसी लघु उद्योग एकक को उक्त सुविधा से लाभान्वित किया है और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) : (क) उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार बिहार राज्य में 12141 लघु एकक हैं। उनके लिये उत्पादन विवरणियाँ, उठाई गई हानि तथा उसके कारण आदि

बताना जरूरी नहीं है। अतः आंकड़ों के आधार पर यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि बिहार में लघु उद्योगों को बिजली की कमी के कारण अत्यधिक हानि हो रही है।

(ख) और (ग) जी, नहीं। उद्योग मंत्रालय की बिजली जनितन सैट उपलब्ध कराने की कोई योजना नहीं है। ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में विद्युत् विभाग केप्टिव पावर संयंत्रों की स्थापना करने के लिये नीति तैयार करता है। जहाँ तक अलग-अलग एककों का संबंध है, पूँजी लागत तथा बिजली की इकाई लागत काफी अधिक होगी और लघु एककों के घुपों के लिये जनितन सैट सस्ते पड़ेंगे। राज्य सरकार ने किसी भी लघु एकक घुप की ओर से बिजली जनितन सैट के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है।

Expenditure in Neyveli Lignite Corporation

9913. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the expenditure involved in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Staff engaged in all cadres and output for the last three years, yearwise?

..

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): The total expenditure involved in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation staff engaged in all cadres for the last

three years, yearwise, and the out-put are given below:

| Particulars | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 (Provisional) |
|--|---------|---------|--------------------------|
| (Rs in lakhs) | | | |
| EXPENDITURE. | | | |
| Salaries, wages, bonus, gratuity, workmen & staff welfare etc) | 1372.42 | 1466.99 | 1495.59 |
| OUTPUT | | | |
| Lignite (lakh tonnes) | 30.27 | 40.17 | 35.80 |
| Power Nett (Million Units) | 2230 | 2968 | 2402 |
| Urea (Tonnes) | 60172 | 95779 | 89503 |
| Leco (Tonnes) | 30536 | 49659 | 47948 |

Posts of Administrative Officers

9914. SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI:

SHRI RAM NARESH KUSHWAHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of senior Administrative Officers, Administrative Officers and Assistant Administrative Officers in the various Departments of Defence Science Laboratory;

(b) for how long the present incumbents are working against the posts,

(c) whether the present incumbents are working for more than a period of five years prescribed by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms;

(d) if so, what are the reasons for their continuance for more than the prescribed period and what steps Government propose to transfer these officers who have stayed more than five years; and

(e) whether these officers have adopted a vindictive attitude towards Scientists, specially those who have won the National Awards, in matter of accommodation, pay etc. and consequently certain Scientists are not drawing their pay since January, 1978 as a protest?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):

(a) Senior Administrative Officer 1
Administrative Officer 1

(b) Assistant Administrative Officer Nil

(c) Senior Administrative Officer since September 1970 and Administrative Officer since July 1978.

(d) No tenure for the posts of Senior Administrative Officer/Administrative Officer has been prescribed in Defence Research and Development Organisation

(e) Does not arise, in view of (c).

(f) No, Sir However, one Junior Scientific Officer has not been signing his pay bills since January 1978.

Proposal from West Bengal re Generation of Power

9915 SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government have sent any proposal for approval for generating electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). The details of the proposals received from the West Bengal State Electricity Board for generating electricity are given below—

1. Balasun H.E. Project stage I 4×2.86 MW
2. Raman H.E. Project Stage I 2×15 MW
3. Tista Canal Fall Development H.F. Project (Fall No. 1) 2×11.25 MW
4. Kolaghat Thermal Power Station Extension. 3×210 MW
5. Gas Turbine Generating Units at :
 - (a) Haldia 2×15 MW
 - (b) Siliguri 2×15 MW
 - (c) Goutapore 1×20 MW

Investment decision on these can be taken only after these are approved by the Central Electricity Authority after Techno-economic appraisal, keeping in view the time-frame in which these projects are required.

In addition to the above, techno-economic approval has been accorded by the Central Electricity Authority to the proposal of M/s. Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation to establish a 240 MW thermal power station at Titagarh near Calcutta. The project is to be approved by the Government in relaxation of the Industrial Policy Resolution.

मद्रास होटल से नारायणा तक बस सेवा

9916 श्री मदन तिवारी: क्या नौबतुन और परिबतुन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मद्रास होटल से नारायणा तक कोई बस उपलब्ध नहीं है

और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कनाट प्लेस से नारायणा जाने वाले व्यक्तियों को भारी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार मद्रास होटल से गोल मार्केट, करोलबाग, पटेल नगर और शादीपुर डिपो होकर नारायणा तक बस सेवा प्रारम्भ करने की है ,

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब से, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

नौबतुन और परिबतुन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : कनाट सर्कस (रीगल) और डी० डी० ए० कालोनी, नारायणा बिहार के बीच रूट सं० 70 पर चलने वाली सीधी बस सेवा है नारायणा बिहार नारायणा ग्राम के सन्निकट है और मद्रास होटल रीगल के पास ही है । इस प्रकार नारायणा ग्राम वासियों को मद्रास होटल जाने के लिये पर्याप्त बस सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध हैं ।

(ख) से (घ) : जी नहीं । नारायणा बिहार करोल बाग से पहले ही चार रूटों अर्थात् 74, 751, 838 और 853 से अच्छी तरह जुड़ा हुआ है । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए और चूँकि नारायणा बिहार रूट सं० 70 से भी रीगल तक जुड़ा हुआ है, जो पटेल नगर और गोल डाकघाने से होकर जाती है, जैसा कि उपरोक्त भाग (क) के उत्तर से बताया गया है, इसलिये नारायणा गांव में गोल मार्केट, करोल बाग, पटेल नगर और शादीपुर डिपो से होते हुए मद्रास होटल तक सीधी बस सेवा शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

T.V. Centre at Pondicherry

9917. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start T.V. Centre at Pondicherry, if so, by which date; and

(b) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to set up a T.V Centre at Pondicherry due to severe financial constraints

Dock Labour Board at Paradeep Port

9918 **SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum in the first week of April, 1978 for setting up of a Dock Labour Board at Paradeep Port, and

(b) if so, decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The volume of traffic at present being handled manually at Paradeep Port does not justify setting up of a Dock Labour Board at the port. It has, therefore, being decided not to set up the Dock Labour Board at this port for the present

Daily Rated Workers

9919 **SHRI BALDEV SINGH JAS-ROTLA** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) how many daily rated workers have been engaged direct from the open market ignoring Employment Exchange in Military farms of Western and Northern Commands during the last one year,

(b) how many daily rated workers have been engaged through the Employment Exchange during the last one year;

(c) how many out of (a) and (b) above have completed 240 days or

more than one year including broken period separately for (a) and (b),

(d) what action has been taken by the department to bring them on regular monthly wages, and

(e) how many out of (a) and (b) above separately are working against regular posts and since when?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c) 423 workers have been recruited from the open market as the type and nature of work in Military Farms does not find favour with people seeking employment through Employment Exchange. 13 workers have been recruited through Employment Exchanges during the period. Of these 151 workers recruited through open market and 7 through Employment Exchanges have completed 240 days or more

(d) The question of bringing the casual workers who have been on the roll of Military Farms since 1974 under monthly rates of pay is under examination

(e) For (a) 171 and for (b) 9. The period of employment varies from a few weeks to a few months

Proposal to Amend the Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service Rules, 1968

9920 **SHRI BAIRAGI JENA** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service Rules, 1968, such that the Direct Recruits (Assistant and Assistant Civilian Staff Officers) have to put in some fixed years of service before being considered for next promotion,

(b) if so, the reasons for making such an amendment to the rules which is highly detrimental to the interests of direct recruits,

(c) whether the issue of panel of Assistant Civilian Staff officers to be promoted to Civilian Staff Officers, is being delayed only because such amendment would take effect before the issue of panel; and

(d) if so, the reasons for making it so?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service Rules, 1968, have already been amended vide SRO 155 dated 27-4-1978. According to the amended provision if any person in the grade of Assistant Civilian Staff Officer is considered for promotion to the grade of Civilian Staff Officer, all persons senior to him in the grade who have rendered not less than six years' service in that grade, shall also be considered notwithstanding that they may not have rendered ten years' approved service in that grade; provided that the aforesaid condition of six years' service shall not apply to a person belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, if any person in the grade of Assistant is considered for promotion to the grade of Assistant Civilian Staff Officer, all persons belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes who are senior to him in that grade, shall also be considered notwithstanding that they may not have rendered five years' approved service in that grade.

(b) According to the Armed Forces Headquarters Civil Service Rules, 1968, the relative seniority of departmental promotees and direct recruits in the grades of Assistant Civilian Staff Officer and Assistant is determined according to the rotation of vacancies between departmental promotees and direct recruits based on the quotas of vacancies reserved for promotion and direct recruitment. In this process, direct recruit Assistant Civilian Staff Officers and Assistants get seniority against substantive vacancies falling to their quotas, which are of much earlier years than their

actual dates of appointment. Prior to the issue of the aforesaid amendments, Assistant Civilian Staff Officers with a minimum of 10 years' service in the grade and Assistants with a minimum of 5 years' service in the grade were eligible for promotion to the grades of Civilian Staff Officer and Assistant Civilian Staff Officer, respectively, with the proviso that if they are considered for such promotion, all persons senior to them in the grade concerned would also be so considered notwithstanding that they have not rendered 10 years' service or 5 years' service, as the case may be. As such, direct recruits by virtue of their overriding seniority came up for promotion to the next higher grade after a much shorter period of service than that rendered by the departmental promotees. The amendments have, therefore, been made to lay down a minimum length of service for promotion of both direct recruit Assistant Civilian Staff Officers and Assistants to the grades of Civilian Staff Officer and Assistant Civilian Staff Officer keeping in view the need for efficiency as also reduction of disparity in prospects of promotion between promoted officials and the direct recruits. The aforesaid amendments have been made on the basis of similar amendments notified in the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The delay is due to the reason that eligible Assistant Civilian Staff Officers with requisite length of service (10 years) are not available at present for consideration for promotion to the grade of Civilian Staff Officer even to the extent of minimum field of choice which is three times the number of likely vacancies. It has, therefore, been proposed that the existing rules may be relaxed for two years so that officers with less than 10 years of service also could be considered to the extent that atleast twice the number of officers in the field of consideration for promotion to the post of Civilian Staff Officer are available.

Union Public Service Commission have been requested to accord their approval to the aforesaid relaxation Select List would be drawn on obtaining their concurrence

Development of a Device to detect stress on a Pilot's Heart

9921. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Institute of Aviation Medicine at Bangalore has developed a device to detect stress on a pilot's heart and treat it in time during the course of a flight;

(b) if so, the details of the equipment and the commercial possibilities of the same; and

(c) the reward or appreciation bestowed upon the developing personnel?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) and (b). The Institute of Aviation Medicine at Bangalore has developed an equipment which can indicate the activity of a pilot's heart in actual conditions of flight. The device can be used only for purposes of diagnosis and not for treatment. As the equipment is not likely to be used in spheres other than aviation, the possibilities of commercial exploitation of the device are limited at present

(c) The officer who developed this device was awarded Vayu Sena Medal and also given a cash award and a gift, as a mark of appreciation

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान की सहायता

9922. श्री लालजी पाई : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1977-78 में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम

द्वारा ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत राजस्थान राज्य के किन किन जिलों को सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है और सहायता किन-किन कार्यों के लिये दी जाएगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

1977-78 के दौरान निगम ने राजस्थान की 36 ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों कुल 14 32 करोड़ की ऋण सहायता के लिये मंजूर की। 30 स्कीमों निम्नलिखित 17 जिलों में 1551 नए गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के लिये और 10,650 कृषि पम्प सेटों के ऊर्जन के लिये है —

अलवर, भरतपुर, भीलवाड़ा, बीकानेर, चित्तौरगढ़, चूरु, झगरपुर, जयपुर, जालौर, झुझुनू, जोधपुर, नागौर, पाली, सबोई माधोपुर, सीकर, गगनगर और उदयपुर ।

2 स्कीम क्षतिग्रस्त ट्रांसफार्मरों की मरम्मत के लिये बर्कशापी/लाइनमैन प्रशिक्षण केंद्र की स्थापना के लिये है और 4 स्कीम प्रणाली सुधार/विद्युत अनुपात में दोष सुधार के लिये है ।

Production of Energy by India & USSR

9923. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that India and the USSR are jointly trying to produce energy through M.H.D. process; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A research project to develop the MHD technology based on coal has been taken up jointly by Bharat Heavy Electricals and Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. The first phase of this programme, which is under way, involves setting up of

a pilot 5 MW (thermal) power plant. Under an existing Indo-Soviet agreement on Cooperation in the field of applied science and technology, the Soviet Union is providing technical consultation to India on this programme. The pilot plant is expected to be completed by 1981.

दक्षिण में रण लघु उद्योग

9924. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण भारत में रण लघु उद्योगों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है और उनमें से अधिकांश बन्द हो गये हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि लघु उद्योगों के मालिकों ने रणता के कारण बताते हुए सरकार को इनकी सुरक्षा के लिये कुछ ठोस मुद्दाव भेजे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मयस्ती) : (क) प्राप्त समाचारों से दक्षिण भारत में रणता के कारण बन्द हुए लघु एककों की संख्या में किसी प्रकार की अत्यधिक वृद्धि का संकेत नहीं मिलता है ।

(ख) और (ग) . सर्वोच्च लघु एककों के मालिकों द्वारा समय-समय पर उनकी समस्याओं को सुनाने के विभिन्न मुद्दाव दिये जाते हैं । राज्य स्तर पर समन्वय समितियों द्वारा इनकी जांच की जाती है और उन पर उचित कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

अंधमान डीपसमूह में अनुसूचित जनजातियों पर किया गया खर्च

9925. श्रीमती खन्नावती : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रतिवर्ष अन्धमान डीपसमूह में कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई और अनुसूचित जनजातियों पर कितने प्रतिशत खर्च की गई , और

(ख) उनके कल्याण पर अब तक कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई है और उपरोक्त अवधि में वह किन मदों पर खर्च की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल जन्वाल) : (क) और (ख) . वर्ष 1974-75, 1975-76 तथा 1976-77 के बारे में विवरण सलग्न है । अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण पर किया गया खर्च सभी विकास मदों पर किया गया है । परन्तु बिल्कुल ठीक प्रतिशत का पता नहीं लगाया जा सकता है क्योंकि सभी विभिन्न स्त्रोतों से प्राप्त होने वाले धन की मावा का अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है ।

विचारण

वर्ष 1974-75, 1975-76 तथा 1976-77 में ग्रंथमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूहों में किया गया कुल खर्च तथा जनजातियों के कल्याण पर किया गया खर्च ।

| वर्ष | किया गया कुल खर्च | जनजातियों के कल्याण पर किया गया खर्च | | जोड़ |
|-------------------|----------------------|---|----------------------------|---------------|
| | | संघ शासित विशेष क्षेत्र | योजनेतर केन्द्रीय | |
| | | योजना में | सहायता से | |
| (रुपये लाखों में) | | | | |
| 1974-75 | 248.3 75 2 14* | शून्य | अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया । | लग् नहीं होता |
| 1975-76 | 3115 42 7 78* | शून्य | -तदैव- | -तदैव- |
| 1976-77 | 3324 31 22 91 11 29 | | -तदैव- | -तदैव- |

* सूचना केवल पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण क्षेत्र के बारे में उपलब्ध है । अन्य क्षेत्रों के बारे में अनुसूचित जन-जातियों पर खर्च की मात्रा का अनुमान नहीं लगाया गया है ।

बड़ौदा में भारी पानी का संयंत्र (हैथी वाटर प्लांट)

9926. श्री यशुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) बड़ौदा के भारी पानी के संयंत्र को बिस्फोट के कारण कितनी हानि हुई है और बिस्फोट में नष्ट हुए उपकरण प्राप्त करने के लिये कितनी अन्तराष्ट्रिय खर्च होगी और भारी पानी का उत्पादन कब प्रारम्भ होगा, और

(ख) बड़ौदा संयंत्रों में उत्पादन प्रारम्भ होने तक देश में परमाणु संयंत्रों को भारी पानी की सप्लाई कह से की जाएगी और उसके लिये कितनी अन्तराष्ट्रिय प्रसिद्ध खर्च करनी पड़ेगी ?

प्रधानमंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) बाह्यक्षति को ऊपरी तौर से देखने पर यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि बिस्फोट से लगभग 1 20 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है । यह राशि मुख्य रूप से क्षतिग्रस्त भागों की मरम्मत/उपकरणों को बदलने के लिये आवश्यक होगी । यदि बड़े उपकरणों को बदलने की जरूरत नहीं पाई गई तो इस संयंत्र के मार्च 1979 के अन्त तक उत्पादन शुरू करने की स्थिति में पहुँचने की आशा की जा सकती है ।

(ख) भारी पानी इस्तेमाल करने वाले परमाणु बिजलीघरों को उस सीमा तक भारी पानी दिया जाएगा जिस सीमा तक वह निम्नलिखित स्रोतों से उपलब्ध हो पाता है :

(i) नागल भारी पानी परियोजना

(ii) आयात

(iii) त्रुतिकोरिन भारी पानी नयन,
जिसके कि वर्ष 1978 के अन्त
से भारी पानी का उत्पादन
शुरू करने की आशा है।

वर्ष 1978 में भारी पानी की खरीद पर
लगभग 43 करोड़ रुपये खर्च आने का
अनुमान है।

Cantonment Act, 1924

9927. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the
Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Cantonment Act
1924 has become out-dated in view of
the change in the Political, Adminis-
trative and social change in the coun-
try during the last 54 years;

(b) whether Government propose
to make any changes in the said Act
in the near future; and

(c) if so, whether Government pro-
pose to appoint any Parliamentary or
other committee to look into the
matter thoroughly for proposing re-
quisite changes under the circum-
stances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
(PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) to (c).
Cantonments are military stations
mainly meant to subserve military in-
terests. The Administration of Can-
tonment areas, therefore, has been for
obvious military reasons subject to
special regulations. The Cantonment
Act, 1924 has been amended from time
to time to meet military requirements,
as well as the requirements of civil
population forming part of Canton-
ments. As a result of these amend-
ments and also issue of Administra-
tive instructions, powers have been
given to Civil Area Committees con-
sisting of elected members of canton-
ment Boards in respect of a number

of items which concern civil popu-
lation residing in the Cantonment
areas.

2. A proposal is under consideration
of Government to introduce amend-
ments in the Act with a view to bring
it up-to-date, consistent with military
requirements as also the needs and
aspirations of civil population. A
study group of the Administrative Re-
forms had gone into the question of
administrative re-organisation of
Cantonments and they have made cer-
tain recommendations. A Task force
was also constituted by this Ministry
in 1972 to recommend amendments in
the Act and this Task force has made
a number of proposals. On the basis
of recommendations of the Task force,
as also suggestions received from
other quarters, an Amendment Bill is
likely to be introduced in the next
session of Parliament. The Members
of Parliament will have ample oppor-
tunity to give their views and sug-
gestions when the Amending Bill
comes up for consideration.

Establishment of Trade Centres

9928. SHRI HARI VISHNU KA-
MATH: Will the Minister of INDUS-
TRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose
to establish five Trade Centres—one
each in five States;

(b) whether it is a fact that the
Government of Madhya Pradesh has
requested the Centre to set up such
Trade Centre in that State;

(c) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment thereto; and

(d) the details of the move to be
made by Government in connection
therewith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a)
Five Trade Centres have already been
established in five different States.

(b) to (d) A proposal for setting up a Trade Centre at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh during 1978-79 has been made by the State Government and is under the consideration of the Government of India

Winding up of Minorities Commission, U.P.

9929 SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have issued orders to wind up Minorities Commission, U.P. Lucknow, with effect from the 30th April, 1978, in spite of the fact that this Commission had been doing very useful work to investigate the grievances and protect the rights of Minorities for over 3 years

(b) if so the reasons thereof, and

(c) as the recently set up Minorities Commission at New Delhi cannot possibly go and investigate conditions in every State and District, is it not imperative to have State Minorities Commission at least in every important State with sufficient status and powers and the Central Minorities Commission may coordinate their activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) This is for the State Government to consider

Burning alive of Harijans

9930 SHRI SHARAD YADAV Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Harijans were burnt alive at the following places (i) one Harijan (male) in Guntur District (A.P.), (ii) one Harijan woman at

Devanhalli village in Bangalore, (iii) one Harijans (male) at Joseshwari in Bombay, and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to these cases and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) No, Sir

The States Govts concerned have stated that no such incident of burning alive of Harijans had been reported from these places

(b) Does not arise

Pension to Ex Servicemen

9931 SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have sanctioned a minimum pension of Rs 50 per month to the ex-servicemen who have retired and whose pension is due on 1st January 1977 or thereafter vide their orders U O No 4373/pension of 1977 dated 19th November, 1977 and

(b) the reasons for depriving the ex-servicemen who have retired earlier and the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) The orders dated 19th November 1977 referred to, relate to the revision of the rate of reservist pension. Consequent on the improvements made in the pensionary rates of Service personnel with effect from the 1st January 1973 on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, the rate of pension of OR reservists and corresponding categories of reservists in the Navy and Air Force who have been transferred to pension establishments on or after 1-1-73, has also been raised to Rs 50 p.m. In addition to pension, periodic relief of Rs 35 is also admis-

sible to them at present, thus making the total to Rs. 85 p.m.

(b) The rates of pension of all other categories of personnel, revised as a result of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, were made effective from 1-1-1973 i.e. these are not applicable to those who became non-effective prior to 1-1-1973. Similarly, in the case of reservists, the revised rate of pension has been made effective from 1-1-1973.

However, the actual difference between the pensionary emoluments of reservists who were transferred to pension establishment prior to 1-1-1973 and of those who were sent on pension on 1-1-1973 or thereafter ranges from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month.

Non-departmental Technical Assistants in J.C.B.

9932. **SHRI UGRASEN:**

**SHRI RAM KANWAR
BERWA:**

SHRI H. S. MAHALE:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of non-departmental Technical Assistants working on stop gap basis in Joint Cipher Bureau who are not covered in JCB cadre—since when they are working there;

(b) whether it is a fact that in order to absorb and regularise them in JCB permanently, they were allowed to appear in the written Test conducted by UPSC by giving them relaxation in educational qualification etc.;

(c) whether it is a fact that in spite of their having failed in the UPSC written examination, they are going to be absorbed in JCB at the cost of the departmental counter parts against all rules & regulations; if so, the reasons for such gross irregularities being practised in JCB at higher level;

(d) whether some of departmental Technical Assistants, have represent-

ed to him against this attitude of the authorities; and

(e) if so, the action taken or being taken on their requests & when they will be regularised in their cadre?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) 12 employees who were earlier working in the Armed Forces Headquarters and Inter Service Organisations were selected to work as Technical Assistants, on *ad hoc* basis, in JCB in 1968 and since then they have been working in the Organisation. 11 of these officials have been appointed on a regular basis with effect from 22-4-1978, in consultation with the UPSC. The case of the remaining one official is also being considered in consultation with the UPSC.

(b) These officials applied to the UPSC for being considered for regular appointment as Technical Assistants, along with the other outside candidates, against the vacancies falling to the direct recruitment quota. They were allowed by UPSC to appear in the written test even though they did not fulfil the requirements of educational qualification, by relaxation of the requirements of educational qualification.

(c) No, Sir, but they were not selected because they did not qualify in the written test. However, considering the fact that they had put in about 10 years of service they were regularised in the posts of Technical Assistants against the Direct Recruitment quota in consultation with Union Public Service Commission. The case of remaining one employee for regularising his service is under consideration. This measure will not affect the officials who are to be promoted as Technical Assistants from within the organisation against departmental quota.

(d) and (e). Of the officials who have been appointed as Technical Assistants on *ad hoc* basis against the departmental quota and have been

working in the posts for the last about six years, one has sent representations to the concerned authorities requesting for their regularisation in those posts. The representation is being examined.

गुजरात को सीमेंट का कोटा

9933. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(र) गुजरात के लिए सीमेंट का वार्षिक काटा कितना नियत किया गया है तथा राज्य की मांग कितनी है ,

(ख) क्या इस वर्ष आई बिनाशकारी बाढ़ में मकानों, सड़कों, पुलों, कुओं और नालाबों का बड़े पैमाने पर हुई क्षति के कारण सीमेंट की मांग तीन लाख मीट्रिक टन से बढ़कर 6 लाख मीट्रिक टन हो गई है तथा इस मांग को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ,

(ग) क्या गुजरात को आयातित सीमेंट का भी नियतन किया जाता है यदि हा, तो

कितना और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(घ) क्या देश की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये अधिक सीमेंट का आयात किया जायेगा, और

(ङ) क्या गुजरात को उसकी मांग के अनुरूप सीमेंट मण्डाई की जायेगी जिसमें बरसात आरम्भ होने से पूर्व साग निर्माण-कार्य पूरा किया जा सके ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयती) (र) किसी भी राज्य की सीमेंट आवंटन करने का कार्ट निर्दिष्ट कोटा नहीं है। राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभागों का सीमेंट का आवंटन निम्नही के आधार पर सीमेंट की अनुमानित उपलब्धता, प्राप्त मांग और पहले ली गई सीमेंट के अनुसार किया जाता है। वर्ष 1977-78 में गुजरात को किए गए निम्नही सीमेंट आवंटनों और भेजी गई मात्रा (राज्य में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की आवश्यकता को शामिल करके) नीचे दिखाई गयी है—

("000 मी० टनों में)

| तिमाही | विवरण | | | योग |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------|
| | आवंटन राज्य क्षेत्र | राज्य क्षेत्र | केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र | |
| अप्रैल-जून, 1977 | 307.5 | 257 1 | 34 8 | 291.9 |
| जुलाई-सितम्बर, 77 | 334.7 | 345 0 | 43 4 | 388 4 |
| अक्टूबर-दिसम्बर, 77 | 350.6 | 363.6 | 34.1 | 397.7 |
| जनवरी-मार्च, 78 | 375.0 | 374.5 | 35.5 | 410.0 |

(ख) राज्य सरकार के अनुसार सभी क्षेत्रों में विकासात्मक कार्यों में और वृद्धि हो जान के फलस्वरूप राज्य में सीमेंट की मांग 4 लाख मी० टन से बढ़कर 6 लाख मी० टन हो गई है ।

(ग) अभी तक गुजरात को आयातित सीमेंट का आबंटन नहीं किया गया है । किन्तु काण्डला बन्दरगाह के जरिये सीमेंट का आयात करने की संभावना की जांच की जा रही है ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

(ङ) जहां तक सम्भव होगा सीमेंट की कुल उपलब्धता को ध्यान में रखकर राज्य की सीमेंट की आवश्यकता पूरी करने की प्रत्येक प्रयास किया जायेगा ।

Setting up of Captive power Plants

9934. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has urged Government to allow Industry to set up captive power plants with the help of loans on concessional terms; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Government is seized of the matter relating to power shortage faced by Industry and proposals for setting up captive power plants by the industrial units would be considered on merits.

Fall in Price of Cotton

9935. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of cotton, particularly of short staple variety has registered a precipitous fall in the last few months;

(b) whether the price of even new arrivals has fallen steeply in the last six weeks;

(c) if so, what steps the Government is taking to help the cotton growers; and

(d) whether the mills have been deliberately refusing to purchase cotton to further depress prices and make profits at the expense of the growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). Cotton prices have generally registered a decline since February 1978. A substantial portion of the crop gets marketed before February 1978 and the subsequent arrivals are usually of inferior quality and third pickings. The prices of the residual stocks will have to be viewed in the context of the quality and demand. Although prices have declined, they are still well above the support prices announced by Government. Depressed purchases of cotton by mills have not been established. Government is keeping a watch on the situation and will take such steps that may be necessary to safeguard the interests of the cotton growers.

Foreign Technicians in Bata Limited

9936. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of foreign technicians employed by the M/s. Bata Limited and since how long, total annual expenditure on them and reasons of their continuance;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government had turned down the request of M/s. Bata Ltd. recently for permission for further extension of the services of two technicians employed by them;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government subsequently permitted the company to engage the two technicians for further period reversing its own earlier decision; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Six foreign nationals are at present employed by M/s. Bata India Limited, and the period of their service with the company is as follows:—

| Period | No. of foreign nationals |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Between 5 and 6 years | 1 |
| Between 2 and 3 years | 3 |
| Between 1 year and 2 years | 1 |
| Less than 1 year | 1 |
| TOTAL | 6 |

The total annual salary payable to these persons works out to Rs. 8,60,000 in addition to commissions and/or perquisites as applicable.

Permission for employment of foreign technicians is granted by Government on merits keeping in view the special needs of the Company, the technicians' qualifications and experience, and the availability of suitable Indian personnel.

(b) to (d). The Company recently sought permission to continue the services of two foreign nationals, one of whom had completed two years and other one year in the service of the

Company. The request was initially turned down. However on a representation from the Company, the request was re-examined and the continuance of these two technicians was agreed to by Government for a further period of one year having regard to the following considerations:

(i) The non-resident interest in the equity of the Company has been reduced from the level of 66-2/3 per cent to 40 per cent.

(ii) The Company's exports have been rising progressively over the years and stood at the level of Rs 5.3 crores in 1977.

(iii) The number of foreign nationals employed by the Company has come down from 18 in 1970 to 6 in 1978.

(iv) The Company has assured that the process of reducing the number of ex-patriates would continue.

(v) There are 11 Indian nationals trained by the Company who are working with Bata Companies overseas.

(vi) The Indian personnel under-training were not yet fully ready to take over the work of these technicians.

Findings of Committee on Collapse of nuclear shop Building at BHEL Tiruchy

9937. SHRI M. KALAYANA SUN-DARAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Government examined the report by the Committee of enquiry appointed for enquiring into the causes and assess the loss due to the collapse of nuclear shop building at Tiruchy on 19th March, 1978;

(b) what are the finding of the Committee;

(c) what is the estimate of the loss due to the collapse of the structure and damages to the machinery; and

(d) the details of action taken against the officials and contractors connected with the construction of the structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Government has seen only the Preliminary Report submitted by the Committee. The final Report which has been submitted by the Committee to the management of BHEL, Tiruchy on 27th April, 1978 contains the technical details. This report is being examined by BHEL and their recommendations are awaited. The preliminary report has revealed certain inadequacies in the design and deviations between the drawings and actual constructions.

(c) In a preliminary report of the Committee received in the Ministry the extent of damage to the building has been assessed at about Rs. 12 lakhs. To assess the damage of the machinery, a representative of the suppliers has also been invited to visit the place and submit his assessment. The final figures in this regard are not yet known.

(d) Pending enquiry, three officers concerned with the design and execution of construction work have been placed under suspension. All the works under execution by the contractor have been stopped.

Capability of Firms to participate in Joint Projects abroad

9838. SHRI RAM KISHAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation from the Common Market computer industry visited India during March this year to assess the technical capability of firms to participate in Joint projects abroad;

(b) the subjects discussed during the visit of the delegation;

(c) whether Government gave any clarification on areas of supply of help for projects outside India, joint projects in third countries, the supply of general services on contract to European firms and official policy towards foreign collaboration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (d) A delegation from the European Economic Community (EEC) visited India during March 27--April 4, 1978 to ascertain the potential for cooperation between Indian and European Electronic Data Processing (EDP) Industries. This was a follow up of an earlier visit during November 1977 of an Indian delegation to Brussels when this matter was first discussed. The following subject areas for potential cooperation were discussed:

1. Supply of computer software and software services;

2. Participation by skilled Indian EDP staff in computer software projects executed by European companies in the Middle East, Africa and Europe;

3. Formulation of collaborative joint projects, between European Computer Software firms and counterpart Indian organizations, to be implemented in Middle East, Africa and Europe;

4. Supply of specialized services (in the area of computer software) by Indian organisation for use by Europeans in international projects;

5. Import of European computer software by Indian firms and supplementing these for use in India and export;

6. Computer hardware manufacture in India in collaboration with EEC companies.

Government recognizes the field of computer software as one to be encour-

aged, not only to meet domestic requirements but also for export, using the personnel skills available in India. Government would encourage joint projects proposed by software houses in the EEC region and in India on terms to be approved by Government. Towards this, clarifications were provided at these discussions on Governmental policy in the field of computer manufacture, use of computers in India, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, foreign collaboration, import/export policy, and support that could be reasonably provided.

National Management Convention on Employment Opportunities

9939. SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the strategy suggested for developing employment opportunities by the sixth National Management Convention organised by the All India Management Association at Madras on April 8, 1978; and

(b) whether it meets the objective of Government to ensure full employment in the next decade and if not, the alternative strategy to achieve the goal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The Sixth National Management Convention organised by the All India Management Association at Madras on April 9, 1978 was a forum for exchange of ideas of the different sectors regarding provisions of inputs for developing employment opportunities. Government are not aware of any strategy having been developed by them. Some of the office bearers of the AIMA are in touch with the officials of the Ministry of Industry with a view to seeing how far they can assist in the functioning of the District Industrial Centres.

Payment of Income Tax by Military Commissioned Officer on Reimbursed House Rent Amount

9940. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Military Commissioned Officers are entitled for rent free accommodation or accommodation at concessional rent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that when Government is unable to provide free accommodation, they are permitted to hire a private house in the open market and can get the rent paid re-imbursed from Government and on the amount so received from Government they have to pay Income Tax; and

(c) if so, the reasons for charging Income Tax on the amount received by Officers for payment of rent which should have been paid by Government direct?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Commissioned Officers are not entitled to rent free accommodation. They have to pay rent at 5 per cent of pay or assessed rent of the house whichever is lower.

(b) and (c). Service Officers who cannot be allotted Government-owned accommodation or accommodation hired by Government are allowed to hire houses on their own and claim reimbursement from Government. The amount of reimbursement in excess of Rs. 400 p.m. is subject to income tax under the provisions of Section 10 (13-A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, as amended by Finance Act, 1975. It has not been found possible to relax this provision in the case of Service Officers alone as provisions in the Income Tax Act in the matter of tax on allowances given to an assessee by an employer to meet expenditure actually incurred on payment of rent are of universal application. However,

in order to give relief to such Service Officers on this account, the rental liability in their case has been reduced with effect from 15th October 1977 from 5 per cent to 2½ per cent of their pay.

Man with pistol at a function attended by Mrs. Gandhi in Delhi

9941. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHAHRIEF:

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a man carrying a pistol was taken into custody by police at a function in Chandni Chowk on 1st March, 1978 when he put his pistol at Mrs. Gandhi's car as soon as she arrived to attend the function; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). On 14th January, 1978 at about 5.30 p.m. when Smt. Indira Gandhi arrived in the porch at Nigam Rangshala, Town Hall, Delhi, in an Ambassador Car, police arrested a man who was in possession of a pistol with four live cartridges in the magazine. A case F.I.R. No. 66 dated 13th January, 1978 u/s 307 IPC and 27/54/59 Arms Act, Police Station, Kotwali, was registered. Facts as revealed during investigation did not make out any cognizable offence. As such, the prosecution recommended cancellation of the case by the court. Accordingly the accused who was already on bail since 23rd January, 1978, was discharged by the court of the Metropolitan Magistrate.

आकाशवाणी के पत्रकार वर्ग की पदोन्नति

9942. श्री टी० एम० नेनी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों में पत्रकार वर्ग (लेखक) के ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें उनकी नियुक्ति के बाद कोई पदोन्नति नहीं दी गई;

(ख) क्या उनमें से कुछ कर्मचारी महान लेखक हैं तथा उन्होंने बहुत सी पुस्तकें लिखी हैं तथा जिनके पास एम० ए० की डिग्री है और पिछले लगभग 20 वर्षों से आकाशवाणी में जूनियर ग्रेड के स्क्रिप्ट राइटर या सब एडिटर के पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मावाणी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न केन्द्रों से एकत्र की जा रही है और उसकी सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा ।

राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के स्थानान्तरित किये गये, निलम्बित किये गये और पदावनत किये गये अधिकारियों की संख्या

9943. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री वस्त्र उद्योग निगम मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा रूई की खरीद के बारे में 22 फरवरी, 1978 के प्रसारित प्रश्न संख्या 275 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश की राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के अन्तर्गत सात कपड़ा मिलों के ऐसे कितने अधिकारी हैं जिन्हें धकुंशता के आधार पर स्थानान्तरित

किया गया, मुझसे किया गया या पदावनत किया गया ; और

(ख) ऐसे कितने सेल्स और परचेज अधिकारी हैं जिनके विरुद्ध वस्त्र उद्योग को वित्तीय हानि पहुँचाने के लिये कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा भट्ट) : (क) अपेक्षित जानकारी इस प्रकार है :—

1. स्थानान्तरित अधिकारी . 6
2. मुझसे किये गये अधिकारी . एक भी नहीं
3. पदावनत अधिकारी एक भी नहीं

(ख) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Complaints lodged with S.D.M. of Thana Hauz Kazi area, Delhi

9944. SHRI CHATURBHUI;

SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA:

SHRI UGRASEN:

SHRI MAHI LAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints lodged with the S.D.M. of Thana Hauz Kazi area of Delhi on the 17th August, 1977.

(b) whether among them there is any complaint of alleged incident in Gali Kunde Walan, wherein even the date and time of the alleged incident is not mentioned;

(c) if so, the action taken so far in respect thereof; and

(d) the reasons why such a complaint is not being disposed of summarily and

the justification for keeping it in pending for so long?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). Of the three complaints lodged with the S.D.M. of Hauz Kazi on 17th August, 1977 one related to the incident at Gali Kunde Walan. This incident had occurred on the morning of 17th August, 1977, when the complainant Kanhaiya Lal who had gone to his house was threatened by Umrao Singh and others. Enquiries made by local Police revealed that on earlier occasions also there have been incidents of breach of peace between the two parties. As there was apprehension of breach of peace both the parties were given notice under Section 107/111 Cr. P. C. on 17th February, 1978 for keeping peace for one year. The case is pending decision in the Court of S.D.M. In the meantime, following an incident on 26th January, 1978, a case FIR No. 64 dated 26th January, 1978 u/s 147/148/149 IPC P.S. Hauz Kazi was registered against Kanhaiya Lal and others and is pending in the Court of Metropolitan Magistrate.

Export oriented handlooms in Himachal Pradesh

9945. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress so far made in the export oriented project for Handloom Industry in each District of Himachal Pradesh in each aspect of the project;

(b) what is the quantity and value of the goods which is being manufactured under the project in each district of Himachal Pradesh; and

(c) what is the number of weavers who have so far been trained in each district of this State under the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Handloom Export Production Project with a total financial outlay of Rs. 66 lakhs (100 per cent centrally financed) has been sanctioned by the Government of India for Himachal Pradesh in 1976-77. This Project is to cover 1000 looms spread over seven districts of Himachal Pradesh in a period of five years. These districts are Simla, Kinnaur, Bilaspur, Mandi, Kulu, Kangra and Chamba. The break-up of outlay of Rs. 66 lakhs for each component of the scheme is as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|--|------------|
| 1. Modernisation of looms | 10 lacs |
| 2. Training | 10 lacs |
| 3. Dyeing & finishing plants | 15 lacs |
| 4. Margin money for furnished products | 10 lacs |
| 5. Margin money for raw-materials | 13.50 lacs |
| 6. Design Centre | 3.00 lacs |
| 7. Project Administration | 4.50 lacs |
| | <hr/> |
| | 66.00 lacs |

Till January, 1978, one training centre at Simla was started, 150 looms were modernised and 25 designs produced. Action to set up a dye-cum-finishing plant at Bilaspur has been initiated by the Himachal Pradesh, P.W.D.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected.

राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम, मध्य प्रदेश के
अधिकारियों के खिलाफ
सी०बी०आई० की जांच

9946. श्री हुकम चन्द कछाव :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) 22 फरवरी, 1978 को समाप्त हुए गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सी० बी० आई०, विजिलेंस और अन्य एजेंसियों के माध्यम से घन का दुर्विनियोग, भ्रष्टाचार और घोटाले के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के परचेज एण्ड सेलम मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर, टेक्नीकल डायरेक्टर और चेयरमैन तथा अन्य कितने उच्च अधिकारियों के खिलाफ जांच की गई थी; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 2 अक्टूबर, 1977 के इंदौर में प्रकाशित सप्ताहिक मालव के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें वस्त्र निगम, मध्य प्रदेश के चेयरमैन के अनेक कारनामों का उल्लेख किया गया है और यदि हा, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आशा मयली) : (क) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सप्ता पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) एक पत्र के साथ 2 अक्टूबर, 1977 की कतरन सहित कुछ और समाचार पत्रों की कतरनों "मालव समाचार" नामक पत्र के प्रधान संपादक में प्राप्त हुई है । उसमें दी गई बातों की नोट कर लिया गया है ।

News Items "ex-Nepa Chief says he was unfairly removed"

9947. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item published in Calcutta's leading daily 'Business Standard' dated 8th April, 1978 under the caption "Ex-Nepa Chief says he was unfairly removed";

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

(c) whether it has been alleged that some senior officials in the Minis-

try had been interfering into the affairs of the management and thereby created disorders in NEPA's internal administration; if so

(d) whether a full fledged enquiry has not been made, and

(e) what measures have been taken to protect the former Chairman cum-Managing Director who is internationally known paper technologist & expert?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MATI ABHA MAITI) (a) (c) The Business standard of 8th April 1978 carries a news item regarding certain statements reported to have been made by Shri N B Das Gupta the former Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills to the effect that he had been removed from his post without sufficient justification. Shri Das Gupta is stated to have alleged that his removal was due to the fact that he had opposed the forest policy of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. He has further alleged that the action of the Nepa Mills management in relieving the Financial Controller of the Mills of his post, had antagonised a senior officer of the Ministry of Industry who happened to be a relative of the Financial Controller.

(d) and (e) Government were of the view that Shri N B Das Gupta was not a fit person to discharge the responsibilities of the post of Chairman-cum-Managing Director of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills. Accordingly his services were terminated in accordance with the terms of his contract of employment. There is no truth in the allegations that senior officers of the Ministry of Industry had been interfering in the affairs of the management or that the former Financial Controller of the Mill was related to a senior officer of the Ministry of Industry. Government have also gone into various representations submitted by Shri Das Gupta but have found no justification to reverse the decision taken in his case.

States Share in Defence services

9948 SHRI PADMACHARAN SAM-ANTA SINHERA Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that some States are far behind in Defence services,

(b) if so, what is the total number of recruitments during the last three years State wise cadre-wise and year-wise,

(c) what is the total strength in Defence among the total and what is the number state-wise and cadre-wise, and

(d) what is Government's proposal for backward States in Defence recruitments?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) to (d) The present policy of the Government has been in principle to broad-base recruitment and open it to all classes castes religions provided they satisfy the physical educational and medical standards except in regiments for which recruitment is restricted to certain castes classes areas or region

2 In the following types of regiments recruitment is reserved either for only one caste/class or for certain castes/classes on a fixed percentage basis:—

(a) One Class Units

Units consisting of one class only, e.g. Battalions of Sikh Regiment, Sikh LI Gorkha Regiment Dogra Regiment and Jat Regiment (except one battalion)

(b) Fixed Class Units

Units consisting of multiple classes but on a fixed percentage e.g. Battalions of Rajput Rifles, Punjab Regiments, old Regiments or Armoured Corps and some Regiments of Artillery

(c) Mixed Class Units

Units consisting of multiple classes (usually chosen on zonal basis) where a fixed percentage of each class is laid down; such units are invariably mixed; e.g. Battalions of para Regiment, Assam Regiment, Bengal Regiment and Bombay Engineer Groups.

3. Besides the above, there is another category of regiments which are called 'all class regiments'. Recruitment to such regiments is made from all States/Union Territories on the basis of percentage of recruitable male population of the State/Union Territory to the total recruitable male population of the country. A statement showing the recruitable male population of the State, the percentage of recruitable male population to the total male population of the country based on 1971 census and the percentage of actual recruitment as in 1976-77 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2301/78].

Though recruitment on the basis of recruitable male population of the State has been accepted as a policy but in practice in the following States in particular the actual recruitment is more than the allotted quota:—

1. Punjab
2. Jammu & Kashmir
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Haryana
5. Uttar Pradesh
6. Rajasthan
7. Kerala

4. One of the reasons for low recruitment in some of the States is that there is inadequate recruiting cover. Efforts are being made to reduce the imbalances in so far it relates to 'all class' regiments. We are examining the possibilities of increasing the number of Branch Recruiting Offices so as to provide adequate cover to such areas. According to the existing arrangements, recruiting officers are expected to make extensive tours of

interior and backward areas with a view to recruit more people from these areas. In addition, Regional Recruiting Rallies are also being held where local people of the State can present themselves for recruitment irrespective of their place of residence.

5. The total number of recruitment during the last 3 years State-wise and year-wise for the Army, Air Force and Navy are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2301/78]. Information in respect of officers recruited State-wise, year-wise for the three Services is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

6. It is not in the public interest to divulge the total strength in Defence services and indicate the State-wise and cadre-wise strength in relation to the total strength.

Purchase of Cotton by S.T.C.

9949. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a huge quantity of cotton is lying with the growers of Gujarat State;

(b) the reasons for not purchasing the cotton by the STC from the growers; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to pursue the STC to purchase the cotton from the Growers to save their life?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). S.T.C. does not deal in cotton. On the other hand, Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has the role of ensuring the cotton prices do not fall below support levels. Cotton Corporation have purchased 88,500 bales so far in Gujarat for NTC and the purchase operations are continuing. Prevalent market prices are well above support prices. Government is keeping a

watch on the situation and will take appropriate steps as and when the interests of the growers are adversely affected.

Hindi Shorthand Training

9950. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindi shorthand training is given under Hindi Teaching Scheme; and

(b) if so, the centres in which this training is available in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Facilities for training in Hindi Shorthand are available in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Allahabad and Jabalpur.

Unearthing of Cases of abuse of Power before and during Emergency

9951. SHRI PUNDALIK HARI DANWE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Home Affairs have asked Ministry of Defence to unearth all cases

of abuse of power and other irregularities committed not only during the emergency but also before it was promulgated;

(b) if so, total number of such affected cases; and

(c) whether such cases are dealt with and result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (c). Consequent on the appointment of the Shah Commission of Inquiry, Ministry of Home Affairs issued regulatory instructions outlining guidelines for initiating action so as to facilitate the work of the aforesaid Commission of Inquiry. Ministry of Home Affairs also issued instructions in regard to the review of certain specified categories of cases of Government employees who were penalised during the same period.

Ministry of Defence has on its own taken up for review all cases of Government employees on whom major penalties of dismissal and/or removal from service and compulsory retirement was imposed during the last Internal Emergency. Ministry of Defence also took up for review all cases of premature retirement of Government employees during the same period. Number of these cases and the result of the review carried out so far is indicated in the Statements I and II attached.

Statement I

Particulars of cases in which major penalties were imposed during the last Internal Emergency

| Sl. No. | Particulars of cases | Position as on 22-4-1978 | Total |
|---------|--|--------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Total No. of cases | | 962 |
| 2 | Total No. of cases reviewed so far | | 883 |
| 3 | Total No. of cases where penalties have been reduced (excluding cases under Sl. No. 4) | | 13 |
| 4 | Total No. of cases where reinstatement has been ordered | | 218 |
| 5 | Total No. of cases where status quo has been maintained | | 632 |
| 6 | Cases under examination | | 79 |

Statement II

Particulars of cases of premature retirement during the last Internal Emergency

Position as on 22-4-1978

| Sl. No. | Particulars | Total |
|---------|--|-------|
| 1 | Total No. of cases | 1 |
| 2 | Total No. of cases reviewed so far | 65 |
| 3 | Total No. of cases where reinstatement has been ordered | 10 |
| 4 | Total No. of cases where Govt. servant has been retained in a lower post | 2 |
| 5 | Total No. of cases where status quo has been maintained | 53 |
| 6 | Total No. of cases referred to representation committee | 38 |
| 7 | Total No. of cases in hand | 6 |

News Item Captioned "Pithead Stockpile of Coal"

9952. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Patriot dated the 17th April, 1978 under the caption "Pithead Stockpile of Coal";

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) how it has affected the general consumers, *inter alia* due to stoppage of movements of coal; and

(d) what steps are being taken or have been taken to bring about a co-ordinated efforts between the Railways and his Ministry's departments?

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

(b) The pithead stock of coal in the country at the end of March, 1978, stood at 12.40 million tonnes as compared to 8.79 million tonnes at the end of December, 1977. Of the total pithead stocks in the country, stocks with Coal India at the end of March,

1978, and December, 1977, stood at 10.94 million tonnes and 8.54 million tonnes, respectively. Increase in pithead stocks towards the closing months of each year is a normal feature resulting from increased production of coal during this period.

(c) and (d). As there are ample stocks of coal at the pitheads for movement of coal by rail/road, the question of stoppage of movement of coal on account of non-availability of coal does not arise. However, a close coordination is being maintained with the Railways for improving off-take of coal by rail.

Complaints against Phillips India Ltd.

9953. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Phillips India Limited, unit of multinational operating in India for manufacturing and selling of electrical and electronic goods has expanded their capacities beyond licensed capacity;

(b) whether complaints of serious nature have been made to the Govern-

ment by various Indian firms and companies carrying on business of similar nature against the policy of Phillips India Limited;

(c) what enquiries have been made into the conduct of the Company; and

(d) the steps being proposed to be taken against the Company for illegally carrying on the business beyond Government's approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes Sir, the Company had been producing certain electrical and electronic goods beyond its licensed capacity.

(b) to (d). No complaints of a serious nature have been received in the recent past. Therefore, the question of making enquiries did not arise. The action that may be taken against the Company for producing in excess of its licensed capacity would be in accordance with the Government's general policy on this matter in the light of the particular facts of the case.

Import of Power Equipment for West Bengal State Electricity Board

9954. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA;

SHRI CHITTA BASU;

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether very recently the State of West Bengal has approached the Central Government to help remove the inefficiency of management of State Electricity Board by allowing it to import some sophisticated power producing equipments and men to run its Electricity Board; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and action being contemplated to see that power production is raised in the State?

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

and (b). Proposals for the import of gas turbines, for which technology is not available in the country, have been received from the West Bengal State Electricity Board in respect of the following projects:—

- | | |
|------------------------|---------|
| 1. Siliguri | 2x15 MW |
| 2. Haldia | 2x15 MW |
| 3. Gouripore | 1x20 MW |

These proposals are being examined from the techno-economic angle.

The West Bengal State Electricity Board has been recently permitted to float global tenders for 4 units of 12.5 MW each for the Ramman Hydro Electric Project.

2. No proposal has been received from the State Electricity Board for securing the services of any foreign Consultants in connection with its functioning.

3. Besides the new projects which are likely to augment power supply in West Bengal during the next 5—7 years, steps have been taken by the West Bengal State Electricity Board to improve the performance of the existing power stations and also to expedite completion of the on-going projects at Santaldih and Bandel.

A Project Renovation Group consisting of multi-disciplinary teams including representatives of B.H.E.L., C.E.A., I.L.K. and Consulting Engineers has been set up to improve the performance of newly-commissioned units at Santaldih. Suitable coal linkages have been made to ensure supply of correct grade of coal in the required quantities. Arrangements have also been made for import of sufficient quantity of spares of the right quality. The West Bengal State Electricity Board has been advised to effect improvement in the maintenance of power plants and ensure better co-ordination between different agencies generating power in West Bengal to improve availability of power in the State.

Number of Sick Industries taken over

9955. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many sick industrial units both small and big have been taken over by Government during the last one year;

(b) if so, names of the concerns and the specific reasons for take over; and

(c) whether Government's declared criterion of resources was kept in view while taking over such units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI-MATI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The management of the following industrial undertakings was taken over by the Central Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 during the period 1-4-1977 to date:

| Sl. No. | Name of the Undertaking | Section of the Act under which taken over |
|---------|--|---|
| 1. | Messrs Union Jute Co. Ltd., Calcutta | 18 FA |
| 2. | Messrs Khardah Co. Ltd., Calcutta | 18AA |
| 3. | Messrs Alexandra Jute Mill, Calcutta | 18FA |
| 4. | Messrs Priyalaxmi Mills, Baroda | 18A |
| 5. | Messrs Shri Subhalaxmi Mills, Cambay (Gujarat) | 18A |
| 6. | Messrs Indore Textile Ltd., Ujjain (M.P.) | 18AA |
| 7. | Messrs Somasundaram Super Spg. Mills, Muthanendal, Dist. Ramanathanpuram (Tamil Nadu). | 18AA |
| 8. | Messrs Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Calcutta | 18A |

| Sl. No. | Name of the Undertaking | Section of the Act under which taken over |
|---------|---|---|
| 9. | Messrs National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., Calcutta | 18AA |
| 10. | Messrs Sri Rama Sugars and Industries Ltd., Bobbili, Distt. Srikakulam (A.P.) | 18AA |
| 11. | Messrs Kottayam Textiles Ltd., Ettumanoor (Kerala) | 18AA |
| 12. | Messrs Prabhuram Mills Ltd., Chengannur (Kerala) | 18AA |
| 13. | Messrs Malabar Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd., Calicut (Kerala) | 18AA |
| 14. | Messrs National Rubber Manufacturers Limited (Kalyani Unit) | 18A |
| 15. | Messrs Aloka Udyog Vanaspati and Playwood Limited, Calcutta. | 18A |
| 16. | Messrs Sri Durga Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Konnagar, Dist. Hooghly, (W.B.) | 18AA |
| 17. | Messrs Incheh Tyres Ltd., Calcutta. | 18A |
| 18. | Messrs Swadeshi Mills Ltd., Kanpur. | 18AA |
| 19. | Messrs Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta. | 18AA |

Reasons for take over:

The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, empowers the Central Government to order an investigation into the working of an industrial undertaking under certain circumstances. One of the main reasons for which an investigation can be ordered is that, the concerned industrial undertaking is being managed in a manner detrimental to the scheduled industry concerned or to public interest. Section 18A(i) (b) of the Act further empowers the Central Government to take over the management of the industrial undertaking if

on the basis of the investigation ordered under Section 15 of the Act, it comes to the conclusion that the industrial undertaking is being managed in a manner detrimental to the scheduled industry concerned or to public interest. Section 18AA of the Act empowers the Central Government to take over the management of an industrial undertaking without any investigation under certain circumstances. It can take over the management of an industrial undertaking if there is in its possession documentary or other evidence to show that the persons in charge of the concerned industrial undertaking, have by reckless investments or creation of incumbrances on the assets of the industrial undertaking, or by diversion of funds brought about a situation which is likely to affect the production of articles produced by the industrial undertaking and immediate action is necessary to prevent such a situation. Such action can also be taken if there is documentary or other evidence to show that the industrial undertaking has been closed for a period of not less than three months and that the financial condition of the company owning the industrial undertaking and the condition of the plant and machinery of the undertaking are such that it is possible to restart the undertaking and such restarting is necessary in the interest of the general public. Where the company owning the concerned industrial undertaking is being wound up by or under the supervision of the High Court, the Central Government has to take the permission of the High Court for ordering investigation under Section 15A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. If, on the basis of the investigation ordered under Section 15A, the Central Government comes to the conclusion that it is necessary in the public interest to take over the management of the industrial undertaking, it approaches the High Court for permission to take over the management of the industrial undertaking under Section 18FA of

the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

The management of the Industrial undertakings mentioned in the list was taken over because the conditions laid down in the relevant sections of the Act were fulfilled. The Government were also anxious to avoid loss of production and unemployment.

(c) The public financial institutions generally finance the re-construction or re-habilitation programme of the sick units. Their assessment of the viability of the unit is taken into account before action under the Act is taken.

Panel on the National Transport Policy

9956. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a panel on the National Transport Policy has been set up by Government;

(b) what is its composition and the job assigned to it for this year; and

(c) whether rail-road competition and coordination will also remain under the purview of the panel?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the Resolution under which the Committee was constituted is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2302/78].

(c) The National Transport Policy to be developed by the Committee would be based on optimising the distribution of traffic between different modes of transport, including road and rail.

Standing Committee to review implementation of Power Projects

9957. **SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a standing committee on power has been set up to review the implementations of the power projects in the country; and

(b) if so, how many meetings have been held so far and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) In the Conference of State Power Ministers held in January, 1978, it was decided that a suitable organisation be established in each State for effective monitoring of the progress of power projects. The Chief Ministers of the States have been requested to review the existing arrangements in this regard and to strengthen the organisation wherever required.

2. It was further decided in the meeting referred to above that a Standing Committee may be set up to review from time to time the implementation of recommendations of the Chairmen's Conference as well as the decisions arrived at, in the State Power Ministers' Conference. Accordingly, a Standing Committee of the Power Ministers' Conference has since been constituted.

(b) The first meeting of the Standing Committee is proposed to be convened shortly.

Electricity charges for consumption of Power by DSIDC

9958. **SHRI RAM KANWAR BERWA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 5630 on 5th April, 1978 regarding electricity charges for consumption of power by DSIDC and state:

(a) the rates per unit charged in D.S.I.D.C. industrial complexes located at Okhla, Wazirpur, Lawrence Road, Jhilmil and Nangloi for the power consumed by various industrial units;

(b) the reasons for charging different rates in different industrial complexes, and also the reasons for charging more per power unit in Nangloi industrial complex in comparison to other industrial complexes;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no regular supply of power during day time in Nangloi industrial complex causing setback to industrial production; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for ensuring regular supply of power there?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Industrial complexes located at Okhla, Wazirpur and Jhilmil have got permanent power connections and industrial units get power supply from DESU directly at the following rates w.e.f. 1st April, 1978:

(i) Rate per unit—30 paise.

(ii) Electricity duty—03 paise per unit.

(iii) Excise—02 paise.

Meter rent—extra.

Some power connections at Lawrence Road industrial complex are temporary and some are permanent. The rates for permanent connections are the same as those for Okhla, Wazirpur and Jhilmil complexes as indicated above. In the case of temporary connections, the power supply is taken by DSIDC from DESU and, in turn, supplied to industrial units at a flat rate of 50 paise per unit.

In the case of Nangloi industrial complex, power connections are given on temporary basis and power is first received by DSIDC and, in turn, supplied to the industrial consumers @75 paise per unit.

(b) The different rates at different industrial complexes are being charged based on the fact whether the connections are permanent or temporary. In the case of permanent connections, the power supply is being given by DESU directly and in the case of temporary connections the power supply is given by DESU first to DSIDC who, in turn supply to the industrial consumers. In the case of temporary supplies, DESU is charging apart from the appropriate industrial tariff based on the load demand and whether the connection is of low tension or high tension 50 per cent surcharge on account of power being given temporary basis and further 25 per cent surcharge where the load has exceeded the sanctioned limit. Power connection at Lawrence Road is given on low tension while the power connection at Nangloi industrial complex is given at high tension and low tension. DESU charges different rates for high tension and low tension. DSIDC is charging different rates at Nangloi and Lawrence Road Industrial complexes on account of different rates being charged by DESU from them.

(c) Although efforts are made by DESU to supply power regularly during day time in all the industrial complexes including Nangloi industrial complex, the possibility of occurrence of few break-downs on the systems causing failure of supply some times cannot be ruled out. Further, DESU has given bulk connections to DSIDC at one point from where DSIDC has laid their own mains for supplying power to the various consumers. There is possibility of few failures due to faults in DSIDC system also.

(d) In order to arrange permanent connections and to augment the power supply in Nangloi, DSIDC has agreed to pay its financial share to DESU for laying permanent lines, instal new sub-stations and to give permanent connections directly to the industrial consumers. DESU would

take up electrification work in hand as soon as the payment is received from DSIDC.

Capital Subsidy Scheme for Lalitpur, Jhansi, Banda, Hamirpur and Jalaun

9959 SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) number of districts of Uttar Pradesh included under the scheme of Capital subsidy for Industrial Development and under the District Industries Centres Scheme which have the component of RIP, separately for the development of backward regions;

(b) whether Lalitpur, Jhansi, Banda, Hamirpur and Jalaun districts of Bundelkhand Region are included in these two schemes, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) Six districts namely Ballia, Jhansi, Almora, Basti, Faizabad and Rai Bareilly of Uttar Pradesh are covered under the Central Scheme of Capital Subsidy for Industrial Development and 13 districts namely Saharanpur, Ghazipur, Jhansi, Allahabad, Almora, Lucknow, Mathura, Rai Bareilly, Fatehpur, Ballia, Unnao, Deoria and Moradabad having component of Rural Industries Projects Programme, are covered under the new scheme of District Industries Centres.

(b) Lalitpur District has been carved out of erstwhile Jhansi district as it existed prior to its reorganisation. It was decided by the Planning Commission that Jhansi District as it existed prior to its reorganisation will continue to qualify for Capital Subsidy Scheme. Banda, Hamirpur and Jalaun districts of Bundelkhand Region have not been included in the Capital Subsidy Scheme Under the

District Industries Centre Scheme, at present Jhansi District alone is covered.

(c) Only 101 districts in the country have been selected for Capital Subsidy Scheme. Similarly, the District Industries Centres are being opened in a phased manner. All the Districts in the country are likely to be covered under the District Industries Centre Scheme in course of time.

Electrification of Villages of Ashok Nagar Tehsil in Guna District of Madhya Pradesh

9960. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme for electrification of villages of Ashoknagar Tehsil in Guna District of Madhya Pradesh was submitted to the Rural Electrification Corporation, some two years back but the same has not been finalised due to technical defects pointed out by the Corporation;

(b) if so, the details of the technical defects specially pointed out by the Corporation; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Scheme for electrification of villages in Isagarh Block of Ashok Nagar Tehsil in Guna District submitted by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board in March, 1977 was approved by the Rural Electrification Corporation in August, 1977.

(b) and (c). Do no arise.

Number of Pilots in I.A.F

9961. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of pilots in our Indian Air Force;

(b) what is authorised establishment capacity of pilots in the Indian Air Force; and

(c) what are the efforts to make up the deficiency and the period required for the same?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (c). It will not be in public interest to disclose any details about our precise fighting strength—whether in terms of trained manpower or equipment.

छोटी सादड़ी स्वर्ण कांड

9962. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि छोटी सादड़ी (राजस्थान) स्वर्ण कांड के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्रवाई जाच के प्रतिवेदन के तय क्या है और क्या जाच प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभापदन पर रखी जायेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : "छोटी सादड़ी स्वर्ण काण्ड" में राजस्थान के तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री, श्री मोहन लाल मुखाडिया को घन्तर्घस्तता के बारे में केन्द्रीय घन्वेक्षण ब्यूरो द्वारा 1968 में जाच की गई थी। जैसा कि दिनांक 1-5-1970 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1371 के उत्तर में उल्लेख है, केन्द्रीय घन्वेक्षण ब्यूरो के जाचाधीन मामले के मुख्य पहलू निम्न-लिखित थे :

(1) क्या 16-12-1965 को अथवा, इसके आसपास, श्री गणपत लाल से 56.863 किलोग्राम के बजनों को दो अलग अलग लाटो में सोना बरामद किया गया था।

(2) क्या श्री गणपत लाल से बरामद किए गए पाने की कुछ मात्रा का किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा दुर्विनियोजन किया गया है ।

(3) क्या राष्ट्रीय रक्षा काय में हानि के रूप में माना देने के प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किए जाने में कोई प्रतीचित्य निहित था ।

केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो को इन सभी तीनों आरोपों में कोई सार नहीं मिला । केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो की जांच रिपोर्ट को सदन के पटल पर रखा जाना उचित नहीं होगा ।

कैबरे नृत्य

9963. श्री केशवराव धोंडगे : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश के बड़े शहरों में भ्रष्टी श्री कैबरे नृत्य का आयोजन किया जा रहा है,

(ख) क्या इन कैबरे नृत्यों के विरुद्ध लोगों से कोई शिकायत मिली है,

(ग) कैबरे नृत्य के संबंध में सरकार की क्या नीति है, और

(घ) क्या कैबरे नृत्यों की इजाजत देने से पहले सरकार कोई शर्त पूरी करने के लिये कहती है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) (क) से (घ) अवैधित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) सार्वजनिक स्थान पर किसी अवैध नृत्य का आयोजन एक अपराध है जो भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 294 के अन्तर्गत

दण्डनीय है और राज्य सरकार इस मामले में उचित कार्यवाही करने के लिए सक्षम है ।

विभिन्न राज्यों के लोगों के जीवन पर तैयार किये गये वृत्त चित्र

9964. श्री धर्मासह भाई पटेल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फिल्म डिबीजन ने गुजरात के विभिन्न भागों में लोगों के जीवन पर वृत्त चित्र तैयार किये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 और 1977-78 में, वर्षवार, कुल कितने वृत्त चित्र तैयार किये गये और उनके नाम क्या हैं,

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 में तैयार किये जाने वाले वृत्त चित्रों की संख्या और व्यय क्या है,

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में गुजरात पर तैयार किये गये वृत्त चित्रों की संख्या कम है, और

(घ) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर गत तीन वर्षों में अधिकतम वृत्त चित्र तैयार किए गए और प्रत्येक वर्ष कितने वृत्त चित्र तैयार किये गये ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण भाटबानी) (क) 1975-76 से 1977-78 तक की अवधि के दौरान फिल्म प्रभाग द्वारा गुजरात से सम्बंधित निम्नलिखित 5 तीन वृत्त चित्र बनाए गए थे —

(1) गुजरात फाइव दि डाॅट (सादा) 1975

(2) गुजरात एलक्वांस (सादा) 1975

(3) आशा नी वेला (सादा) 1976
(ए टाइम आफ होप)

(ब) 1978-79 में "गुजरात की भूतप्राय लोक कलाएँ—भाबो" विषय पर एक भूतचित्र बनाने का प्रस्ताव है। इसको फिल्म प्रभाग के 1977-78 के फिल्म निर्माण कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया था।

(ग) भूतचित्र प्रत्येक राज्य पर प्रत्येक वर्ष नहीं बनाए जाते। अतः कुछ वर्ष में बनाये गए भूतचित्रों के आधार पर तुलना करना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा। 1954-76 के दौरान गुजरात - लोगों, संस्कृति, बांग, आदि पर 25 भूतचित्र बनाए गए हैं। बनाए गए भूतचित्रों की सूची सलग्न है।

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर बनाए गए भूतचित्रों के नाम नीचे दिए गए हैं—

1. गोष्ठा

- (1) गोष्ठा माचिज आन (रंगीन) (1977)

2. जम्मू और काश्मीर

- (1) कम टू काश्मीर (रंगीन) (1976)
(2) जम्मू टुडे (सादा) (1976)

3. केरल

- (1) ग्रहम्ग्रहम्हिम (रंगीन) (1977)

4. महाराष्ट्र

- (1) दि इडियन कोबरा (रंगीन) (1975)
(2) ए सिटी आन दि वाटर (रंगीन) (1975)

5. उड़ीसा

- (1) हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स आफ उड़ीसा (रंगीन) (1976)

6. त्रिपुरा

- (1) त्रिपुरा
(2) फास त्रिपुरा विद लव (रंगीन) (1975)

7. त्रिपुरा

- (1) त्रिपुरा (रंगीन) (1976)
विबरण

गुजरात के लोगों, संस्कृति, उद्योग आदि पर बनाए गए भूतचित्रों की सूची।

- होम फार दि होमलैस (सादा) (1954)
- फोक सांज आफ गुजरात (भाग-1) (सादा) (1957)
- फोक सांज आफ गुजरात (भाग-2) (सादा) (1957)
- शिपयांडस टू सीबेज (सादा) (1957)
- ए स्टोरी आफ को-आपरेशन (सादा) (1957)
- आपरेशन काडना (सादा) (1959)
- वेस्टर्न रीजन (सादा) (1959)
- ग्लिमप्सेस आफ इडिया (भाग-4) (1968)
- दि डार्सिंग फीट (रंगीन) (1962)
- गिर नेम सेक्चरी (रंगीन) (1962)
- फोक डार्सिंग आफ सीराष्ट्र रंगीन (1963)
- हिल टेपल्स आफ गुजरात (सादा) (1964)
- नर्मदा (सादा) (1964)
- रासलीला (रंगीन) (1965)
- दि ब्लेक गोल्ड (सादा) (1965)

16. साहस के कदम (सादा) (1968)
17. वे बाल से (सादा) (1968)
18. रन आफ कच्छ (1968)
19. हैडीक्राफ्ट्स आफ गुजरात (रंगीन) (1968)
20. सरदार पटेल (सादा) (1970)
21. जारी (रंगीन) (1971)
22. पैटोलास आफ पाटन (रंगीन) (1974)
23. गुजरात फाइट्स दि ड्रीट (सादा) (1975)
24. गुजरात एलेक्जन्स (सादा) (1975)
25. ब्राना नी बेला (सादा) (1976) (ए टाइम आफ हाप)

Development of Backward Districts in Gujarat

9965. SHRI DHARAMSINHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the districts in Gujarat declared industrially backward till 31-3-1978;

(b) the criteria adopted for declaring districts industrially backward;

(c) whether any other districts are proposed to be declared industrially backward in Gujarat during the period from 1978-79 to 1983-84 and if so, the names of these districts and when these will be declared industrially backward; and

(d) whether a demand has now been received from Gujarat Government for declaring some more districts industrially backward and if so, when the names of the districts in respect of which the demand has been made and the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon and when and how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) 10 districts of Gujarat State viz., Amreli, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Broach, Junagadh, Kutch, Mehsana, Panchmahals, Sabarkantha and Surendernagar have been selected as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance facilities. Out of these, 3 districts viz., Panchmahals, Broach and Surendernagar have been selected to qualify also for the Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.

(b) On the basis of the set of criteria recommended by the Planning Commission to States/Union Territories for adoption as 'guidelines' for the purpose of identification of industrially backward districts to qualify for concessional finance facilities, the Gujarat Government adopted the following criteria for the purpose:—

- (i) gross value of agricultural output per acre of the net area sown;
- (ii) agricultural workers (including agricultural labourers) as a percentage to total population;
- (iii) per capita gross value of industrial output by large factories;
- (iv) number of factory employees per lakh of population;
- (v) workers engaged in secondary activities per lakh of population;
- (vi) length of metalled roads and railways per '00 sq. miles; and
- (vii) population of towns and villages electrified as percentage to total population

(c) and (d). No proposal from the Government of Gujarat for selection of additional districts of the State as industrially backward for the next Plan 1978-83 has been received from the State Government.

Flying Saucer

9966. SHRI MEETHA LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a glittering object like flying saucer was seen in the various cities and areas of the country a few days ago;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any enquiries in this regard; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof and if no enquiries have been made, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Objective observational data are available only about the sighting of an unidentified flying object noticed over Ahmedabad and Bombay on the night of April 3, 1978.

(b) Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad has collected some scientific data in this regard.

(c) Preliminary analysis of the data gathered indicates that the object is likely to have been a meteorite.

Taking over of Centron Manufacturing Safety Razor Blades by Messrs Brooke Bond

9967. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as reported in 'Commerce' dated 11.3-1978 that M/s. Brooke Bond, a multinational and also a large House are taking over the Centron engaged in the manufacture of safety razor blades;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether Government policy allows such take over by a multinational and also a Large House of non-priority mass consumption item;

(d) whether such action by Brooke Bond is prompted by Government's approval of Colgate-Palmolive, another multinational company, taking over the marketing of T.T. Blades;

(e) whether in view of the serious nature of the issue of multinational entering into consumer field through back-door methods, Government propose to put a stop to all such activities; and

(f) if so, what steps Government are taking to stop entering of multinational companies into consumer field like razor blades?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) It is understood that M/s. Brooke Bond have plans to seek amalgamation, under the provisions of Section 72 A of the Income Tax Act, 1961, with M/s. Centron Industrial Alliance Ltd., Bombay.

(b). Since no formal application has been received and considered, it will not be possible to indicate Government's reaction thereto.

(c) The application, if and when received, will be considered in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Central Government in this behalf.

(d) As stated in reply to part (b), no application has been received in this regard from M/s. Brooke Bond. In regard to marketing tie-up between M/s. Colgate-Palmolive and M/s. T. T. Blades, it may be stated, that the Government had rejected the proposal having regard to the provisions of FERA, 1973.

(e) It is considered that the provisions contained in I(D and R), Act, 1961, MRTP Act, 1969 and FERA, 1973 are adequate to regulate the activities of multinational companies, etc., so as to be in conformity with the national objectives.

(f) Does not arise in view of reply to part (e) above.

Inquiry regarding sale of Vehicles

9968. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 284 on 22-2-78 re. complaints from MPs re. protection to employees who were allotted vehicles from C.V.D. Delhi Cantt. and state:

(a) the reasons for inordinate delay instituting the inquiry when the information of sale of Vehicle on the day of its allotment in September, 1974 itself was accepted by the Minister, who are responsible for such a lapses, when it would be completed and how Government propose to withstand the pressure from INTUC, Union;

(b) whether 3½ years' time is insufficient in disposing of the case and does it not give suspicion of completing formalities of inquiries only aimed at in shielding the culprits;

(c) whether action on such irregularities of embezzlement, cheating and fraud lies in disciplinary action only and if so, furnish copies of the rules and what penalty is provided for such acts and whether it does not constitute an offence under IPC; and

(d) what is the hesitation in handing over such cases to CBI for fair and impartial inquiry as some of such cases are already being probed by it?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). The first information about the sale of 1 vehicle by an employee of CVD Delhi cantt. was received on the 10th April, 1978. The complaint was duly processed and the allottee submitted his explanation as required under the rules in June 1977. A regular inquiry under the rules was

initiated thereafter which has been completed and further action is being taken. Government is not aware of any pressure from the INTUC Union with regard to this case.

(c) Departmental disciplinary action can be taken against employee under the provisions of Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, Extracts from the relevant rules indicating the penalties that can be imposed are furnished in the statement laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2303/78].

(d) This is an individual case and no general defalcation of funds is involved justifying probe by C.B.I.

Number of Employees working in Central Vehicle Depot, Delhi Cantt.

9969. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees/workers working in Central Vehicle Depot, Delhi Cantt., category-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that 25 per cent. of the employees/workers have crossed the superannuation age and are even unable to walk and see properly but are continuing as they succeeded in getting wrong dates of birth recorded at the time of joining service without furnishing any reliable authenticated document and proof in respect of date of birth; and

(c) if so, the reaction thereto; whether Government propose to get the truth verified by conducting a survey to do the needful in the matter and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The total number of employees is;

Non-industrial

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| Class III | 586 |
| Class IV | 130 |
| Class IV (Non-combatants). | 44 |
| Conservancy Sweeper | 6 |
| TOTAL | 766 |

Industrial

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Class III | 412 |
| Class IV | 1241 |
| TOTAL | 1653 |

(b) No, Sir. The date of birth recorded in the documents is based on documentary evidence where produced and in other cases, the date of birth was assessed by the Medical authorities.

(c) Does not arise.

**Central Allocation for Tribal Sub-plan
in Fifth Five Year Plan**

9970. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total allocation proposed for the tribal sub-plan areas be as Central assistance to the States in Fifth Five Year Plan;

(b) total amount released to the States before the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan; State-wise;

(c) whether the allocation for these areas has been fully spent by the States; and

(d) the steps taken by his Ministry to utilise the funds in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). An outlay of Rs. 190 crores was proposed for the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79) as special Central assistance for the Tribal Sub-Plans. The amount earmarked for the period ending 31st March, 1978 when the Fifth Five Year Plan ended was Rs. 120 crores, out of which Rs. 119.31 crores, was released to the concerned States and Union Territories. State-wise break-up is given in the Statement inclosed

(c) According to reviews made with the States when finalising annual Plan for 1978-79 the amounts of special Central assistance are likely to be fully utilised. Final position will be known after the accounts are reconciled.

(d) The States have been asked to ensure that the sub-plan programme are implemented in full, and the performance is reviewed at periodical meetings. The States have appointed senior officers to oversee the sub-plan programmes and have taken up various other measures for the implementation of the tribal sub-plan like the appointment of Project Officers, the delegation of financial and administrative powers to the project functionaries and the setting up project level committees.

Statement

Statement showing the Amount of Special Central Assistance released to States & Union Territories in Fifth Five Year Plan

| State & U Ts | (Rs in lakhs) | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| | 1974-75 | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | 39 00 | 123 00 | 194 75 | 285 25 | 642 00 |
| 2 Assam | 24 00 | 100 00 | 203 00 | 257 00 | 584 00 |
| 3 Bihar | 56 00 | 281 00 | 614 00 | 807 50 | 1758 50 |
| 4 Gujarat | 44 00 | 200 00 | 326 00 | 473 10 | 1043 10 |
| 5 Himachal Pradesh | | 31 00 | 68 00 | 90 00 | 189 00 |
| 6 Karnataka | 2 50 | 10 00 | 20 00 | 24 00 | 56 50 |
| 7 Kerala | 2 50 | 15 00 | 26 00 | 25 00 | 68 50 |
| 8 Madhya Pradesh | 57 00 | 506 00 | 1007 00 | 1554 25 | 3241 25 |
| 9 Maharashtra | 30 00 | 104 00 | 231 00 | 378 25 | 743 25 |
| 10 Manipur | | 43 00 | 90 00 | 128 00 | 261 00 |
| 11 Orissa | 86 00 | 292 00 | 587 00 | 770 15 | 1735 15 |
| 12 Rajasthan | 50 00 | 150 00 | 246 25 | 298 10 | 744 35 |
| 13 Tamil Nadu | 2 50 | 12 00 | 41 00 | 45 00 | 100 50 |
| 14 Tripura | 11 00 | 36 00 | 68 00 | 96 40 | 211 40 |
| 15 Uttar Pradesh | 1 00 | 5 00 | 11 00 | 15 00 | 32 00 |
| 16 West Bengal | 25 00 | 72 00 | 149 00 | 225 00 | 471 00 |
| 17 A & N Islands | | 20 00 | 17 00 | 17 00 | 54 00 |
| 18 Goa Daman & Diu | | | 8 00 | 11 00 | 19 00 |
| GRAND TOTAL | 430 50 | 2000 00 | 4000 00 | 5500 00 | 11930 50 |

Formulation of Scheme for Tribal Sub-plans

9971 SHRI GIRDHAR GOMAN GO Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether his Ministry have asked the States to formulate the programmes, schemes and projects with higher allocation for the State Sectors in the annual plan of rolling plan for tribal sub-plan;

(b) if so, the guidelines thereof,

(c) the allocation proposed for tribal sub-plan from the Centre for Sixth Five Year Plan and the current year of the Rolling Plan, and

(d) the programmes for Sixth Plan for the tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) and (b) The annual plans of 1978-79 for the tribal sub-plan areas have been finalised. A statement showing the amounts earmarked from the State Sub-Plan and from special Central assistance is enclosed

(c) The amount of special Central assistance allocated for the year 1978-79 is Rs 70 crores. The amount proposed for the Five Year Plan 1978-83 is Rs 350 crores

(d) The programmes will cover all sectors of development. The sub-plans for 1978-83 have not yet been finalised

Statement

State-wise break-up of the amount earmarked for the current financial year (1978-79) under State-wise Sub-plan and Special Central Assistance

(Rupees in lakhs)

| Sl. No. | State | State Sub-Plan | Special Central Assistance |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 1473 00 | 233 00 |
| 2 | Assam | 1000 00 | 325 00 |
| 3 | Bihar | 6325 00 | 975 00 |
| 4 | Gujarat | 3350 14½ | 596 00 |
| 5 | Himachal Pradesh | 590 35 | 130 00 |
| 6 | Karnataka | 203 00 | 24 00 |
| 7 | Kerala* | 91 00 | 18 00 |
| 8 | Madhya Pradesh | 6354 00 | 1826 00 |
| 9 | Maharashtra | 4851 81 | 397 00 |
| 10 | Manipur | 1434 00 | 177 00 |
| 11 | Orissa | 4751 60 | 960 00 |
| 12 | Rajasthan | 1374 00 | 327 00 |
| 13 | Tamil Nadu | 159 00 | 49 00 |
| 14 | Tripura | 722 50 | 105 00 |
| 15 | Uttar Pradesh* | 98 00 | 17 00 |
| 16 | West Bengal | 1354 60 | 263 00 |
| 17 | A & N Islands* | 75 00 | 36 00 |
| 18 | Goa, Daman & Diu* | 45 00 | 22 00 |
| | Total | 34412 00 | 6500 00 |
| | Reserve | Nil | 500 00 |
| | Grand Total | 34412 00 | 7000 00 |

*Provisional.

Expenditure on Tribal areas under Sub-Plans

9972 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) total money spent by the States from State Plan Sectors in tribal sub-plan areas upto the end of Fifth Five Year Plan, State wise from the date of policy decision of the Government of India to have sub-plan for the tribal areas and its acceptance by the States,

(b) whether the amount earmarked from State Sector has been fully utilised by those States, and

(c) the procedures adopted by the States to check the delay and diversion of allocations made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) to (c) The information is being collected, and will be laid on the table of the House

Agreement with Mitsubishi Co of Japan regarding Merchant Ships

9973 SHRI MONORANJAN BHAKTA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some agreement is being reached with the Mitsubishi Company of Japan to procure Merchant ships though some other companies from Japan offered lower price, and

(b) if so, whether Government agrees to enquire into the whole matter about Mitsubishi affairs before entering into any dealings, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF SHER SINGH) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Decline in Production of Indigenous Paper

9974 SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of indigenous paper has declined considerably,

(b) if so, what was the actual production of paper during the last three years against the installed capacity and what are reasons for the short-fall in production, and

(c) the steps Government have taken to meet the requirements in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) No, Sir The production of paper and paper board has consistently increased over the last three years. The installed capacity and production during the last three years is indicated below —

| Year | Installed Capacity Production (lakhs tonnes/ year) | Percentage utilization of capacity |
|------|---|--|
| 1975 | 10 68 | 8 29 77 6% |
| 1976 | 11 03 | 8 80 79 8% |
| 1977 | 11 37 | 9 34 82 1% |

The percentage utilisation of capacity is considered to be normal.

(c) The country's requirements of paper are by and large met from indigenous production, except for some speciality varieties of paper which are being imported. However additional capacity is being set up both in the public sector and private sector and Government have also allowed the facility of import of second-hand equipment for small paper mills. These steps are expected to result in a continuous growth of capacity as to enable production to keep pace with future demand.

राजस्थान में के० बी० लाइनों को संभूरी

9975. श्री चतुर्नृप : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में ग्रामिक बिजली की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके लिये 132 के० बी० लाइनों को संभूरी दी गई है; और

(ख) उक्त के० बी० लाइनों के विस्तार का कार्यक्रम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा और उस पर कितना खर्च आयेगा ।

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री बी० राजचन्द्रन) :
(क) और (ख). पांचवी योजना के दौरान राजस्थान के लिए स्वीकृत 132 के० बी० उपकेन्द्र तथा सम्बद्ध 132 के० बी० परिषण लाइनें विस्तार में ही गई हैं । इन 132 के० बी० उपकेन्द्रों तथा पारेषण लाइनों पर कार्य 1979-80 तक पूर्ण होने का कार्यक्रम है । इनकी अनुमानित लागत 42.2 करोड़ रुपये है ।

विवरण

संघर्षों बीजना के दौरान राजस्थान के लिए स्वीकृत 132 के० बी० उपकेन्द्र तथा सम्बद्ध 132 के० बी० परिषण लाइनें ।

| 132 के० बी० उपकेन्द्र का नाम | सम्बन्ध 132 के० बी० पारेषण लाइन |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. नोमवहेरा | नोमच-देवारो लाइन का टैपिंग |
| 2. प्रतापगढ़ | नोमवहेरा-ब्रह्मपगढ़ |
| 3. चित्तौड़गढ़ | नोमवहेरा-चित्तौड़गढ़ |
| 4. सायबाबा | जायाराम्निच-सायबाबा |
| 5. बंसवाड़ा | सायबाबा-बंसवाड़ा |
| 6. कंकरोली | देवारो से कंकरोली तक ब-रस्ता मचलो |
| 7. मावली | |
| 8. बलोतरा | जालौर बलोतरा |
| 9. मोरक | कोटा से झालावाड बरास्ता मोरक |
| 10. झालावाड | |

**पश्चिमी बोकस के हीरान रावस्थान के लिए स्वीकृत 132 के० बी० उपकेन्द्र
तथा सम्बद्ध 132 के० बी० पारेषण लाइनें**

| 132 के० बी० उपकेन्द्र का नाम | सम्बद्ध 132 के० बी० पारेषण लाइन |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 11. बूदी | कोटा-बूदी |
| 12. लखेरी | कोटा-सवाईमाधोपुर लाइन का टोपिंग |
| 13. पोखरण | } जोधपुर-तिनवाई-देबु-पोखरण |
| 14. देबु | |
| 15. तिनवारी | |
| 16. गुलाबपुरा | ब्यावर-गुलाबपुरा |
| 17. मेडता | ब्यावर-मेडता |
| 18. किशनगढ़ (अजमेर-फुलेरा लाइन पर) | टोपिंग लाइन |
| 19. मकराना | फुलेरा-मकराना |
| 20. भाम्बेर | } बी० के० आई० जपुई-भाम्बेर-पुरानीघाट-बीसा तथा बम्बल-पुरानीघाट |
| 21. पुरानीघाट | |
| 22. बीसा | |
| 23. रैनगस | जयपुर-सीकर लाइन का टोपिंग |
| 24. मन्डवाड़ | अलवर-जिंदीन लाइन का टोपिंग |
| 25. धोलपुर | हिंडोल-धोलपुर |
| 26. कोटपुडली | अलवर-कोटपुडली |
| 27. एम० आई० ए० अलवर | अलवर-एम० आई० ए० अलवर |
| 28. किशनगढ़ | } अलवर-किशनगढ़-भिवाडी |
| 29. भिवाडी | |
| 30. दीववाना | रतनगढ़-दीववाना |
| 31. बुरु (स्विचिंग केन्द्र) | रतनगढ़-राजगढ़ लाइन का टोपिंग |
| 32. भूंझनू | बुरु-भूंझनू |
| 33. सूरतगढ़ (स्विचिंग केन्द्र) | हनुमानगढ़-रजिवासर लाइन का टोपिंग |
| 34. पदमपुर | सूरतगढ़-पदमपुर |

राजस्थान में भीजार उद्योग की स्थापना

9976. श्री चतुर्नज : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या उनके विभाग ने यह निर्णय किया था कि भीजार बनाने वाले प्रस्तावित संयंत्र की स्थापना राजस्थान में की जायेगी और यदि हाँ, तो इस उद्देश्य के लिये किस स्थान को चुना गया था;

(ख) क्या अब यह निर्णय किया गया है कि उक्त उद्योग की स्थापना किसी अन्य राज्य में की जायेगी, और यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि राजस्थान औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ है औद्योगिक विकास के मामले में राजस्थान की ओर उचित ध्यान दिया जायेगा और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती ज्ञाना मयती) : (क) और (ख) सरकार राजस्थान में मशीनी भीजारों भ्रषवा छोटे भीजारों के बनाने के लिये किसी भी कारखाने की स्थापना नहीं कर रही है। विज्ञान तथा प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम के एक अंग के रूप में जालंधर भ्रषवा नागौर में जहाँ कुटीर तथा लघु क्षेत्र में हस्त निर्मित भीजार उद्योगों की अधिकता है, एक हैन्ड टूल इन्स्टीट्यूट की स्थापना करने का निश्चय किया गया था। उद्योग के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार करने के बाद यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि समूचे देश की आवश्यकताओं

को पूरा करने वाला यह संस्थान जालंधर में स्थापित किया जाए।

(ग) चूंकि नागौर भी हस्त निर्मित भीजार उद्योग का एक महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र है इसलिये इसके हितों को भी ध्यान में रखा जायेगा। जनवरी, 1978 में लघु उद्योग विकास सगठन के अधिकांशियों का एक दल नागौर गया था और वहाँ उसने उद्योग स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता की जांच की थी। इस दल ने सिफारिश की है कि उपर्युक्त कच्चे माल का स्टॉक रखने व सप्लाई करने का प्रबंध किया जाये तथा नागौर में उद्योग के लिये जरूरी साचे तथा भीजार बनाने के लिये कच्चे माल और तैयार उत्पादों की जांच करने हेतु सुविधाएं भी प्रदान की जाये। इन सिफारिशों की जांच की जा रही है।

Criminal Released on Bail in Delhi found missing

9977. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over 2000 persons arrested by police in Delhi for involvement in criminal cases like theft, and kidnapping to manslaughter, dacoity, robbery looting etc. and released on bail by law courts, are found missing;

(b) whether it is also a fact that persons who stood sureties for the above are also not traceable;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether Government have instituted an enquiry into this matter; and

(d) whether the increase in crime is due to such large number of criminals being at large?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (d). 1865 persons arrested by the Delhi Police for involvement in criminal cases and released on bail by law courts are absconding. In 1615 cases persons who stood sureties are also not traceable. This is bound to adversely affect the crime situation. Government has not instituted an enquiry into this matter. However, the question of professional sureties has been taken up with the judiciary at the appropriate level.

Development of Backward Districts of North Bihar

9978 SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in North Bihar, which have been declared industrially backward,

(b) whether Bihar Government have submitted any Scheme to Central Government for the industrial development of these backward areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) The old districts of Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzzafarpur, Purnea, Saharsa and Saran and new districts of Begusarai of North Bihar have been selected as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance facilities. Out of these, the 3 districts of Darbhanga, Champaran and Saharsa have been selected to qualify also for the Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.

(b) and (c). The Government of Bihar have made a reference regarding their special scheme of Jobs programme for North Bihar and selected areas of South and Central range. After initial examination of the scheme, the Planning Commission have sought for additional information on certain points in order to facilitate examination of the scheme.

The Bihar Government have sent a scheme to cover 18 districts under the District Industries Centres Scheme in the first phase. The Central Government have approved this scheme.

Complaints re Bus Services on Route Nos. 91, 96 and 900

9979. SHRI RAMJILAL YADAV. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7413 on 19th April 1978 and state:

(a) whether bus services on route Nos. 91, 96 and 900 have not been giving satisfactory service to the commuters residing in Vivekanand Puri, Daya Nand Colony, Bagh Kara Khan, etc near Sarai Rohilla;

(b) if so, whether Government received any complaints and alternative proposals from the commuters in that regard; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to start at peak hour in the first instance a bus service for Central Secretariat and Connaught Place if so, by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). Sarai Rohilla and the areas adjoining it are connected with the Central Secretariat by bus services on Routes No. 91

and 900. Their operation is reported to be satisfactory. Route No. 96 does not operate through these areas. The services operating on Routes No. 14 and 157 provide a link to the residents of these areas to Connaught Place. A special trip has already been provided at 9.15 hrs., from Sarai Rohilla to Central Secretariat for the convenience of office goers. However, the residents of the locality are not satisfied with the existing arrangements as their grievance is that, in the mornings, the buses on routes No. 91 and 900, which start from other localities, do not stop at Sarai Rohilla. A request has been made by them for provision of two more special trips at 9.00 AM and 9.30 AM from Sarai Rohilla to Central Secretariat via Connaught Place and Kasturba Gandhi Marg. The requirements of the office goers living in the area are being assessed by DTC with a view to examining the feasibility of providing the two additional trips requested for.

Fall in Production in Industries

9980. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the list of industries which production has fallen by more than 30 per cent in the last 5 years, partly due to increase in excise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): According to available data, a fall of 30 per cent or more in production over last five years has taken place only in VIR/FVC cables, C.I. spun pipes and hurricane lanterns. These data are only for units registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development and do not cover production in small scale sector for which recent production data on a comparable basis are not available. It is not possible to relate the fall in production of the above items to impact of excise duties.

Setting up of a Match Factory in Tripura

9981. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to set up a Matchbox factory in Tripura has been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed factory and its location; and

(c) whether the Union Government/Planning Commission has given their clearance to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, do not arise.

Setting up of a Watch Factory at Tripura

9982. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to set up a watch factory in Tripura has been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed factory and its location; and

(c) whether the Union Government/Planning Commission has given their clearance to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) Government have not received any specific scheme for approval for setting up a watch factory in Tripura. (b) and (c). Do not arise.

**भ्रूखबारी कागज का आयात और
आत्मनिर्भरता**

9983. श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ कुमन : क्या
उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि

(क) वर्ष 1975, 1976 और 1977
में विदेशों से कितने मूल्य का और कितने
भ्रूखबारी कागज का आयात किया गया और
उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ से आयात
किया गया;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में आत्म-
निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिये देश में भ्रूखबारी
कागज के लिये नये कारखाने स्थापित करने
का सरकार का विचार है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन स्थानों के नाम
क्या हैं जहाँ पर ये स्थापित किये जायेंगे,
उनकी क्षमता कितनी होगी और वे कब तक
स्थापित किये जायेंगे ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जीयसी
श्रीमती) : (क) गत तीन वित्तीय वर्षों
में विदेशों से निम्नलिखित मूल्य एवम् मात्रा
में भ्रूखबारी कागज का आयात किया गया
था —

| वर्ष | देश | मात्रा/मी० टनों में | मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये) के लगभग) |
|------------|------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1975-76 | कनाडा | 49,000 | 17 5 |
| सोवियत संघ | सोवियत संघ | 33,000 | 11 5 |
| | बंगला देश | — | — |
| | जापान | 11,000 | 4 0 |
| | योग | 83,000 | 33 0 |
| 1976-77 | कनाडा | 95,200 | 36 0 |
| | सोवियत संघ | 42,000 | 15 0 |
| | बंगला देश | 1,000 | 0 3 |
| | फिनलैंड | 3,600 | 1 37 |
| | योग | 141,800 | 52 67 |
| 1977-78 | कनाडा | 90,000 | 32 4 |
| | सोवियत संघ | 45,000 | 14 7 |
| | बंगला देश | 5,000 | 1 2 |
| | फिनलैंड | 10,000 | 3 7 |
| | न्यूजीलैंड | 4,000 | 0 9 |
| | बेल्जियम | 10,000 | 3 5 |
| | सिंगापुर | 2,500 | 0 8 |
| | योग: | 166,500 | 57 2 |

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार का एक उपक्रम वि हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपोरेशन केरल राज्य में केल्कोर में 80,000 मी० टन वार्षिक क्षमता वाला एक अखबार कागज का कारखाना स्थापित कर रहा है। आशा है कि यह कारखाना वर्ष 1979 के मध्य तक शुरू हो जायेगा।

कर्नाटक सरकार के एक एकक मैसूर पेपर मिल्स को 75,000 मी० टन अखबार कागज का वार्षिक उत्पादन करने हेतु पर्याप्त बस्तार करने के लिए एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किया गया है। श्रुति योजना को हाल ही में अनुमति दी गई है। अतः इस समय योजना शुरू हो जाने की संभावित तिथि का अनुमान लगा सकना संभव नहीं है।

वरमंगा आकाशवाणी केन्द्र में स्टेशन डायरेक्टर की नियुक्ति

9984. श्री सुरेश झा सुमन : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वरमंगा आकाशवाणी केन्द्र अभी तक स्टेशन डायरेक्टर की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी नियुक्ति कब तक की जायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री. नारायण अडवाणी) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) नियुक्ति विभागीय पदोन्नति, जिसके लिए संबंध लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा रही है, जिसके आधार पर अधिकारियों की एक तालिका उपलब्ध हो जाने पर की जायेगी।

निर्मित और आयातित जहाजों की संख्या

9985. श्री सुरेश झा सुमन : क्या नौचहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975, 1976 और 1977 में देश में कितने जहाजों का निर्माण किया गया तथा कितने जहाजों का विदेशों से आयात किया गया;

(ख) किन-किन देशों से जहाजों का आयात किया गया तथा उनकी टन-भार क्षमता और कीमत कितनी थी; और

(ग) जहाज निर्माण के मामले में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीति का स्वीरा क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० शेर सिंह) : (क)

| वर्ष | उदयोगों की संख्या | |
|------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| | भारत में निर्मित | बाहर के देश में से आयातित |
| 1975 | 3 | 36 |
| 1976 | 5 | 35 |
| 1977 | 4 | 19 |

(ब)

| वर्ष | उन देशों के नाम जहाँ से जहाज आयात किये गये | कुल टन भार (जी० आर० टी) | जहाज की कीमत रु० करोड़ों में लाखों में |
|------|---|-------------------------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 1975 | युगोस्लाविया अरमन जनवादी गणराज्य जापान यू० एस० एस० आर० स्पेन ग्रीस पीलेड यू० के० फिनलैंड बेलजियम | 8 05 | 270 89 |
| 1976 | रमानिया युगोस्लाविया पश्चिम अरमनी जापान डेनमार्क स्पेन पनामा ग्रीस यू० के० बेलजियम कुवैत हॉलैन्ड स्वीडन नाइजीरिया नाब सिंगापुर | 6 89 | 272 14 |
| 1977 | युगोस्लाविया जापान पनामा सिंगापुर होंग कोण नाब | 2 71 | 83 12 |

(ग) यह निश्चय किया गया है कि दो स्वयं चलाई गुजरात में हजीरा तथा उडीसा में पारादीप में प्रतिरिक्त शिपयाडों की स्थापना के लिए विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की जाय इसके अलावा देश में शिपयाडों की मौजूदा क्षमता का अनुकूलतम उपयोग सुनिश्चित करने की कार्यवाही की जा रही है। मौजूदा शिपयाडों की पोत निर्माण क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के प्रस्ताव भी सरकार के विचारार्थ हैं।

Promotion of Employees of J.C.B. Press

9986. SHRI H. S. MAHALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) reasons for not holding the tests for promotion of Copy Holders to the vacant posts of Readers Grade-II in Photolitho Press and not promoting the eligible Readers Grade-II of JCB Letter Press for the vacant posts lying in the Photolitho Press of JCB,

(b) the number of Readers Grade-II and Copy Holders who have completed 3 years and 5 years of service in their respective grades and also the number of Tech. Clerk (UD) who have been promoted from the posts of Copy Holders; and

(c) when the Readers Grade-II and Copy Holders will be given promotions under the provisions of Recruitment Rules as these categories are fully entitled for their promotions in JCB Photolitho Press because according to Government of India Press Recruitment Rules, Reading staff is common to both the Presses?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Although the establishment of Photo Litho Press Section was sanctioned in 1974, the installation of machines could be completed in October 1977 because of non-availability of air-

conditioning facilities. At present only one shift is functioning. The recruitment of the staff is being done for this purpose. The posts of Reader Grade II in the Photo Litho Section are to be filled by promotion from Copy Holders in the Photo Litho Section with 3 years Service as per the existing Recruitment Rules. At present no Copy Holder of the Photo Litho Section is eligible for promotion to the post of Reader Grade-II. Two posts of Reader Grade-II will, therefore, have to be filled by alternative method of direct recruitment. According to the existing Recruitment Rules, the Readers Grade-II in the Letter Press Section are not eligible for promotion to the post of Reader Grade-I in the Photo Litho Section.

(b) (i) Nil in the Photo Litho Section.

(ii) As regards Letter Press, the number of Readers Grade-II and Copy Holders is Eight and Nine, respectively. At present, there is no Technical Clerk (UD) who has been promoted from the post of Copy Holder.

(c) The Recruitment Rules of Government of India Press do not apply to JCB. Recruitment Rules for promotion in the reading branch of Photo Litho Section and Letter Press Section are different Readers Grade-II and Copy Holders are entitled to promotion in the respective Sections only.

Import Licence to N.F.I.C.

9987. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited was given import licences;

(b) if so, how these import licences were to be utilised;

(c) how many such licences were to be granted and their value from 1970 till date; and

(d) whether Government are satisfied that no misutilisation has been done by the officials of N.F.L.C. Ltd. of the Import Licences mentioned above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): (a) NFIC is a registered exporter and receive REP import licenses against exports, as per policy, from the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

(b) The import licenses are mostly applied and received on behalf of the manufacturing cooperatives and are utilised in consultation with these societies.

(c) During the period 1st January 1970 to 31st January 1978 REP import licences worth Rs. 58.48 lakhs were applied for against the exports of knitwear, footwear, handicrafts etc

(d) Ministry of Commerce has laid down elaborate procedures under which any misutilisation of licences is detected and severely dealt with. No misutilisation has come to the notice of this Ministry during this period.

असिस्टेंट स्टेशन डायरेक्टरों और स्टेशन डायरेक्टरों के कृपों पर रिपोर्टिंग

9988. श्री गह्वीलाल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में क्रमशः 8 और 23 अप्रैल को आकाशवाणी के असिस्टेंट स्टेशन डायरेक्टरों, स्टेशन डायरेक्टरों और प्रोड्यूसरों के कृपों पर रिपोर्टिंग के लिये आकाशवाणी में कितने व्यक्तियों को लगाया गया था; और

(ख) बुलेटिनों में इन दोनों कृपों की रिपोर्टों के प्रसारण की अवधि, अलग-अलग,

कितनी थी, किन बुलेटिनों में ये प्रसारित की गई थीं, और कितनी बार प्रसारित की गई थी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कुंज बहाणी) : (क) प्रत्येक के लिए एक एक ।

(ख) 8 अप्रैल को ए० आई० प्रार० प्रोग्राम स्टाफ एसोसिएशन का अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन हुआ था। रिपोर्ट को अप्रेजी के दोपहर 2.00 बजे और रात्रि 9.00 बजे के बुलेटिनों, हिन्दी के दोपहर 2.10 बजे और रात्रि 8.45 बजे के बुलेटिनों, दोपहर और शाम की पंजाबी, उर्दू, तमिल, तेलुगु, मलयालम, कन्नड़, असमिया, उड़िया, बंगला, गुजराती, मराठी, माद्रासी, सायंकालीन नेपाली, सायंकालीन सिंधी, सायंकालीन संस्कृत, सायंकालीन डोगरी और कुछ वैदेशिक बुलेटिनो में प्रयुक्त किया गया था। इनकी अवधि 1 मिनट से 2½ मिनट तक भिन्न-भिन्न थी।

(2) 23 अप्रैल को ए० आई० प्रार० प्रोग्राम प्रोड्यूसर्स एसोसिएशन का अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन हुआ था। रिपोर्ट के अप्रेजी के रात्रि 9.00 बजे के तथा हिन्दी के रात्रि 8.45 बजे के बुलेटिनों में प्रसारित किया गया था। अप्रेजी बुलेटिन में इसकी एक मिनट की थी तथा हिन्दी बुलेटिन में अवधि 40 सेकेंड की थी। हिन्दी बुलेटिन में उन दो संसद सदस्यों, डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी और श्री सुरेन्द्र मोहन, के नाम भी दिये गये थे जो समारोह में बोले थे। दोनों सम्मेलनों की रिपोर्टों को आकाशवाणी द्वारा आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन के लिए स्वायत्तता संबंधी वर्गाज समिति की रिपोर्टों पर बहस के रूप में माना गया था न कि आकाशवाणी के विभिन्न वर्गों के कर्मचारियों की एसोसिएशन से संबंधित रिपोर्टों के रूप में।

(3) दोनों सम्मेलनों को रेडियो म्यूज-
रिल/समाचार दर्शन में भी स्थान दिया
गया था।

**Demonstration at the Flag Hoisting in
Car Nicobar on Republic Day**

9989 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the black flag demonstration and anti-national slogan shouting by a section of Government officials at Car Nicobar on the 26th January, 1978 during the flag hoisting ceremony showing utter disrespect for the national flag and national anthem;

(b) if so, the action Government have taken against those Government officials, and

(c) whether this type of activities in the tribal area will encourage indiscipline and lawlessness amongst the tribals leading to serious consequences, if so, the reaction of Government thereto and steps contemplated to check recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No black flag demonstration or anti-national slogan shouting took place on 26th January, 1978 during the flag hoisting ceremony and singing of national anthem at Car Nicobar. However, occasional slogans pertaining to the acceptance of their 9-point demand were shouted by some employees outside the venue of the function. No disrespect was shown to the national flag nor the signing of the National Anthem was prevented or any disturbance caused to such singing. The demonstrators did not cause any interference in the smooth functioning of the flag-hoisting ceremony.

(b) and (c). Immediately after the flag hoisting ceremony the employees came to know of the decision to call off the hunger strike/demonstration taken earlier by the employees union at Port Blair and they expressed their regrets over the incident. The demonstrators were warned by the District Officers to be careful in future. This was an isolated incident for which the employees had expressed regrets and therefore not likely to encourage indiscipline or lawlessness amongst the tribals.

**दिल्ली दूरदर्शन केन्द्र पर दूरदर्शन कार्यक्रमों के
बिज्ञान में अनियमितताएं**

9990. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली दूरदर्शन केन्द्र में गत दो महीनों में बहुत सी अनियमितताएं हुई हैं जिससे कुछ अधिकारियों को निलम्बित किया गया है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक कार्यक्रम में हिन्दू देवी देवताओं को कोट पेट पहने हुए दिखाया गया था तथा एक अन्य कार्यक्रम में हरिजनों को नीची जाति के लोग कहा गया था;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस कार्यक्रम के लिए उत्तरदायी स्टेशन डायरेक्टर/प्रतिरिक्त स्टेशन डायरेक्टर और सहायक स्टेशन डायरेक्टर के विरुद्ध अब तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई और केवल निम्न स्तर के कर्मचारियों को ही दण्डित किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में स्टेशन डायरेक्टर और सहायक स्टेशन डायरेक्टर को दोषी क्यों नहीं ठहराया गया क्योंकि

प्रसारण के लिए कार्यक्रम को प्रतिम रूप वही देते हैं और उसका निर्णय अंतिम होता है तथा उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्माजी): (क) जी, नहीं। तथापि, दिल्ली दूरदर्शन केन्द्र ने पहले तैयार की गई कतिपय प्रकार की सामग्री के प्रदर्शन के संबंध में वर्तमान सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये निर्देशों का उल्लंघन करते हुए 12-4-1978 को फिल्म प्रभाग की "लघु उद्योग बड़े पैमाने पर" नामक एक पुरानी डाकुमेंट्री फिल्म दिखाई दी। इसके लिए किसी भी अधिकारी को निलम्बित नहीं किया गया, किन्तु दूरदर्शन के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को मामले की विस्तृत जांच करने के लिए कहा गया है।

(ख) जी, हा। इन दोनों मामलों में दूरदर्शन ने सार्वजनिक रूप से खेद व्यक्त किया।

(ग) और (घ). जहां तक 12 अप्रैल, 1978 को आपत्तिजनक फिल्म दिखाने का सवाल है, इस घटना के लिए उत्तरदायित्व सम्बन्धी स्थिति की विस्तृत जांच मुकम्मल होने के बाद ही पता लग सकेगा।

Use of Helicopters, Aeroplanes etc. by Former Ministers for Election/Party purposes

9991 SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the extent to which the former ministers including the former Prime Minister, made use of helicopters, aeroplanes, motor vehicles etc. of Government for election, party or personal purposes between 1st January, 1971 to 30th March, 1977, year-wise indicating (i) names of such former ministers who have been sent bills in this regard, (ii) the vehicles used, (iii) distance

travelled therein, (iv) number of days vehicles were used, the amount which became due to them, (v) the number of bills which have not been either prepared or sent to them and the amount paid by these former ministers on this account and those against whom these bills are still outstanding and (vi) measures taken or being taken for realising the same;

(b) whether Central Government are aware that such bills have been sent by State Governments also and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether some of these bills are to be paid by the Congress Party; if so, how the same will be realised from the two factions of Congress Party and whether any amount has already been realised, if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM):

(a) The year-wise details of the use of military aircraft and motor vehicles by the former Prime Minister and other Ministers for unofficial purposes during the period 1st January 1971 to the 20th March 1977 are given in the two attached statements. The information has been compiled on the basis of the available records.

(b) Ministry of Defence have no information about any bills that may have been sent by the State Governments to the former Ministers, including the former Prime Minister.

(c) The Prime Minister's Office have sent the necessary bills to the A.I.C.C. for recovery of outstanding dues. Some reminders to the then President and the General Secretary of A.I.C.C. were also sent by the Prime Minister's Office in registered covers, as well as through ordinary mail. There was no response from the A.I.C.C. The matter was also taken up with Smt. Indira Gandhi and with both the factions of the Congress Party for early settlement of the outstanding dues. So far, these efforts have not elicited a response.

Statement I

YEAR-WISE DETAILS OF AREAS PERTAINING TO CHARGES FOR USE OF IAF AIRCRAFT BY THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER AND OTHER FORMER MINISTERS FOR UNOFFICIAL PURPOSES DURING THE PERIOD 1971 TO 30TH MARCH 1977.

| Year | Total Distance Covered | @ Total of Flights | Amount of the bills raised against the Former Prime Ministers | Amount paid | Balance recoverable | Amount of the bills received against Central Ministers | Amount paid by Central Ministers |
|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|---|-------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | Ra. | Ra. | Ra. | Ra. | Ra. |
| 1971 | * | 42 | 3,74,758.80 | 3,74,758.80 | — | 1195.86† | 1195.86† |
| 1972 | * | 27 | 3,97,667.75 | 3,97,667.75 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1973 | * | 14 | 95,854.80 | 95,854.80 | .. | 399.75† | 399.75† |
| 1974 | 49,413 KM | 486 | 1,99,500.33 | 1,99,500.33 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1975 | 24,990 KM | 230 | 2,78,049.94 | 2,78,049.94 | .. | 345.00 | 345.00† |
| 1976 | 13,087 KM | 30 | 14,040.14 | 14,040.14 | .. | .. | .. |
| 1977 upto (30-3-77) | 1,73,696 KM | 840 | 11,77,171.12 | .. | 11,77,171.12 | .. | — |

* Available records of 1971, 1972 and 1973 do not indicate distance covered.

@ These include positioning trial landings, refuelling and return to base etc.

† These payment were not due for journey undertaken by the Central Ministers as members of the Prime Minister's party; and are included in the total payment made by/for total amounts filled to the Prime Minister.

Statement II
Statement showing the use of motor vehicles for personal use by Cabinet Ministers/Minister of State/Deputy Ministers in the Ministry of Defence

| Sl. No. | Name of the Cabinet Minister | Details of the vehicle used | Period during which Govt. vehicles was used | No. of days | Distance in KMs. | Amount payable | Amount actually paid | Amount outstanding |
|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|-------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| 1. | Shri Jagjivan Ram (RM) | DHC-3114 | Feb. 1974 to Sept 1974 | 23 | 446 | 356 30 | 356 30 | .. |
| 2. | Shri V. C. Shukla (RUM) | DHB-504 | Mar. 72 to Dec. 72 | 65 | 1143 | 688 67 | .. | 688 67 |
| | | Do. | Jan. 73 to Dec. 73 | 95 | 1634 | 1066 78 | 1066 78 | .. |
| | | DHB-504 | Jan. 74 to Feb. 74 | 12 | 100 | 69 55 | 69 55 | .. |
| | | DHC-3331 | Feb. 74 to Oct. 74 | 99 | 1882 | 1496 80 | 1496 80 | .. |
| 3. | Shri B.N. Gadgil (RUM) | Do. | Sept. 76 | 6 | 285 | 213 75 | 213 75 | .. |
| | | Do. | Jan. 77 to Feb. 77 | 2 | 504 | 519 00 | 519 00 | .. |

आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के लिये पदों का आरक्षण

9992. श्री राम प्रसाद वैशम्पैः क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव और असिस्टेंट स्टेशन डायरेक्टरों के पदों के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये कोटा प्रारक्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त कोटा स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों और प्रोड्यूसरों के लिये प्रारक्षित नहीं है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार प्रोड्यूसरों की नियुक्ति भी अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों में से करने का है जैसा कि अनुसूचित जनजातियों में से रखे जा रहे हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी): (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के लिये आरक्षण आदेश संगीतज्ञों और वाद्य गायकों की श्रेणी को छोड़कर आकाशवाणी के अन्य सभी स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों पर 18 सितम्बर, 1976 से लागू किए गए हैं । आकाशवाणी के प्रोड्यूसर स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट होने के कारण इस आदेश के अन्तर्गत आते हैं । जहाँ तक दूरदर्शन का सम्बन्ध है, निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों के स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट अर्थात् जनरल असिस्टेंट कारीस्ट, कार्रपेंटर, पेंटर, दर्जी, मोल्डर, लाइटिंग असिस्टेंट और फ्लोर असिस्टेंट आरक्षण आदेशों के अन्तर्गत आते हैं । आरक्षण आदेशों को दूरदर्शन के अन्य श्रेणियों के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों पर लागू करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिवों द्वारा कार्यक्रमों का सुचारु रूप से चलाया जाना

9993. श्री टी० एस० नैनी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1974 से पहले प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिवों के 50 प्रतिशत पद पदोन्नति से भरे जाते थे;

(ख) क्या एंसा स्टूडियो एक्जीक्यूटिव लाइब्रेरियन और प्रोग्राम सेक्रेटरी के पद पर काम करने वालों को, जिन्हें ट्रांसमीशन एक्जीक्यूटिव के पदों पर पदोन्नत किया गया था, प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव के पदों पर पदोन्नत करने के लिए किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या पदोन्नति सम्बन्धी नियमों में 1976 में संशोधन किया गया था, क्योंकि उपरोक्त कर्मचारी प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव के नाते दल नहीं थे; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो पदोन्नत प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिवों द्वारा कार्यक्रम सुचारु रूप से चलाये जाने की सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी): (क) और (ख). प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिवों के पदों के भर्ती नियम अगस्त, 1973 में संशोधित किए गए थे जिनमें 75 प्रतिशत पद सीधी भर्ती द्वारा और शेष 25 प्रतिशत पद ट्रांसमीशन एक्जीक्यूटिवों के पदों में से विभागीय पदोन्नति द्वारा भरे जाने की व्यवस्था की गई थी । तथापि, संशोधित नियमों में एक यह उपबन्ध भी किया गया था कि सीधी भर्ती तथा विभागीय पदोन्नति इस संशोधन की तारीख से हो

वर्ष की घबोह के लिए पचास-पचास प्रतिशत तक की जायेगी । दो वर्ष के लिए पदोन्नति का कोटा बढ़ाकर 50 प्रतिशत तक यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किया गया था कि संशोधित भर्ती नियमों की अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने तक, उन ट्रांसमिशन एक्जीक्यूटिवों, जो लम्बे समय से तदर्थ आधार पर प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव के रूप में कार्य कर रहे थे, में से अधिक से अधिक की नियमित पदोन्नति हो जाए ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।]

सुलतानपुरी, बिल्सी में एक हरिजन की हत्या

9994. श्री सही लाल : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सी० 349, सुलतानपुरी के निवासी एक हरिजन, महिन्दर की हाल ही में हत्या कर दी गई थी और उसकी पत्नी का अपहरण कर लिया गया था ,

(ख) क्या मिसरू के बेटे सुभाष और उसके अन्य संबंधियों तथा मित्रों ने उसके घर में जाकर उस पर हमला किया था ,

(ग) क्या नागलोई पुलिस ने महिन्दर की पत्नी के अपहरण के बारे में उसकी शिकायत दर्ज करने से इन्कार कर दिया था ;

(घ) क्या महिन्दर के भाई बीरसेन की हत्या करने के भी प्रयत्न किये गये थे और अब उसकी धमकी दी गई है कि उसकी हत्या कर दी जायेगी;

(ङ) उसकी रिपोर्ट पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(च) इतने गम्भीर अपराधों के संबंध में पुलिस ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(छ) दोषी व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार न करने और भयभीत हरिजन परिवार की रक्षा की व्यवस्था न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (ग). श्री महिन्दर सिंह ने 1-3-1978 को रेलगाड़ी के सामने कूदकर आत्महत्या की । इससे पहले 28-2-78 की रात को उसने थाना नागलोई में एक रिपोर्ट दर्ज करायी थी . कि उसकी पत्नी लापता है । इसे रोजाना-मये मे दर्ज किया गया था । 18-4-1978 को उसके भाई श्री बीरसेन ने लिखित शिकायत मे कहा था कि श्री महिन्दर सिंह की पत्नी का अपहरण कर लिया गया है और एक व्यक्ति सुभाष तथा उसकी पत्नी ने उसे गुप्त रूप से गलत तरीके से बंद कर रखा है । इस पर एक मामला थाना नागलोई मे भारतीय बड़ संहिता की धारा 365 के अन्तर्गत 18-4-1978 को प्रथम सूचना रिपोर्ट सख्या 308 पंजीकृत किया गया और जांच की जा रही है । महिन्दर सिंह द्वारा मिसरू के पुत्र सुभाष तथा अन्य संबंधियों और मित्रों द्वारा उसके घर से उस पर आक्रमण किये जाने के संबंध मे पुलिस थाने मे कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं दर्ज की गई थी ।

(घ) से (छ). बीर सेन द्वारा उसकी हत्या करने के कोई प्रयास करने के बारे में रिपोर्ट दर्ज नहीं कराई गई है । तथापि, उसने 3-3-1978 और 15-3-1978 की थाना नागलोई मे रिपोर्ट की कि उसे धमकी दी गई है और उसे सुभाष तथा अन्य से अपने जीवन को खतरे की भासका है । इस पर स्थानीय पुलिस ने बड़ प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 107/150 के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई आरम्भ की और ये एस० डी० एम० के न्यायालय मे विचारण के लिए लम्बित है । मुकदमे मे दोनों पक्ष के लोग हरिजन है ।

साह आयोग द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार को भेजे गये मामलों

9995. डा० महावीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि साह जांच आयोग द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य सरकार को भेजे गये मामलों में से कुछ मामलों को उस राज्य द्वारा रोकवा दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि साह आयोग द्वारा तीन महीने पूर्व उत्तर प्रदेश को बहुत से मामले भेजे गये थे ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस राज्य को भेजे गये मामलों की कुल संख्या कितनी है, तथा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान।

(ख) और (ग). साह जांच आयोग ने उसके निदेश पर्वों के अन्तर्गत आने वाली 4785 शिकायतें उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को जांच और आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए भेजी हैं। आयोग ने राज्य सरकार को 1991 शिकायतें जांच आयोग अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा II के अन्धीन गठित आपातकालीन ज्यादातियां जांच प्राधिकरण द्वारा जांच करने के लिए भी भेजी हैं तथा अंतिम रूप के निपटाने के लिए प्राधिकरण की रिपोर्ट को आयोग को भेजने के लिए कहा है। इनमें से कुछ शिकायतें तीन महीने पहले भेजी गई थी।

Money Lending by Employees of B.C.C.L.

9996. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that money lending is one of the most oppressive menace in the collieries for the miners;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of employees in the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. were transferred during the emergency on the charge of moneylending if so, their number and the collieries and the categories they belonged; and

(c) whether it is a fact that after emergency most of them have returned to their original place, if so, facts in details; and whether money lending has again increased, what steps Government propose to take to stop this practice?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Money lending has been a major social evil in the coalfields.

(b) 133 persons were transferred on account of their suspected involvement in money lending during and before the Emergency. A statement showing other requisite details is laid out on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2304/78].

(c) No, Sir. Only eleven persons have been transferred back to their original places of posting as the allegations against them could not be substantiated. Apart from administrative action against employees suspected to be involved in money lending, other steps in this regard include keeping watch on payment countries on pay days, generally educating workers against evils of money lending, provision of easy credit through Co-operatives and banks, setting up of Consumer Co-operative stores for commodities, etc.

Shortage of Tubes & T.V. Bulbs

9997. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Small Scale Television Manufacturers in the country are facing shortage of tubes and T.V. bulbs;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Electronic Trade and Development Corporation are negotiating late deliveries of raw materials to small scale television manufacturers;

(c) whether it is a fact that Bharat Electronics Ltd (BEL) has fallen in its production of T.V. Tubes and bulbs;

(d) whether it is a fact that ETDC is importing T.V. tubes and bulbs from Taiwan; Poland and Rumania; and

(e) in view of the above what is the policy of Government in supporting indigenous manufacturers of TV Tubes and Bulbs and promoting substitute in this respect?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) (a) to (d). TV glass bulbs (or shells) are required by TV picture tube manufacturers, who are importing these, on their own, to the extent of their needs. TV picture tubes are required by the TV set manufacturers. Picture tubes are at present manufactured by Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Bangalore and Messers Teletube Limited, Ghaziabad. Though BEL have a licenced capacity to produce 200,000 picture tubes, they have never reached this capacity. There was a serious short-fall in the production of picture tubes by BEL during 1977. But the position has improved significantly during March 1978, and is expected to improve even further. To meet the short-fall in the indigenous production of TV picture tubes and to meet the demand from TV set manufacturers these have been imported by Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC) from Taiwan, Poland and Rumania. Though sufficient imports are being arranged by ETTDC to cover demand, there have been shortages due to circumstances beyond the control of ETTDC such as delays in supply by the manufacturers, non-arrival of ships in time

due to weather, problems at docks etc. This had resulted in TV set manufacturers (including those in the Small Scale) facing some shortages and late deliveries but the position has improved, of late.

(e) Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent have already been issued to five firms for a total manufacturing capacity of 4,20,000 TV Picture Tubes (there is provision for expansion and further licensing, as needed). Of these two firms (Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore and Teletube, Ghaziabad) are already in production. The demand for TV picture tubes is expected to be met adequately when all the units become fully operational. Government have set up a Working Group in the Ministry of Industry to go into all aspects relating to the setting up of TV Glass Shell manufacture in India.

Prohibition of Film "Ilayathalai Mural"

9998. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) Is it a fact that a Tamil film named "Ilayathalai Mural" was recently prohibited for screening;

(b) if so, what are all the objectionable features; and

(c) whether the Government will reconsider their stand?

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

(b) Three portions, which the Board of Film Censors had excised from the film "Ilaya Thalaimurai" as being unfit for public exhibition and which the producers had surrendered to the Board before issue of the Censor Certificate, were being exhibited in violation of the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules, 1958.

(c) This will be examined in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 and the rules made thereunder.

Charges against Government of Sikkim

9999. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the political leaders of Sikkim alleging political leaders of Sikkim alleging the Chief Minister of Sikkim;

(b) if so, action taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). A memorandum addressed to the Union Home Minister by Shri Nar Bahadur Bhandari, President, Sikkim Janata Party containing allegations against the Chief Minister of Sikkim and the State Administration was received in July, 1977. In accordance with the settled procedure, the memorandum was referred to the Chief Minister of Sikkim for inviting his comments which have been received. The matter is under examination.

"क्यू मार्क वाले डीजल इंजन"

10000. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश राजकोट और जामनगर शहरों में बनने वाले "क्यू" मार्क वाले डीजल आयल इंजन उत्तर प्रदेश तथा देश के अन्य राज्यों में सप्लाई किये जाने से परम्पु 1 अप्रैल, 1978 उत्तर प्रदेश के भूमि विकास बैंक ने इन इंजनों को अस्वीकार कर दिया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन इंजनों को बनाने वाले इन सहृदों के छोटे-2 कारखानों को कठिनाइयां होंगी और क्या

राजकोट आयल इंजीनियरिंग उद्योग या एसोसियेशन ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को भ्रष्टा-वेत्तन भेजे हैं और यदि हां, तो कब और उनमें क्या मांगें की गई हैं और उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है और कब तथा तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या छोटे कारखाने "क्यू" (कवा-लिटी) मार्क वाले डीजल आयल इंजन सरलता पूर्वक बनाते हैं और ये इंजन आई० एस० आई० मार्क वाले इंजनों के समान होते हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार तथा भूमि विकास बैंक को "क्यू" मार्क वाले डीजल इंजन स्वीकार करने के लिये आग्रह करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है और कब ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती आभा मयली) : (क) जी, हां। गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के राजकोट और जामनगर शहरों में बने "क्यू" मार्क वाले डीजल आयल इंजनों को संभरण उत्तर प्रदेश को किया जाता था।

हाल ही में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने डीजल आयल इंजन बनाने वाले एककों के लिये जो भूमि विकास बैंक से ऋण लेने हेतु आई हो सकते हैं, आई० एस० आई० प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करने के लिये एक समय सीमा निश्चित करने का फैसला किया है। डीजल आयल इंजन बनाने वाले एककों के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश से भिन्न राज्यों से आई० एस० आई० प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त करने की प्राथिरी तारीख 31 मार्च, 1978 निश्चित की गयी थी।

(ख) और (ग) राजकोट इंजीनियरिंग एसोसियेशन से एक भ्रष्टावेदन मिला है जिस पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार भारतीय मानक संस्था तथा कृषि विभाग की सलाह से विचार किया जा रहा है।

12.01 hrs.

**MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN
THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS**

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received two notices of motions of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers under Rule 198, one from Shri C. M. Stephen, Leader of the Opposition, and the other from Shri Hitendra Desai, Shri T. A. Pai, Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, Shri K. Gopal and Shri K. Lakkappa. The first notice is by Shri C. M. Stephen. The motion, as slightly edited, reads as follows:—

"This House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

May I request those Members who are in favour of leave being granted to this motion to rise in their places? I think, there are more than 50 Members, who have stood up. Leave is granted. May I ask the Government as to when this motion can be taken up?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): On a point of order under rule 198. I was wanting to be informed whether the motion was received yesterday or today...

MR. SPEAKER: The motion was received yesterday.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, you have already given your ruling. The leave has been granted. He should have raised the point of order before. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I must first hear him. He cannot go into that, leave having been granted.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This Government is quite competent to face the no-confidence motion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He cannot raise any question as regards the motion, leave having been granted. If there is any other objection, I have to consider it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why are they scared? The Government have gladly accepted to discuss the no-confidence motion.

Sir, I invite your kind attention to rule 198(1) (b) which reads:

"the member asking for leave shall, before the commencement of the sitting for that day give to the Secretary-General a written notice of the motion which he proposes to move."

The words are 'that day'. You said, Sir, that the motion was received yesterday. The motion should have been given today.

MR. SPEAKER: No. There is no point in that.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): May I say that I was expecting this no-confidence motion for some time? At any rate it has done one good and that is, it has combined the two who were not combined. (*Interruptions*) It will also help me to strengthen my Party. I would like this to be taken up today because such things should not be left in suspense. I would not like to remain here for one minute longer if the No Confidence Motion is adopted. Let it be done today. I welcome it today and let it be done today.

MR. SPEAKER: There is another Motion...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order in regard to Rule 376. I have come to know that the Prime Minister, in his wisdom, has made a statement that there will be two Reports which he proposes to lay on the Table of the House, arising out

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

of the proceedings of the Shah Commission...

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the subject matter. No, I am not allowing it. There is no point of order. That does not arise at all.

Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I would like to meet the leaders of all the parties at one o'clock in my chamber so that we can settle the date and time.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): But the Prime Minister wants it today, and he is right in wanting so.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Let it be done today or tomorrow; let it be fixed for either today or tomorrow.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): May I make a submission?

Anything that is good for my country is good ultimately. Now that the Prime Minister has said that this has served two good purposes, namely combining us and combining them, as far as this unity is concerned, it is all for the good and if it has come about, I am happy about it.

Now, regarding the time of the discussion, I would like to inform the House that I had an informal discussion with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and, when I asked him whether this would be taken up today itself, I was told that the time could be settled. (Interruptions). I am relating what happened.

As for me, the Rule contemplates that it must not be taken up on a date beyond ten days; that is what the Rule stipulates. Now, on a motion like this, I do not want to throw it upon the House as a surprise. Every Member must have time to consider this. Therefore... (Interruptions) I am not against discussing the motion straightaway. (Interruptions). Sir,

you permitted me to make a submission. It is not as if anybody is against... (Interruptions). Well, Sir, it is only now that the House has admitted the motion: it is only now that the House has given leave for introducing the motion. Certainly, we do not want to delay the discussion, but we want to be fair to different Parties (Interruptions) and I say, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs told me that they would not ask for a discussion today itself. If the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs says 'No' then the matter is different. Therefore... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Singh, please sit down. You have got to hear this: hear both the sides.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I was surprised to hear my hon. friend the Leader of the Opposition say that I had said I will not ask for this being taken up today. A No Confidence Motion is not a light affair. It is quite certain that the Leader of the Opposition must have given anxious thought to it before he introduced or sought the leave of the House to introduce the Motion. What I told him was that it is the prerogative of the Speaker, according to the Rules of Procedure, to fix the day and time; but our Prime Minister will get up and say that we want the discussion immediately... (Interruptions) because we do not want to postpone the debate on this question. This is a very important question; we are not afraid and we want a discussion immediately, but it is for you, Sir, to fix the day and time. I did not say that we will not ask for a discussion immediately. In fact, I told him, the Prime Minister would get up and say this... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: All that I am bringing to your notice and the notice of the leaders of the various parties is this. It is not a question of convenience for the Prime Minister

**Not recorded.

or for me; it is convenience of the different parties which constitute the House also. They must have also time; Members must have time. If that is not necessary, as for me I am prepared straightway to move on to that, but I leave the entire matter to you, I am prepared... (Interruptions)

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI (Gadhra): We have no objection if the matter is taken up today.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Sir, it is very relevant today. The Prime Minister is here; there are newspaper reports that the Home Minister has resigned. The Prime Minister must make a statement on that matter.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: No, that has nothing to do with this. You are introducing an irrelevant topic.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): You have admitted this no-confidence motion. The Prime Minister said that the discussion should be taken up immediately, but he cannot force you, you will have to decide it; it is entirely your prerogative.

MR. SPEAKER: He is only making a suggestion.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: The Prime Minister cannot force you.

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody is forcing me. I am merely trying to find out their opinion.

SHRI H. L. PATWARY (Mangaldol) rose

MR. SPEAKER: You are no more 'patwari' here; please sit down. I am on my legs. It is a matter for me to decide.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Dehi Sadar): But this is the consensus of the House.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE (Mukandapuram): The Leader of the Opposition has expressed his views on this. There is another motion also, where 1115 IS-18.

the first name is of Shri Hitendra Desai. It is quite natural that the views of the other no-confidence motion movers are also taken.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already expressed his opinion.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: We have no objection to its being taken up today, because Government is in a very serious position; the Home Minister has sent his resignation. It is time for them to get.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you kindly allow the debate to go on in a proper manner. It is for me to decide one way or the other. I have understood the point; no more discussion. I am not allowing any further discussion; it is for me to decide.

Now that both sides want to have it today, we will take it up today at 2.00 p.m. after lunch. I will fix up the time and distribute it among the various parties. That will be announced.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): We want at least two days.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for me to decide.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You must have a discussion for fixing the duration of this debate.

MR. SPEAKER: For deciding the time and how much time to be given to the various parties, the leaders of the various parties or their representatives may meet me in my chamber at 1 O'clock, so that we may decide this.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: On four different occasions...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, we are meeting at 1 p.m. and your Party can represent there.

Now, Papers to be laid.
Shri Jagjivan Ram.

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT RE. FINDINGS OF COURT OF INQUIRY APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE INTO CRASH OF AIRCRAFT CARRYING PRIME MINISTER ON 4-11-1977

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): I beg to lay on the Table a statement regarding findings of the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate into the causes of the crash of an IAF aircraft carrying the Prime Minister near Jorhat on the night of the 4th November, 1977. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2273/78].

I am making available a copy of the report to be placed in the Parliament Library.

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF CHILDREN'S FILM'S SOCIETY AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the activities of the Children's Film Society for the period January to December, 1977.

(2) (i) A copy of the Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Children's Film Society for the year 1976-77.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2274/78].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): With regard to sub-para (1) of item 8, why this delay in laying the audited accounts? You have given a clear directive that the explanation should be circulated earlier. Why is there this lapse occur-

ring every time repeatedly and deliberately? How could you conduct the business of the House and how can the House go on like this?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, why could it not be circulated earlier?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: I have laid a statement on the Table showing reasons why the delay has taken place.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You have given a clear directive that the statement showing the reasons for the delay should be circulated earlier. Why has it not been done here?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, the Rules Committee is seized of the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But your directive still remains.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, let us see.

Shri Barnala.

NOTIFICATION UNDER PRODUCE CESS ACT AND STATEMENT RE. REPORTS OF WEST BENGAL FOREST DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 243(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th April, 1978 making certain amendment to Notification No. G.S.R. 1172 dated the 21st August, 1972 under section 22 of the Produce Cess Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2275/78].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing (a) reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report* of the West Bengal Forest Development Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1974-75,

*The Reports were laid on the Table on the 8th May, 1978.

1975-76 and 1976-77 and (b) for not laying the Hindi versions of the Reports. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2276/78].

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ramachandran.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In Item 4 also you will see...

MR. SPEAKER: We are on item 5 and your objection is on that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I was watching you. What sort of treatment, we innocent people get here? My note on item (4) is there. You look at it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is on items Nos. 3 and 5.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There seems to be some typing error.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Ramachandran.

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. AND REVIEW OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION FOR 1976-77 AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation along with the Audit Report on the accounts thereof for the year 1976-77, under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1976-77.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) and (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2277/78].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why this delay? 1976-77 report is placed before the House after more than one

year and two months from the date of the closing of the year?

ANNUAL AND HALF YEARLY REPORTS OF COIR BOARD AND COIR INDUSTRY ACT AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi** version) under sub-section (1) of section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953:—

(i) Annual Report for the year 1976-77 on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(ii) Half-yearly Report for the period from 1st April, 1977 to 30th September, 1977 on the activities of the Coir Board and the working of the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the above reports along with their English versions. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2278/78].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951:—

(1) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1978 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 507 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd April, 1978.

**English versions of the Reports were laid on the Table on the 30th March, 1978.

(2) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 542 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1978.

(3) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 543 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1978.

(4) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 544 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1978.

(5) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1978 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 545 in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1978.

(6) The All India Services (Conduct) Second Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 583 in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2279/78].

REPORT OF DIRECT TAX LAWS COMMITTEE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Interim Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Direct Tax Laws Committee. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2280/78].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, 1944

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: On behalf of Shri Satish Agrawal I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Excise (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1978 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.

G.S.R. 272 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1978, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2280A/78].

12.20 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MINUTES

SHRI ROOP NATH SINGH YADAVA (Pratapgarh): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the house held on the 14th April and 5th May, 1978.

12.21 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following Message dated the 8th May, 1978 from the President:

"Whereas at its sitting on the 5th December 1977, the Lok Sabha passed the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill 1977, and transmitted the same to the Rajya Sabha.

And whereas the Rajya Sabha at its sitting on the 8th December 1977, rejected the said Bill.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 108 of the Constitution I, Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President of India, hereby notify my intention to summon the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha to meet in a joint sitting for the purposes of deliberating and voting on the said Bill."

The date will be fixed.

12.23 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir I have to report the following message received from

the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of Rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 1978 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 29th April, 1978 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations on the same day and to state that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 9th May, 1978 recommended that the following amendment be made in the said Bill:—

Clause 36

That at page 31, lines 1 to 6 be deleted'

FINANCE BILL, 1978—AS RETURNED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the Finance Bill, 1978 which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendment as recommended by that House.

12.24 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

REPORTED ORDERS OF BIHAR GOVERNMENT FOR REMOVAL OF ENGLISH TEACHING FROM ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Dharmapuri): Under Rule 377 I raise the following matter of public importance:

On the floor of this House, the hon. Minister for Home Affairs as also the Prime Minister in the Rajya Sabha have unequivocally stated that Hindi alone will not be the sole language of any State and that the Central Government would intensively encourage the implementation of unanimously and universally accepted three-language formula. Much against this solemn assurance of the Home Minis-

ter and the Prime Minister and also contrary to the constitutional provisions, the Bihar Government has recently ordered the removal of English teaching from all the educational institutions. Already the Government of Bihar has started using exclusively Hindi for all Government work and in addition has directed that if the Government officials ever used English penal action would be taken against them. I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister to arrest this trend of linguistic Balkanisation of the country. If this trend is followed, the country will be going to pieces.

(ii) REPORTED IRREGULARITIES IN ACCOUNT BOOKS OF STAFF PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNT OF UNITED BANK OF INDIA, CALCUTTA

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): I would like to make a statement under Rule 377 mentioning the following matter of urgent public importance.

In May/June, 1975 gross irregularities were observed in the Books of Accounts of the Staff Provident Fund Account of United Bank of India, Calcutta. Books of Accounts of the Fund were audited by an audit company upto 1969 and thereafter no audit was done. When irregularities were observed, Inspection Deptt. of the bank was directed to inspect the audited period done by the audit company and the audit company was entrusted to audit from 1969. The officials of the Inspection Deptt. found gross irregularities in maintaining Books of Accounts of the Fund which was previously audited by the audit company. In absence of necessary vouchers and books, the Inspection Deptt. could not proceed back to 1968 and naturally they had to abandon the task. It is queer that the audit company who audited that period and inspite of notes of irregularities being given by the officials of the Inspection Deptt. to the authority of the Bank, the same audit company was given the task of audit of the Fund. Though

[Shri Mukunda Mandal]

it is reported CBI was informed of the matter, they did not involve themselves directly in investigating the matter yet. Bank authority in the meantime has given appointment to a retired D.S.P. of CBI as a Special Officer of the Bank. Employees of the bank are being harassed in sanctioning loan from S.P.F. and being asked to see C.B.I. Office by letters without giving the purpose of mentioning the name of C.B.I. directly. The Bank authority is reluctant to investigate the whole matter. They want to save the officials who are responsible for the fraud and forgery continued for several years involving few lakhs of rupees.

(iii) REPORTED DAMAGE CAUSED BY HAIL-STORM AND HEAVY RAINS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

श्री बालक राम (गिमला) : स्पीकर साहब, नियम 377 के तहत आपने मुझे देश के एक पिछड़े राज्य पर अभी हाल में तूफान और भोलों से पैदा हुए मानी संकट की तरफ लोक मभा तथा सरकार का ध्यान दिलाने का जो मौका दिया है इसके लिये मैं आपका धन्यवादी हूँ। इस मवाल पर चर्चा करने से पहले मैं मंत्री महोदय, श्री मुरजीत सिंह बगनाला जी का, पिछले साल हिमाचल प्रदेश में भारी बाढ़ से हुए नुकसान के लिये सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से सबसिडी का गेहूँ दिया गया है, उसके लिये मैं और मेरे हिमाचल प्रदेश की जनता शुक्रगुजार हैं।

मान्यवर, दूर दूर जगहों से आने वाले लोगों से प्राप्त हुए पत्रों तथा तारों और प्रेस रिपोर्ट्स से यह माफ जाहिर हुआ है कि साल के आखिर में तथा अप्रैल के पहले हफ्ते के दौरान समय-समय पर भारी आंधी और भोलों से वहाँ की रबी फ़सल और सेब की फ़सल को करोड़ों की लागत का नुकसान हुआ है। जिला शिमला, कुलु और जिला सिरमौर में सेब के बागीचों को भोलों से इतना नुकसान हुआ है कि मुश्किल से किसानों

को 25 फ़ीसदी सेब की फ़सल मिलेगी। शिमला जिले के ऊपरी हिस्से में तो आंधी और भोलों की बरसात उस समय हुई, जब सेब के पौधों पर फूल लगे, और आंधी, तूफान और भोलों से सर्वा फूल झड़ गये। जाहिर है कि जब फूल ही झड़ गये, तो फल वहाँ से भागेंगे। मंत्री महोदय इस बात को बखूबी जानते हैं कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के सेब बागान ही वहाँ की माली हालत की रोड़ की हड्डी हैं। सेब की फ़सल पर ही वहाँ के किसानों की ज़िन्दगी मुहम्मिर कम्नी है। अगर सेब न हो या सेब मम्न बिके, तो उस का साधरा भ्रमर उन की माली हालत पर पड़ता है और उन्हें मजदूर होकर मजदूरी कम्नी पड़नी है। बदकिम्मी में इस साल तूफान और भोलों से मेरे हम आठ लाख जनसंख्या वाले क्षेत्र में बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हो गया है और यहाँ के लोगों का भविष्य अन्धेरे में हो गया है।

हर साल हिमाचल प्रदेश कीमतन 50 लाख सेब की पेटिया बाहर भेजता है। हर सेब की पेटि की उत्पादन लागत 25 रुपये होती है। इस लागत में साल भर की मेहनत, खाद, मजदूरी और भाड़ा वगैरह शामिल हैं। पैदावार लागत काटने के बाद पत्रह, बीस हाया फ़्री-पेटि ही किसान को बचना है। इस नैचरल कैलिमिटी के बाद मुश्किल से 25 फ़ीसदी सेब की फ़सल मिलन का अम्नाजा है। इस तरह से लगभग 50 लाख पेटियों में से 10 लाख पेटियों का अम्नाजा है। 8 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की फ़सल भोलों और आंधी से बर्बाद हुई है।

अब हालत बहुत नाजुक होती जा रही है। लोग मेहनत-मजदूरी के लिए अटक रहे हैं। वहाँ कोई प्रोजेक्ट या कारखाना नहीं है, जहाँ लोग मजदूरी कर के अपना और अपने बच्चों का पेट भर सकें। उनकी रोड़ी रोटी सेब ही है जो अब नहीं रही। इस हालत में उनका सामना एक क़हत जैसी हालत से होता जा रहा है।

MR. SPEAKER: You have added on many things Mr. Balak Ram.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): All harmless things, Sir..

श्री बालक राम : इस लिए मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना हूँ कि भोलों से प्रभावित इनकों के किमानों को पहले सालों में हुई सेब की फ़मल के अनुपात में सस्मिडी दी जाये । इस इलाके के लोगों को कम कीमत वाला गेहूँ दिया जाये । किमानों को लॉग-टर्म या मीडियम-टर्म लोन दिलाने का प्रबन्ध किया जाये । हर नहसील में जल्दी कोई विकास प्राजेक्ट या कारखाना खोला जाये, ताकि लोगों को रोज़गार मिल सके ।

मुझे उम्मीद है कि सरकार मेरी शिमला पार्लियामेन्टरी कान्ट्रीटुएन्सी के लोगों की दर्दनाक हालत पर विचार करते हुए मेरे इन सुझावों को जल्दी लागू करने का इन्तजाम करेगी ।

MR. SPEAKER: You are adding further and you make it difficult for me to select your Rule 377 notices hereafter. I will make a note of it, Mr. Balak Ram. Making further additions will make it difficult for me to select your Rule 377 Notices later.

(iv) REPORTED CONTINUING PROBLEM OF REFUGEES FROM PAKISTAN OCCUPIED AREAS OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance, regarding the continuing problem of refugees from Pakistan-occupied areas of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

The House is aware that following the invasion of Jammu and Kashmir by Pakistan in 1947, lakhs of people

residing in the areas which are still under Pakistan occupation were rendered homeless.

In addition, many thousands of people—mainly Harijans and other weaker sections of society—crossed over from the Sialkot border and took refuge in Jammu.

Although 30 years have elapsed, the claims of these refugees have still not been registered. The Government of India continues to claim that the reason for non-registration of the claims is due to the fact that the areas under Pakistan occupation are legally part of India.

It is of course true that as a result of the Instrument of Accession, the entire State of Jammu and Kashmir as it stood on the 15th August, 1947 is legally and constitutionally a part of India. But it cannot be the intention to penalise the refugees because of our own inability to get the aggression vacated.

There is the additional problem of the refugees from the Chamb areas which passed under Pakistan occupation during the 1971 war, despite the impressive victory that we won.

The House will be surprised to know that refugees from Pakistan occupied Kashmir have not yet been granted the proprietary rights of the land allotted to them in the State, nor have their claims for compensation been duly registered.

As far as the refugees from the Sialkot sector are concerned, they do not yet have the vote in elections to the State Assembly, although they have been living in the State for over two generations now.

I would urge that the Government of India should look into this entire question with sympathy and understanding so that the genuine demands of the refugees are met as early as possible.

(v) WORKING OF MINORITIES COMMISSION

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance:—

The Government set up a Minorities Commission about three months ago.

It is shocking to know that the Commission has still not been provided with adequate staff and suitable accommodation. The Budget for the Commission has been reported to be still under consideration of the Home Ministry.

This has created serious hurdles and delays in the smooth working of the Minorities Commission.

Sir, according to a Report published by *The Statesman*, in its issue dated the 9th May, 1978, the Commission has had to depend on the Home Ministry for the availability of a suitable venue to hold its meetings. Of the three meetings it has held so far, two were arranged in a Committee Room of the Home Ministry, 'when it was not needed by the Ministry.'

People who wish to place their grievances before the Commission have also consequently to face many difficulties and hardships.

The Chairman of the Minorities Commission Shri Masani, has also been reported to have observed in his Press Conference on March 23, 1978 that the Commission had to function in a sensitive area of how the minorities are treated in the country. To discharge such duties properly, it would need certain facilities which are not in sight so far.

It is also necessary that the Commission engages some talents from Universities etc. for research into and study of the problems faced by Minorities.

The snail's pace with which the Government has taken up the question of provision of necessary facilities to the Minorities Commission is most unfortunate and is contrary to the Government attitude and views with respect to the Commission expressed by it while announcing its formation.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we come to Call Attention. Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat)—*rose.*

श्री बागुन सुम्बरई (मिहभूम) :
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम ने श्री ध्यान भाकराण
के लिए 2 तारीख को नोटिस दिया था।
हम उस जिले से आते हैं

MR. SPEAKER: You must come and meet me in my Chamber.

श्री बागुन सुम्बरई : हम जब उस
जिले से आते हैं और हम आदिवासी लोग
जब नोटिस देते हैं तो आदिवासियों को बोलने
नहीं दिया जाता है, उसका क्या कारण है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not replying here. If you want, you may come and meet me in my Chamber.

श्री बागुन सुम्बरई : आज अगर हम
को बोलने नहीं देंगे **

MR. SPEAKER:.....Don't record.
(Interruptions)**

श्री बागुन सुम्बरई : हम इस के विरोध
में सदन में बाहर चले जाते हैं।

The hon. Member then left the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I gave notice under Rule 377 about Bata Shoe where there is strike for more than sixty days.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have any grievance—not to-day—everything will be considered.

12.32 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED FIRING ON SATYAGRAHIS IN BIHAR

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat). I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon.

"The reported firing upon the peaceful satyagrahis at village Jaida, P.S. Chandil of Singhbhum district, Bihar, resulting in the death of three Adivasis and injury to many on 30th April, 1978 who wanted to offer satyagraha and undertake fast unto death on the demand of proper rehabilitation of the villagers to be uprooted as a sequel to the construction of the Dam under Rs 130 crore Subarnarekha Project of the Central Government".

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA). The Subarnarekha multi-purpose project has been planned as a joint venture of the Governments of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal for providing irrigation, flood control and industrial water supply benefits. Central Government does not share the cost or the benefits of the project. The project estimated to cost in all about Rs. 130 crores envisages construction of two dams—one on the Subarnarekha river near Chandil (Singhbhum District) and the other on the Kharkai river, a tributary of the Subarnarekha near Chaibasa. Two barrages are planned one below the Kharkai Dam and the other below the Subarnarekha Dam to enable construction of the

canals. The Chandil reservoir is expected to submerge an area of 31700 acres of cultivated land. Some preliminary works have started but the areas would come under submergence only 4 or 5 years after the construction of the main dam has been taken on hand. The project estimates prepared by the State Government provide an amount of Rs. 8.41 crores for acquisition of land and for rehabilitation of the displaced persons under the Chandil reservoir out of a total cost of Rs. 27 crores for the dam.

The Government of Bihar have reported that on 30th April, 1978, about 3,000-strong mob led by local MLA and comprising persons armed with deadly and lethal weapons reached near Jaida P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow around 1 P.M. and blocked vehicular traffic on National Highway 33 by putting branches of trees, logs, etc. and started brandishing their arms raising provocative slogans. The State Government have indicated that the mob consisted largely of persons from neighbouring districts of West Bengal. The Magistrate in charge tried to persuade the mob to remove road blockade and to desist from illegal acts. It is reported that the mob instead of listening started pelting stones and hurling brickbats. The assemblage was then declared unlawful. The mob became more violent and advanced towards the police party from both sides giving clear indication of their intention to surround the police party. A section of the mob is stated to have meaningfully rushed towards the Magistrate and police party and started hurling brickbats heavily. As a result, the Magistrate received grievous injury on his head and arrow scratch on his chin. The officer in charge, Chandil Police Station and four constables also received injuries. Police resorted to lathi charge and firing of 11 tear gas shells which proved ineffective and the Magistrate and the police party had no alternative but

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]
to fire on the riotous mob. In all, nine rounds were fired resulting in death of one person on the spot. Three others sustained bullet and two other lathi injuries. Later, one injured by bullet succumbed in the Hospital.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, this village Jaida follows very close on heels the brutalities in Bailadila and Pantnagar. I think the entire House should hang its head in shame and deplore the brutalities committed on the Adivasi tribe. The statement made by the hon'ble Minister is nothing but a re-production of the statement which has been made by the Government of Bihar. The statement has got two parts. One part deals with the narration of the circumstances which led to the firing on the mob. The other part deals with the relevant aspect of the Subarnarekha project.

In regard to the first part of the statement I am constrained to say that this is nothing but an ill-conceived and ill-motivated statement full of distortion of facts and motivated imputation and travesty of truth. This I am saying not on the basis of my information. I would only draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister and the House to the report of the fact finding panel appointed by the Government of Bihar. The report has been published in the Searchlight of Patna. It says:

"Parliamentary Secretary Gobardhan Naik, a member of the committee told UNI today that the situation could have been controlled by peaceful methods. An attempt to offer dharna and mass fast by local people did not call for police firing, he said.

The way the police fired on the mob only showed that they were determined to open fire.

About 3,000 persons one forty of them Adivasis who had gathered

in front of the Jaida inspection bungalow to start a mass hunger fast in support of their demands were tear-gassed and fired upon.

Mr. Naik denied that the mob had attacked the officials and police with bows and arrows. The injury shown by the officials could not be that of arrows and bows. When the men did not disperse after bursting of tear-gas shells the police made a lathi-charge and later fired nine rounds."

I think this Report is a conclusive proof. This is not my report. The House should know and the hon'ble Minister should know that it is the report of the fact finding committee appointed by the Government of Bihar.

So, Sir, my question is in view of this and in view of also the grave tension prevailing there—which you can understand from the local press reports and in this connection I quote from 'New Republic' published from Ranchi:

"Terror Rides High in Jaidia—this is the Headline—Brawled Villagers Scared to Claim Their Dead."

I had been to the area. It is not necessary for me to speak from my own experience. The situation is more grave than what has been described by the newspaper published from Ranchi.

The Indian Nation also says that....

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned the facts.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The paper says "Tension building up in Char-dil". My point is that the situation is very grave, graver than what has been described by the newspaper here. And in view of the fact that the fact-finding-committee appointed by the State Government, has declar-

ed that the firing is unjustified, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he would advise the Government of Bihar to order immediately a judicial probe and the officials responsible for the firing—I can give the names also—should be . . .

MR. SPEAKER: No name should be given. They will enquire into this

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The persons who were responsible for opening fire leading to the death of Adivasis should be immediately suspended so that the judicial probe should be a successful one. This is the first part of my question. The second part relates to his department. It has been said in the course of the statement that there is no responsibility on the part of the Government of India in the matter of rehabilitation and those people will be uprooted. Sir, he has not given the correct facts. So far as I know, the entire scheme will lead to the displacement of about one lakh people covering 90 villages. This will affect about a lakh of population. Government have decided to acquire 43,500 acres of land. But they have not given any assurance to the people for their alternative rehabilitation.

MR. SPEAKER: Now come to the question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: 43,500 acres of land will be taken over by the Government and it will be completely submerged. Is it not necessary that the Government of India and the Government of Bihar should provide for adequate, proper and satisfactory rehabilitation of these people whose lands will be taken away which will be submerged. The responsibility lies on the Government of India because most of the affected persons belong to adivasis. It is the constitutional responsibility that the Government of India should protect and safeguard the interests of the adivasis and, therefore, I invoke the constitutional obligation of the Government of India

to see that the Government of Bihar is properly assisted so that they can also make proper arrangements for the rehabilitation of those affected persons. Will the Government of India advise the Government of Bihar to create a condition of normalcy, withdraw all the police pickets, release all the persons and settle the matter in a very peaceful way so that the construction of the dam which is a matter of public interest should not be hampered in any way? It is in the interest of the peaceful construction of Subarnarekha dam. There should be normalcy in this area and the matter can be settled round the table and for that congenial situation should be created. They should immediately withdraw all the police pickets and stop repressive measures.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I am glad to know at least the hon. Minister to keen to have the dam constructed. As I have suggested earlier, it is not a project of one State. It is a multi-State project. Three States are concerned with this. And all these three States are involved in this project. These are the figures I have.

Cultivable land.....31,740 acres.
Pucca houses—102; Kutcha houses—4810. If it not one lakh population. Even if we put five persons for one house, there are hardly 25,000 persons. There are 32 temples and 26 schools. Compensation is being given to them and what I can do in the matter is to ask them to give liberal compensation so that rehabilitation is possible in the proper manner. It is our desire wherever projects are taken up, rehabilitation part should be done in a proper manner so that people get proper compensation; in some cases alternative land is given so that they could properly rehabilitate them; they can have their houses, small hutments, whatever they had earlier; public conveniences are provided sometimes; sometimes houses are also provided; that is our effort.

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

It was while proceeding with 'his project that this thing had occurred. It is very unfortunate. Earlier some hunger strike was started and 87 persons went on a fast unto death on 23 April; for some days they were fasting unto weath for 6-7 days they were on a fast and they were arrested on the 29th and it was on the next day, 30th, a lot of people collected and started agitations. . . . (Interruptions) Ultimately it turned violent and all these things had happened.

MR. SPEAKER. Will you advise them to have a judicial enquiry? Will you ask them to withdraw cases? Those were two questions.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Enquiry by district magistrate had been held about the firing incident. I do not know what exactly is the situation at present because the information I have received covers till about mid-night. At present I do not know what is the situation. But I will make efforts to see that normalcy is restored in the area at the earliest possible time.

डा० रामजी सिंह (भागलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री चित्त बसु ने आदिवासियों के ऊपर जो गोलीबारी हुई है, उसकी ओर ध्यान दिलाया है। संयोग की वजह से कि 20 अप्रैल को मैं वहां पर था और वहां मैं ने 50 से लेकर 100 आदिवासियों को शान्तिपूर्ण पाया। 30 तारीख को मैं वहां नहीं था, जिस दिन गोली चली थी। सिन्धुम बिहार का जो क्षेत्र है, यह आदिवासी क्षेत्र है और बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है और यहां की स्थिति अत्यन्त खराबी है। वहां पर काफी जंगल हैं और आप को सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि बन्डील प्रबंध में मात्र 138 15 एकड़ भूमि में ही लिखाई होती है। इसलिए लिखाई के लिए

जो व्यवस्था होती है, तो उस के लिए किसी भी राजनीतिक दल को विरोध नहीं होना चाहिए। बिहार, उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल, तीनों राज्यों को ले कर वहां बांध बनाने की यह विगुड़ योजना है और इस को कारवर करना चाहिए। मैं आप के माध्यम से श्री चित्त बसु और उन की पार्टी के जो पार्लमैंट ब्लाक के दूसरे लोग हैं, उन से भी यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि उन्हें इस जलाशय के निर्माण में सचमुच में सहयोग करना चाहिए। इस जलाशय से जैसा कि कृषि मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि 31,700 एकड़ कृषि योग्य भूमि जलमग्न होगी जोकि शायद गरीब आदिवासियों की है। वहां पर उन लोगों के रहने के लिए और जगह नहीं है और मुआविजा देने का जो आप का तर्क है, वह इतना सड़ा हुआ तर्क है कि उस के द्वारा मुआविजा देने में इतना समय लग जाएगा कि वे लोग मर जाएंगे और पता नहीं उन को मुआविजा मिल सकेगा या नहीं। यही कारण है कि जो वे सरल और सीधे-सीधे व्यक्ति है, उन के दिलों में इतना उद्विग्नता होती है और उन्होंने कहा है कि मुआविजा उन्हें पहले देना चाहिए। अगर उन के बाने के लिए हम कोई इन्तजाम नहीं करते हैं जो जैसा अभी कृषि मंत्री जी कह रहे थे कि हम उदारतापूर्वक मुआविजा देने के लिए कहेंगे। काश, यह उदारता पहले दिखाते और समझदारी और कालबद्ध इस को हल करते और यह कह देने कि तीन महीने में हम मुआविजा दे देंगे तो भीड़ के ठेले और पुलिस की गोली के बीच इस सदन के समय न खराब किया जाता। बिहार की जो फेक्ट-फाइंडिंग कमेटी है, उस ने कह दिया है कि वहां पर गोली चलाना नितान्त गलत था। जब अब ऐसी बात हो गयी है तो हम नहीं समझते कि न्यायिक जांच की कोई उच्चत है। क्योंकि बिहार सरकार ने स्वयं मान लिया है कि यह गलत है। इसलिए मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से प्रश्न करना

चाहूँगा कि क्या वे रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण से विचार करें, उन्हें उदारतापूर्वक क्षतिपूर्ति करेंगे ? मंत्री जी ने स्वयं भी उदारतापूर्वक मन्त्र का प्रयोग किया है । मैं वह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस उदारतापूर्वक क्षतिपूर्ति देने का कोई समय निर्धारित करेंगे कि यह कितने समय में, दो महीने में या तीन महीने में वहाँ के लोगों को यह मिल जाएगी ? अगर वह घोषणा हो जाए तो वहाँ के आदिवासीयों को कोई फल नहीं होगा ।

दूसरे से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि वे लोग कहाँ बसाये जाएंगे ? सैकड़ों वर्षों से वे वहाँ बसे हुए हैं । यह ठीक है कि वहाँ थोड़ी बहुत समृद्धि होगी, लेकिन यह प्लेन्टी फुल हम ? यह उनके लिए नहीं होगी । इसलिए एक बात हम कहेंगे कि 23 अप्रैल से यह सत्याग्रह चल रहा था । वहाँ की सरकार, वहाँ के अधिकारियों को, वहाँ के लोगों से राजनीतिक स्तर पर वार्ता करनी चाहिए थी । अगर यह वार्ता की जाती तो शायद वहाँ बोली नहीं चलानी पड़ती शायद इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ती । अध्यक्ष महोदय, वहाँ के बिप्टी कमिश्नर ने कह दिया था कि यह आन्दोलन राजनीतिक प्रेरित है । हम यहाँ राजनीति को छोड़ कर, शांति के माध्यम से बात करेंगे और यह जानना चाहेंगे कि वहाँ जो दो या तीन निर्दोष व्यक्ति मरे हैं और जो बायल हुए हैं, उनके मानवीय दृष्टिकोण के आधार पर भारत सरकार के कृषि विभाग की ओर से कोई क्षतिपूर्ति की जाएगी या नहीं और की जाएगी तो कितने समय में की जाएगी ? यह हम जानना चाहेंगे ।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया था पहले भी कि यह सभी लोगों की स्वादिष्ट है कि वहाँ पर इंग्लिश होगी चाहिए । जैसा उन्होंने बताया कि उस इलाके में बहुत थोड़ा इंग्लिश हो रहा है इसी लिए थोड़ा प्रीमियम तैयार किया गया था और वहाँ काम शुरू किया गया था ताकि और ज्यादा

इंग्लिश उस इलाके में हो सके । इसलिए मैं उस इलाके से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले सभी पार्लियामेंट के मैनबर्स से विनती करूँगा कि वे हमें इस काम में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहयोग दें ताकि यह काम जल्दी हो सके ।

श्री उपसैन (देवरिया) : आप हमारा सहयोग चाहते हैं लेकिन गोली चलाने के काम में कैसे सहयोग दिया जा सकता है ।

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मैंने 16 तारीख को वेस्ट बंगाल, बिहार और उड़ीसा के तीन थोक मिनिसटर्स को मीटिंग बुलायी है क्योंकि इनका थोड़ा सा झगडा है ।

so that we can ultimately decide this thing and take up this matter at the earliest possible time.

मैंने अर्ज किया था कि 8 करोड़ 41 लाख रुपये महज इनको मुआवजा देने के लिए, इनको रिट्रोबिलिटेट करने के लिए मुकर्रर किये गये हैं । अगर वह रकम कुछ कम हो तो और भी बढ़ायी जा सकती है । वहाँ से कुछ लोगों को अभी उठना नहीं पड़ेगा । उनको उठने में चार-पाँच साल लग जायेंगे । क्योंकि अभी डेज तैयार होगा, उसके बाद उनके उठने की जरूरत पड़ेगी । अभी हमने कम्पेनसेशन देना शुरू कर दिया है । मुझे इंफॉर्मेशन मिली है कि एक गांव से कम्पेनसेशन भी दिया है और उन्होंने सेना मान भी लिया है ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Only one-fifth of the market price is being afforded to the people. It is injustice.

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : एक दूधरे गांव का उन्होंने किया है लेकिन उन्होंने मंजूर नहीं किया है । कहने लगे हैं कि थोड़ा है ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: He is telling something which is not correct

की सुरक्षा सिंह बरमासा : This matter can be looked into. कोई इसकी तारीख नियत नहीं की जा सकती है कि यह दो महीने में, तीन महीने में सारा काम हो जाएगा। लेकिन हम यह कोशिश जरूर करेंगे कि यह काम जल्दी से जल्दी कर दिया जाए और उनको मुआवजा दे दिया जाए ताकि जिनको उठना है वे जल्दी उठ सकें।

MR. SPEAKER: The delay must be avoided.

12.55 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
NINETEENTH REPORT

SHRI VINODBHAI B. SHETH (Jamnagar): I beg to present the Nineteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

PETITION RE. RE-SCHEDULING OF
VIMUKT JATIES AS SCHEDULED
TRIBES AND THEIR DEMANDS

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Nirmal Singh Nirmal and others regarding re-scheduling of Vimukat Jaties as Scheduled Tribes and their other demands.

12.57 hrs.

KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES COMMISSION (AMENDMENT)
BILL—contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri George Fernandes on the 9th May, 1978, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

Shri B. P. Kadam.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I am on a point of order. Rule 109 says:

"At any stage of a Bill which is under discussion in the House, a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned may be moved with the consent of the Speaker."

I am seeking your consent to move a motion to adjourn the debate on the Bill because yesterday, Members from all the sides unanimously opposed the definition of "Khadi" and requested the Minister to consider it again. He himself said in the House that it has been brought with the full consent of the Cabinet and the Prime Minister. We expected him to discuss the matter again with the Prime Minister and move an amendment. But we have yet to see an amendment moved by the hon. Minister; perhaps it is due to lack of time. With your consent, I would like to move a motion that the debate on the Bill be adjourned giving time and enabling the Minister to discuss the matter with the Prime Minister and move an amendment in this regard. Only with your consent, if you allow me, I will move.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, it will not be finished today. There is enough time to consider all that.

SHRI B. P. KADAM (Kanara): yesterday I had mentioned that the original definition of khadi was quite sound and the substitution of that definition as given in this amending Bill is not at all convincing and it is not acceptable. It is a matter of deep regret. I had also mentioned that the introduction of the synthetic fibre, polyesters and other things must have been done at the instance of some big industrialists, as made out from the speech of the Chairman which I partly referred to yesterday. If we go back to the history of the khadi development, it was aimed at giving relief to the poor in the villages plus production of such cloth which would

give a code of conduct and discipline, devotion to duty to serve the cause of freedom and other nobler nobler issues. If we go into the history of Karnataka, we find that this problem had also agitated the mind of the great Tippu Sultan, who realising the unemployment among women, particularly Muslim women in purdah, thought something has to be done to solve it. So, he sent a delegation of people to learn the processing of silk in China. After that delegation returned, he introduced it for the welfare of the people and the results were very good. Today we know much production of silk is in Mysore. The important point made by the minister about the trend in consumer market in my opinion can be left out for different purposes and to different sector and not mixed up with khadi. We believe that khadi is associated with a code of conduct, discipline, dedicated work in the service of the country and other nobler issues. Simply because we have won freedom, it is not enough. The cause of freedom is, of course, there ...

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): We have won it a second time!

SHRI B. P. KADAM: Yes; it is all right. But still greater things are to be achieved. If we read the speeches and writings of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the renaissance movement with which the freedom struggle was associated, Swami Vivekananda's speeches about India's contribution to the world thought we will realise that still greater things are to be achieved and India has to emerge as a mighty country. It is possible only with a code of conduct and discipline. The very idea of wearing khadi and the simplicity with which it is associated will go a long way in this direction. I do not want to quote the writings and speeches of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Lokmanya Tilak and other leaders. This is not the occasion for it. I am of the opinion that the pomp of the orientalisists contri-

buted very little while simplicity and code of conduct contributed a great deal to world thought. I can quote from Late Prof. Max Mueller's book "India—And What it can Teach Us" and the writings of other historians. I do not want to do it now. I am clear in my mind that pomp and fashion cannot go in with the definition of Khadi.

13 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has given notice of a motion to refer the matter to a Joint Select Committee. There you will have another opportunity. We cannot finish the whole thing now. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. P. KADAM: In deference to your wishes, I conclude my speech.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House stands adjourned till 2 O' Clock.

13.01 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled, after Lunch, at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that at the meeting which I had with Leaders of Parties and Groups to-day at 1 p.m., the following decision were taken:

(1) Nine hours may be allotted for discussion on the Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers to be moved by the Leader of the Opposition. These nine hours may be

distributed amongst the various Parties and Groups as follows:

- (i) Janata Party . 4 hours, including the time to be taken by Prime Minister.
- (ii) Congress (I) . 2-1/2 hours, including the time to be taken by the Leader of the Opposition when moving the motion and also in his reply.
- (iii) Congress Party . 1-1/2 hours
- (iv) Other Opposition Groups . . . 1 hour.

As far as possible, efforts will be made to give chance to at least one Member from each Opposition Group.

2. The Business fixed for tomorrow, the 11th May including the Questions, may be postponed to Monday the 15th May, 1978. The House may sit also on Monday, the 15th May, 1978.

To-day, the House will sit upto 7 p.m.

3. The Question Hour on the 11th May will be dispensed with. It will also be postponed. The parties are requested to give the names of their speakers not later than 3 p.m. to-day.

4. On the 11th May, the first one hour may be allotted for consideration of amendment recommended by Rajya Sabha in the Finance Bill.

I hope the House agrees with all these proposals. Some hon. Members: Yes.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS— Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the leader of the Opposition. Let us give a patient hearing. That will make for a good debate.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Mr. Speaker, Sir: I rise to move:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers."

It is over 13 months since this Government came into the saddle. Immediately after that, last year, I had occasion to move a censure motion against the Home Minister. While moving the censure motion, I said that I do not want the Government to go, that this was not a no-confidence motion against the Government as such. I also said that I want the Government to continue to fulfil their pledges to the people. Thirteen months after they assumed power, I come to this House with a motion of no-confidence in a sense of total seriousness. Today I move this motion with an appeal that the House will consider whether it is not in the interest of the country that the Government goes now.

The Prime Minister, immediately after permission was given to this motion, made a statement. He said that this motion has got two good effects; one, that it will combine the opposition and the other that it will strengthen his hands in his own party.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):
Strengthen the party.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I stand corrected. In that statement lies the justification for this motion.. (Interruptions) We are discussing something very serious. So, the Cabinet Minister will kindly co-operate.

Now the question is this. Here is a situation in which a notice is given that the Government must go, and that induces the opposition parties, thinking as they do in different ways, induces them to combine and join up, and I think the Prime Minister has come to a stage in which he feels that the picture of that combination in the opposition is necessary if his hands have got to be strengthened. If the Government have come to that sort of stage, if he says he wants to be strengthened, the contributing factor is not the positive aspect or the positive self-

look, but the negative prospect of a combination around it, and that spells out a situation which is extremely meaningful, which is extremely menacing.

What is happening to the Janata Governments today in the different States which are ruled by the Janata Party? What is happening in Haryana? What is happening in U.P.? What is the demand in Bihar? I may inform the House that today I have received a letter from Prof. Shubban Lal Saksena, a Member of Parliament belonging to the Janata Party; he is today on hunger strike but nobody knows about it. He has been on hunger strike from the 1st of May, that is what he has written to me. He attended the House for a few days on hunger strike; he is now not attending the House; may be he is in his bed.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Today he was here.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I have not seen him. The Prime Minister also must have received his letter. He has spelt out a large number of allegations against the Ministers. I do not want to mention the names of those Ministers. My case, my thrust, is not against a particular Minister. I do not want to move a no-confidence motion against any particular Minister. I am on the broader issues.

Rumour is afloat that the Home Minister has tendered his resignation. Whether it is right or not does not matter, but he is unhappy about the whole thing. How is it that this is happening?

One year back the Janata Government was a picture of cohesion, a picture of jubilation, a picture of purposefulness, a picture of avowal of faith to the election manifesto, a picture of determination that they will carry it forward.

AN HON. MEMBER: Even today.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Today that positive aspect has gone. It is inevitable if power is the only cementing factor. Everybody in the party will certainly be hankering for power and, in that hankering, all the positive aspects will be forgotten and tensions will inevitably develop. If something positive is a cementing factor, if power is a subordinate factor, then some section may or may not get power, still that positive motivation will keep the party together. Therefore, power being the only cementing factor, tensions develop, because every section, every factor wants power and conflict is developing. Power being the only factor, the prospect of the opposition combining makes them combine together. Power being the only factor, with the prospect of the opposition weakening, they also become weak. Power being the only factor, controlling factor, with nothing else, such a Government is not worthy of carrying on the affairs of this country. That is what I am saying.

This House has got to reflect the totality of the feelings in the country. Let us take the last 13 months and see what has happened in the course of the last 13 months. People expressed their views through elections. Through general elections they expressed their views, through by-elections they expressed their views. (Interruptions)

I beseech all the Members to kindly bear with me. They will have their chance. That is the only appeal that I have to make to the hon. Members.

After all we know that this motion is not going to be accepted by this House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Then, why waste the time of the House?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: But even this gives an opportunity to the Members to anxiously consider the situation that has arisen.

In 1977 there were elections, and the Janata Party was returned to power with a total sweep as far as the north was concerned, and the Congress was returned with a total sweep as far as the south was concerned. After that, there were elections in the north to the State Assemblies, and the Janata Party was again returned. Then it was said that the south voted for the Congress because they did not know every implication of the emergency and the things that had happened. After that, the Shah Commission was set up, evidence was taken, everything was propagated by radio, by television, by paper propaganda. The people were made to know what was happening. Elections took place, and you know what the results were as far as the south is concerned. Who won is not the question, but who lost. The Janata Party could not make any headway in spite of the fact that the Congress had got divided by that time.

Subsequently, by-elections took place one by one. In Delhi, a by-election took place to the Corporation. The Congress (I) won, and the Janata Party lost in their own citadel. In Haryana a by-election took place. The Janata Party won, Congress came second, but with a small margin. Again, in Haryana, the Parliamentary by-election of Karnal took place. A margin of 2,75,000 votes was the position last time. It was cut down to 16,000. That is the position today. In Gujarat, Assembly by-elections took place. The Janata Party was defeated, the Congress (I) won. The U.P. election results are now out. Not limited to any particular area, in the different areas, different zones in this country, the people are expressing their discontent against the goings on, and they are giving a warning.

I submit this feeling of the people has to be reflected in this House. The opposition has a duty to project this new sentiment that is coming up in the field. It is in that spirit that I am

moving this no confidence motion. To the extent the House does not reflect the feelings of the people expressed through the Parliamentary by-elections and the Assembly by-elections, to that extent, the House will not be reflecting the sentiments of the people, the House will not be responding to the attitude of the people.

How is it that this situation has developed? If you take the totality of the situation there is no area where the Janata Party has succeeded. (Interruptions) If the Janata Party is content with what has happened in Assam, I wish you all well, be content and remain there. If what has happened in U.P., in Gujarat and in southern states is of no consequence to you and if you can take consolation in what has happened in Assam, as per Mr. Patwary, I wish you well, be satisfied with it, continue with that illusion and continue with this sense of complacency. I have nothing more to say. I am only posing a question here.

Years ago, Mahatma Gandhi started a revolution in this country. He gave a slogan. The slogan was, "Upto the Last"—so shall it be then unto the last. Gandhiji started a revolution. For whom? It was for the individual and the individual was the down-trodden Harijan in the country. It was for his emancipation that the entire revolution started. How is that man, the down-trodden man, operating today? We have got to look at that way. To the extent he is revolting, to that extent, India is revolting. To the extent he is cooperating, to that extent India is cooperating. In 1977 elections, the reading is that he cooperated with the Janata Party. What is the position today? As far as the Harijans and the backward people are concerned, there is no doubt that as far as the Congress (I) is concerned, as far as Mrs. Indira Gandhi is concerned, wherever she goes, the Harijan population backs her up. That is an absolutely solid fact of the situation. (Interruptions) The Harijan are revolting, the working class people

are revolting; the agriculturists are revolting; the backward community is revolting; the student community is revolting; the university campuses, you will find, are brewing with troubles....(Interruptions) If this is the sort of treatment from your Benches, be ready for that. If you do not allow me to have my say, I have nothing to say. But when you speak you can take it back in the same manner. I am only putting it to you. I am not offending anybody.

Is it disputed that the Harijan population in the country are in discontent and revolt? We had many occasions when we had to discuss the atrocities committed on the Harijans. I do not want to recapitulate the incidents that have taken place. The incidents are fresh in the minds of the hon. Members. The latest was what happened in Agra, where Dr. Ambedkar's birthday was to be celebrated, and everybody knows how it was handled. A particular Harijan population was not allowed to go through a particular street. Section 144 was imposed. They demanded their right to go by that area. They were intercepted, they were arrested; they were harassed and they were shot upon. This is what happened there. Everywhere, wherever the Harijans are pitted against the upper sections of the population, the Harijans are attacked. If the great revolutionary Jyotirmoy Bosu does not feel aggrieved by what is happening to the Harijans, I have nothing more to say at all. Let him go on revealing in this. I do not want to repeat all that has happened from Belchi onwards. Everywhere, the Harijan is feeling a sense of insecurity. There is no doubt about that. Wherever the Harijans are attacked, the police forces come not to protect the Harijans but other sections. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, kindly don't disturb.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Well, Sir, the Janata Party gave a promise to the people that they would give the right of democratic protest, not only democratic protest, but of democratic resistance. When the democratic resistance is coming up how is the Janata Party Government reacting? The democratic resistance came up in the working class area. It is coming up where the agriculturists are aggrieved. It is coming up where the Harijans are attacked and then they are feeling restless. When it comes up how is the Government reacting to it? A Government which has assured the right of democratic resistance and democratic protest—and democracy will be safe only if democratic resistance and democratic protest are assured. There how the Government is reacting is a question and it is from that position that the people are drawing their lesson.

The President's Address to the Joint Session made a very significant remark. The President's Address said that if lawful protest was taking place, it was all right. Otherwise deterrent measures will be taken. Well, I am putting one question here. As far as the law and order situation in the country is concerned, is it or is it not the concern of the Central Government? If it is not the concern of the Central Government, how could that statement come in the speech made by the President? If it is not the concern of the Central Government which the Minister has been repeating, the statement had one effect, the effect also to give a message to everybody, to every State to take what they called 'deterrent measures', deterrent measure are being taken. The result is that the police has become trigger happy—provocative shooting is taking place. Human beings are being shot down like birds, like animals. This we had discussed in detail in this House.

The Janata Party Government's reaction to the total democratic protest is what I have told you. Now look at the right of the working class. The

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

Janata Party Government started shooting spree with an attack on the workers of the colliery in Bihar. A month ago, the police opened fire at the workers, and about 80 people were killed as a result of that firing. Thereafter, Pantnagar firing took place. Then there was again firing on the agricultural workers. State by State, wherever the working class rises up, Police comes out with a rifle and with the shooting spree, this is the resistance that you are giving. The point is that Harijans are in revolt, the working people are in revolt and the agricultural workers are in revolt. They had their own grievances. Nobody would deny that they had their legitimate grievances. They came out in a demonstration in Lucknow and how did you face the demonstration. Again you started a total repression and had no idea of sympathy with the voice of the sugar workers. You are not prepared to consider their demands with sympathy and came out with an attitude of complete repression. Therefore, the people have started turning against you.

The student community which was the backbone, as far as Jayaprakash Narayan's movement was concerned, now are they behaving to you? What is their attitude to you? In different campuses, what is the picture that you are now seeing? What has happened in Patna itself? How is the student community reacting against you? Everywhere the unrest is coming up. Well, as a result of the past period of 13 months' Government, the social tensions are mounting up in this country as never before. We had made many social transformations in this country. We have made reservations for SC or backward community in different areas, but there is a method to handle it, not the rough and ready method but the method of persuasion and taking them along. Without that you implemented certain things and the whole society was

plugged into social tension. The students are against the other section, the Harijans are against the oppressors and the backward community is against the forward community and so on. Naturally, the social tension is mounting up throughout the country.

And again what is the relationship between the Centre and the States? The States are now demanding everywhere more and more powers, more and more financial powers. Why? The Government has handled their financial powers in such a way as to throttle the States. The budget itself is a standing example of that. You impose certain levies which will deprive the States of their legitimate revenue. Whether it is advertisement tax or electricity tax, these taxes have been brought in which will deprive the States of their legitimate revenue. You have said that more money of the Plan will be given for development. Alright. But they have got their own compulsions in their areas. They are the people who have to face those compulsions. When they face those compulsions, they do not have the means to raise the revenue whereas you have got the means, you can buy the Treasury Bills, you can issue the notes, you can resort to deficit financing. But what about the States? To the States you say, 'No more overdraft'. Towards the States you take a very stiff attitude. Therefore, faced with compulsions of demands from the people on one side and the restrictions from this side, the States are now demanding that more powers must be given to the States, a phenomenon which is newly arising, tension between the Centre and the States. This is what has been brought about.

Look on to the area of external affairs. We had a debate on that. I have spoken enough on that occasion. I do not want to go in detail. I have spoken as to what is happening to non-alignment. Non-alignment is being completely diluted with a new phrase 'genuine non-alignment'. New phrases have come about 'neighbourly diplo-

may'. What is 'neighbourly diplomacy'? See the Agreements that have been recently signed with Nepal, Bhutan and other countries. You have signed an agreement whereby the channel of trade has been thrown open, whereunder smuggling by certain forces in Nepal will hereafter be completely and absolutely possible. So far, this arrangement was as part of commercial deal. Now you have made it a part of political deal so much so that it has become a political right. Nepal can import goods from anywhere and take it through us having the right of transit and it can come back as smuggled goods. This country's goods can go to Nepal and come back as smuggled goods. Smuggling will be encouraged. This is what Nepal has been asking for, and that has been given. About Bhutan, I do not want to go into all the details of this Agreement. India is a country which should have held its own and should have led in a proper manner.

My friend speaks about Sikkim. About Sikkim, I would say that the Prime Minister's statement came in for criticism in this House. I repeat that the Prime Minister by making that statement—maybe, he made it to gain a scoring point, maybe he made it to play to the American thinking, maybe he made it whereby he said that the merger of Sikkim with India was not by the correct procedure; I have already said what I feel about it—has violated his oath of upholding the integrity of the country. No Prime Minister should have said it. The fact of the situation is that Sikkim is a part of India. The Prime Minister, by going back on that and spelling out a proposition which has been the position of America all along, did a very unfair thing.

Again, the Minister of External Affairs mentioned about a secret deal. He was challenged to produce the document. He is not able to produce the document. Mrs. Indira Gandhi repudiates it, the Pakistan External Affairs Minister who participated in

the negotiations repudiates it, even the person presently in charge of the External Affairs there repudiates it. But Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee says that there was a secret agreement. Where is that? Parliament challenges him to produce it. He does not produce. But he tells outside, everywhere, but not to Parliament. This is not the way in which the external affairs of a country must be carried on. Even for political, factional, purposes, wherever the interests of the country are concerned, the Ministers will have to speak with greater circumspection when they speak, they must be able to come to the House with full evidence in support of what they are saying—rather than shrinking away from their statement, just making a blunt statement. As far as external affairs are concerned, the external affairs are going on in a very wrong manner. That is all I have to say. I have said enough during the discussion on External Affairs.

Again, coming to planning, the discussion on the Plan has been completed. It was stated that a new deviation had taken place. I repeat that the deviation is not in the emphasis on small scale industry because that emphasis was already there. The deviation is not in the emphasis on agricultural sector or irrigation because that emphasis was already there. The emphasis is on the statement that the industrial area must not expand in the new direction, that the present expansion is enough; no further for the time being. The new emphasis is—when you say that the industries will be exposed to international competition of the multinationals and those of the industries which cannot stand up to the competition will be permitted to close down it is there that the innovation comes. The innovation is not to expand elementary education: the innovation is in saying 'no more secondary schools, no more Universities, no more colleges'. The innovation is not in emphasizing vocational training. The innova-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

tion is in emphasizing that the technical graduates are far in excess of the demand and therefore they have got to be restricted. That is the innovation that comes and that innovation causes erosion of the self-reliance of this country. It is there that the danger has started. Well, the technical personnel of this country are now back to a sort of 'brain drain': the people want to escape.

In the case of Atomic Energy, 'he person who was leading it—Shri Ramanna—was unceremoniously shifted from there. In B.H.E.L. there was a Chairman-cum-Managing Director—Mr. Raghwan—who was doing so wonderfully well that B.H.E.L. has become a synonym of managerial efficiency and performance. He has been unceremoniously shifted, as the Press Note says, because there is difference of opinion between the Secretary and the Managing Director. Would you give freedom of operation in these concerns or not? The attitude to the public sector area, the attitude to the scientific personnel area, the attitude to the higher educational area—in all these, a retrograde step is being taken and the country's interests are being completely corroded. This is what is happening today.

Now, again, you made a promise to the people that the demands of the workers—the charter of demands of the workers—will be completely respected and that, where we had trampled on their rights, they will be re-instituted, C.D.S. and Bonus, for example.

In regard to C.D.S. we brought the Bill and you cashed in on that. You said the C.D.S. money will be given back and ultimately you had to give it back. Why? It was not because of your choice but because the Rajya Sabha rejected the Bill. The Rajya Sabha refused to accept your proposition that the money will be funded back to the Provident Fund and the

Bill could not be passed. It was not because of your volition. And, will the Government tell the House how many workers have been paid back C.D.S.? Every Member of Parliament has been receiving petitions from public sector areas complaining that they have not received their C.D.S. back. Railway people complain: every type of people are complaining that they have not received the C.D.S. back. Will the Government say how many have been given back C.D.S.? You made an attempt not to give it but when you found it was not possible to withhold it because of the resistance of the Rajya Sabha, you resorted to the method of: saying that the C.D.S. money will be given back—and still you are not giving it. Naturally there is discontent among the workers.

Secondly, in regard to Bonus you said that the minimum bonus will be given back to them. You brought in a Bill whereunder the arrears of bonus you kept uncovered. You said that wherever, in the current year, bonus is to be paid on minimum bonus basis, a new Bill is to come. The question is whether you mean to stand by your promise to give bonus on the basis of deferred wage or not. You don't mean it. You want to resile away from that and you are struggling to resile away from that position. You made a promise to the workers that you will give bonus to them but you were not able to do it. You made promises but none of the promises are being satisfied. Therefore the workers are restive and are revolting. But wherever they revolt, your police is there to suppress them. Whether it is public sector workers or private sector area workers, your police is there to suppress them. That is the picture you are now painting.

The question is, what will you do? That is the question what will you do? That is the question that is

bewildering us. The country is sore both with us and you. In 1977 they came to a decision, a strange decision: One complete hemisphere of the country decided in favour of the Congress. The other section decided against the Congress. Afterwards, the section which decided against the Congress also is seeing what is now today happening in this country. As a result of that would anybody doubt that the people are revising their opinion; the people are on a rethinking mood. You interpreted the electrical verdict as one for vindictive drive against the persons who were connected with the last Government. You started your drive against Mrs. Indira Gandhi. This Government had to become a Government not of reconstruction of the country, not of implementation of your promises, not of tolerating the democratic resistance, not of protecting the Harijans, the Adivasis, the working class people, the agriculturists and the minorities; this Government has made back-bounding as its premier concern. This is what this Government has come to. From the very start, they have started on that. Shri Jayaparkash Narayan gave a call that the Congress will be good if it is without Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Others also said that the Congress is good if it is without Indira Gandhi. Shrimati Indira Gandhi was painted the blackest with all the allegations against her. Down-trodden were smashed out. But it is the people who have to decide. The Indian National Congress led by her went to the polls; they saw Shrimati Indira Gandhi as painted by you and as painted by Shah Commission and as painted by others. She was there. She marched from one end to the other. We found that your verdict is not the verdict of the people. The verdict of the people is different. The question is whether Shrimati Indira Gandhi's leadership must be there or not. People are accepting that leadership..... (Interruptions). You can reject or say anything, but after

all the world does not and within the four corners of this House. There are millions of people in this country who have the capacity to evaluate what their experience has been under her and what their experience is under you. I am not saying about the high placed intellectuals. I am meaning the common man, the man who was at the centre of the revolution which Mahatma Gandhi started. How is he feeling now? Is he feeling secular today as he was feeling at that time? This is the question. You kindly evaluate and think yourself. And if you see that he is not feeling as secular today, there must be a reason for that. What is the reason, you will have to consider. There was no dispute of the fact—I repeat, no dispute of the fact—that those people who were down-trodden, the lowest rung of the society, are not happy with you, are not satisfied with you. If you say, Shrimati Indira Gandhi is too bad, two positions arise. People—some of the people at least—go and vote for her. That means either you are too bad that even Shrimati Indira Gandhi is better than you, or she is too good that all against her cannot muster at all. Either way it is against you. The position is very clear. The fact of the matter is that we put the proposition as to whether people want Shrimati Indira Gandhi or not. We put it in Karnataka, we put it in Andhra Pradesh, we put it in Vidarbha area in Maharashtra, we put it in UP by-election and in Gujarat by-election.... (Interruptions). In all these areas, you put forward this proposition and people say that they vote for her and the Party she is leading. Is it not logical?

My learned friends may consider how is it that this has come about. Either by experience they feel that they were too bitter and they are disposed to forgive whatever might have or said to have happened, or by experience they realise that she is far better than all of you can promise or you can give. Either way, the ver-

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

dict of the people is completely against you. My charge against this government is that they have made the inquiry commissions a mockery, a complete mockery....

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is what I object to, not for the purpose of finding out facts and for doing justice but you are belittling the affairs of the commissions. Shah Commission—I have nothing to say against him, I have nothing to say and I do not want to say anything against the Shah Commission as such but the Home Minister behaved in such a manner as to give an impression that the Shah Commission could be led about as if it is on leash. He said, 'So and so will be arrested.' He said, 'Warrant will be issued', and he said 'This and this will be done.'

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): On a point of order, Sir. Are you permitting a censure of the Shah Commission in the way that he is doing? I have nothing to say. We have heard him patiently and we will hear him patiently also, but it is upto you, Sir, to see whether the Shah Commission represents the judiciary and has it the approval of the House ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you. There is no point of order because he is not dealing with the Commission as such. He is dealing with the Comments of the Home Minister. That is how it is. So, there is no point of order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I draw your attention. I quite agree that he made the point that he is not particularly mentioning about the Shah Commission but all the references

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Please just hear me. In all the remarks about

the Home Minister he has made, he is making insinuating remarks and he is making inferences....

MR. SPEAKER: You are unnecessarily taking up the time of the House.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He is saying as if the Shah Commission is guided. He has used the words to say that the Shah Commission is being guided by the dictates of the Home Minister to which I draw your attention. If you allow me, Sir, I will deal with the judicial aspect also.

MR. SPEAKER: I see there is no point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Not that I am not entitled to deal with it. I am dealing with it. I am only saying that the Government has been behaving in such a manner as to make the inquiry commissions rather lose their credibility and, therefore, what would ultimately happen? Take the report by any Commission. Justice Mathew gave his report about Shri Lalit Narain Mishra's murder. Government rejected it. It means that it is not like a judicial commission. Even your government can reject the report of a commission. There is nothing sacrosanct about it. Anybody can criticise it. Justice Mathew was a judge of the Supreme Court. His report was rejected by the government. But Shah Commission's report the government may accept and it is open to me to say that I reject it. People can say that they reject it. More than that, what are the reports that are coming? A Committee of Secretaries is examining the whole thing. A Committee of Secretaries are bringing up a proposal deciding a political matter. Is it not a matter for the Cabinet? Is it not a matter for political decision? The report is to be examined and the recommendations put up for a decision. Whose writ is to run here? Is it the bureaucrats' writ that is to run in the country? So the Shah Commission's report is to be rejected and the final decision to be

be studied by a Committee of Secretaries and the final decision to be taken in accordance with the proposals of the Committee of Secretaries! Well, is this not denigrating the status of the Commission? That is not the proposal. I can understand the legal aspects of it. If you say, 'It is being examined' I can understand. But what is reported in to-day's papers is, 'Nothing could be found against her. Let her be disenfranchised'. That is the proposal that is coming up. Let her be disenfranchised. But, ultimately, for anybody to be disenfranchised is a matter to be decided ultimately by the people of this country. There is no doubt about it and ultimately you can do that, by your lack of it. But the more you do that, the more it will go against you. This is all I have to say about that.

You are not prepared to accept the verdict of the people. Well, to-day this government is in power and in spite of this political verdict given by the people if you are not going to examine the political aspects and the exigencies and the excesses the nature of the administrative misuse, if this is going to be the pattern of democracy in this country, then God help us. You can carry on. I am only saying what you are now saying.

You have seen the reaction of the people to your methods. They will accept implementation of justice and discharge of justice, but vindictiveness, behaving like blood thirsty hound running after the life and blood of the individual, behaving with pettiness, this is something which the people of this country will never expect.

Mr. Sanjay Gandhi, I have nothing to say about him. But hunting after a person, this is all I have to say. He is not a political being. I do not want to speak about that. There must be a standard which any Government must maintain.

Vindictive persecution, deliberate vilification—you have done your best and that has not clicked, this is all I have to say about that. Therefore,

the totality of my allegation against this Government is—

1. They have gone back on their promise that they will protect and tolerate the right of democratic resistance and the right of democratic protest.

2. They have defalcated from the foreign policy of the country, the national foreign policy, which according to Shri Vajpayee has been evolved through the years in spite of cutting across the party parallels and bringing in innovation with a tilt to American section and to the Western sections and to the multi-nationals.

3. They have come in as a repressive machinery, repressive against the working people, against the agriculturists.

4. Wherever there is a conflict between the down trodden and the oppressor, you are there to strengthen the hands of the oppressor and you mow down the oppressed section of the people.

5. It is my charge against the Government—forgetting their basic duty of carrying out the reconstructive effort of this country, you have become a vindictive machinery, blood thirsty, blood hounding lot of people who are going about forgetting their basic duties and basic responsibilities.

6. The people have behaved in this manner as to make the people lose their credence in the capacity of this Government to govern and run this country.

7. By the new planning strategy, they are bringing in multi-national powers against our industries and they are wiping out the industrial structure. They are eroding the self sufficiency and selfless capacity of this country. They are taking the country backward and ruining this country.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

Therefore, it is time, as there is tension developing among themselves, tension developing throughout this country and therefore, the sooner this Government quits, the better for this country and with these sentiments I move this motion for adoption by this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House expresses its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers".

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): I must say that the hon. leader of the opposition has in fact discredited the opposition by not being sufficiently vigorous in his attack. No opposition in the history of the Parliamentary democracy had sounded that analmic and unconvincing as hon. leader of the opposition has. May I say in the same strain that for once I differed with the hon. Prime Minister, this morning had proved that even most careful Shri Morarji Desai could go wrong! The Prime Minister was pleased to say that this motion would serve the additional purpose of strengthening the rank and file of our party. May I say on behalf of the entire rank and file of our party, that no party had ever displayed such a cohesion and solidarity in the country as you will see; it does not require....

(Interruptions)

Ours is not a captive party and we are not prisoners in the hands of one single individual as you have been. You will see the remarkable solidarity and cohesion of this party in the pleasing hours after dinner this evening when we would come to a crunch and there would be the final confrontation.

Then, again, Sir, may I tell my friends that if they do not want to go up to the dinner time, then, the kind of the Debate that they want to bring about is very clear to us. Never perhaps in this House has a

no-confidence motion fallen short of the dinner hour, and if we are not able to go upto the dinner hour this again shows what quantity of fuel is in the lamp of the opposition that we see today. If the fuel gets exhausted by the evening then the hon. Speaker or the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will not have to stand the cost of a dinner tonight.

My hon. friend while ending his speech said: Look at this Government, how vindictive it has been, and how blood-thirsty. I say, yes—this Government is very vindictive indeed! Therefore you found your leader Mrs. Gandhi come to the Central Hall yesterday where no ex-Member could come during your regime only a few months back! And look at this petty chirpiness of your leader that only after three small victories she came to the Central Hall to announce her elation to the whole wide world. This is not the way of the Janata Party. Janata Party is not like that petty vessel which would overflow with a few victories. Yes, indeed our Party is a blood-thirsty party and this Government is a blood-thirsty Government because it did not go after the blood of Mrs. Gandhi. No Prime Minister who puts the entire country into a prison-house would have escaped that lightly as your ex-Prime Minister has done. And yet you accuse the Janata Party Government of being blood-thirsty!

Therefore I say, as W. B. Yeats, a great poet has said:—

'Fix upon me that accusing eye;
I thirst for accusation.'

So, if you have fixed that accusing eye I have absolutely nothing to say.

Then, Sir, if this is the kind of No-confidence Motion that they are able to bring up, I think this Government is going to be completely complacent; this Government would never require a vote of confidence if such vote of no-confidence keeps on coming.

So far as we on this part of the House are concerned we do not want Art. 75(3) to remain inoperative in our Constitution. It is Art. 75(3) which gives you power and it has been a great amazement to us that all these months you made this Art. 75(3) inoperative. But look at the alacrity of our Prime Minister, he did not lose a moment to say that we want it to be taken up here and now. We are not those who would like to mutilate and maim the Constitution. We would like our Constitution to be a living document. You have now risen up after 12 or 13 months; you have now woken up to the role of the opposition to make this Article 75(3) inoperative by bringing up this no-confidence motion.

It does seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that the root cause of this no-confidence motion lies not in the omissions and commissions of the Government but in the euphoric buoyancy of the three victories in the by-elections which were announced yesterday.

I now come to the catalogue which the hon Leader of the Opposition has presented about the election results, beginning with the general election in the South, the West and the East and ending with the by-elections in U.P. May I tell him that he might lull himself into sleep by thinking that he had done wonderfully well so far as the elections in the East, South and West were concerned. But, what do the figures exactly show? The figures show that there had been a steep decline in your votes. Although the Janata Party has not yet come into being in the sense in which a party formally does, the Janata Party has nevertheless chalked up such a magnificent figure everywhere. May I establish that even now. (*Interruptions*) My hon. friend, Shri Narasimha Rao is smiling. Can my hon. friend, Shri Rao point out that 3,000 members of the Janata Party

had been enrolled in Andhra. Even so it was the people's enthusiasm without the support of a formal organisation of the Janata Party which had made us to get this figure. Can you honestly point out that.... (*Interruptions*) Look at Karnataka. In Karnataka, Mr. Speaker, we have chalked up the figure of 60 In 60 seats, we lost only by a margin ranging from 8 votes to 1600 votes. This was precisely because we did not have any organisation. But, that should not make you complacent. Nor should it make us complacent, though it does give us some hope. While the harvest was a bumper one, there were no reapers on behalf of the Janata Party. That is our regret. The regret is not that the people in the South or East have failed us. Then what happened in so far as the sentinals in the East—Assam—and the coastal Maharashtra are concerned? What happened even in Arunachal, Manipur and other places? I do not want to add to this formidable list. We do have enough to start. Where do we stand? My hon friend, Mr. Sathe, is naturally looking pensive. In spite of the combined strength of both of you who have also combined today, we are the largest party in Maharashtra. What happened in the city of Bombay? You had been swept clean out of it—not a single seat you have got. It was only in Vidarba where a different kind of situation prevails.

Mr. Speaker, my hon. friend, Mr. Bosu, when he demanded this morning in this House that the two reports of the Shah Commission be made available it was not conceded. But now that a No-Confidence Motion has come up, I think Mr. Bosu, was quite right in making this demand

I come to the conclusion that the root of this no-confidence motion lies also in the presentation of the two interim reports by the Shah Commission. Of course, I would accuse my government for being slack in not presenting them to the House and to

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

us. From them we could have dug out enough material. It has a lot of information so far as their misdeeds are concerned. So, we are handicapped in their absence. In fact, in proclaiming the emergency, it appears to me from the newspapers reports, that their crime has been conclusively proved and their leader can be arraigned in a court of law. Let us be clear in our minds that no rules of business of the Cabinet can supersede the Constitution. Even a law cannot supersede the Constitution. The Constitution is clear that the entire Cabinet has to be consulted before making a recommendation to the President for the proclamation of Emergency.

It is precisely because of these reasons that they have now come up with the No-Confidence Motion.

15 hrs.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, then again it appears to me that the root of this no-confidence motion lies in the incarceration of the great Sahibzada who happens to be lodged in the Tihar Jail.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
The calf has been separated from the cow.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I would say this arrest, this incarceration of the great Sahibzada is also at the root of this no confidence motion.

Now, Mr. Speaker, my hon'ble friend was very eloquent on the plight of the Harijans and probably minorities also. But as I was absent for a few minutes...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I never mentioned about minorities.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
I was absent for a few minutes. He also spoke about the unrest among the students and so on. He was dilating a great deal upon the sense of

insecurity amongst the Harijans. The subject has been discussed so often in this House that I do not think I should tire the House with further details. But I would like to point out and ask them to excel the record that has been set-up by the Janata party. We did not have enough time to collect figures. I got intimation about participating in the debate when I was taking my lunch. What has happened in my State of Bihar? I would like all hon'ble Members to coolly consider the record of the Janata party. The Janata Government in Bihar has appointed thirteen to fourteen Superintendents of Police from Harijans and the Girijans and during your regime even two Superintendents of Police from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were not appointed. And recently, Mr. Speaker, only a few days back a Home Minister has come from the ranks of the Harijans in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Had you ever appointed a Home Minister from the ranks of Harijans?

Again so far as the minorities are concerned for the first time the Minorities Commission has been appointed and even for the backward classes a commission has been appointed.

AN HON. MEMBER: There are vested interests.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
This is the kind of thing that they are accustomed to say.

Mr. Speaker, it does seem to me that when they are talking of the insecurity of the Harijans or of the other weaker sections of the community they are indeed speaking of the insecurity of their leader, Mrs. Gandhi. It is due to her sense of insecurity and nothing else that she is trying to make the country completely ungovernable. Her whole mission is to make the country ungovernable, and therefore she has been going round the country and telling all kinds

of things which do not deserve the dignity of any kind of denial. Therefore, when Mr. Stephen was speaking about the sense of insecurity amongst these sections of the community, he was looking at Mrs. Gandhi in the mirror, he was not looking at the society in the mirror. There is absolutely no doubt about it.

Of course, the society is in a kind of a new turmoil for growth for development, bubbling with a new kind of enthusiasm which they had completely bottled up during the period of Emergency and we have to keep pace with the resurgence of hopes that have been brought about by the Janata Government. That is precisely the task with which we are confronted; we are not confronted with any problem presented by Mr. Stephen or the entire lot of them. Mr. Speaker, Sir, they are trying to adopt Scorched earth policy. What they are precisely trying to establish in this House is that we are no better than what they were in the past. But whatever be the attempt on their part, I do not think that they are going to succeed. Even the record of the Janata Government during the brief period would clearly establish as to how the Government has been forging ahead with the programmes of development of the country.

Now, Sir, the Opposition is, in the real sense of the concept—the alternative Government, and if the Opposition did have and my hon. friend, the leader of the Opposition did have any alternative programme, there were ample opportunities during the budget session, to present it. But the bankruptcy of this Opposition is clearly established by the fact that even during the debate on the Plan, they did have absolutely nothing new to suggest. What exactly they were suggesting was in the direction of the capitalist development, not in the direction of

socialist development. (Interruptions) What was your budget? You compare the budget of 1977 and 1978 budget, both the budgets of the Janata Government, with your budget of 1978; you will find that your budget of 1978 was a complete sell-out to the capitalists. It was a sell-out all along the line to the private sector and the Janata Government has reversed the policy. Nobody can accuse the Janata Government on that score. Therefore, I am saying that you have lost all the opportunities of measuring up to the role that is expected of the Opposition. Neither on the Plan nor on the budget you were able to present any kind of a significant alternative programme and so it was not expected of you that during the no confidence motion also, you would appear to be an alternative Government.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, they were speaking about the serious law and order situation. In fact they were beating the two drums that they have always been beating. One is about the Harijans—that the Janata Government is not looking specially after the Harijans and another is about the law and order situation being very grave. They have been trying to blame the Government on these two counts. Indeed, we will take the blame for the country as a whole; even for the State of Andhra and the State of Tamil Nadu where there have been some troubles. We will take the responsibility to a certain extent, but not in the sense in which the leader of the Opposition wants it. They never owned the responsibility as our illustrious Prime Minister did the other day. The Prime Minister said “for all that we are not responsible in the sense in which they mean. But whatever happens in the country is bound to reflect on us and in that sense we can hold ourselves responsible.” But if you are trying to fix the responsibility on the Home Minister

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

of India or the Prime Minister of India, then you are conceiving of them as the greatest Emperors this country has produced. Even Asoka the Great could not be a greater emperor than the Home Minister of India. If this is your conception of the Home Minister, that the Home Minister must set right the law and order situation in any part of the country, then you have got a most undemocratic conception, most unfederal conception of the Central Government. You are not playing fair by the quasi federal concept of the Centre nor are you playing fair by the concept of a democratic centre that we have in this country. That way this would become a completely unfederal, totalitarian centre. Naturally, this is what was expected of them. Because, would you not recall to your mind. Sir, that they had amended the Constitution in order to be able to send armies to the various states even without consulting the state governments. That is what the new Constitution amendment will have to undo. That is your conception of the law and order situation in the country, that the Centre must send army even if there is no demand from any particular State Government. It was expected of them. So far as we are concerned, we do not see anything of that kind of a gravity which should have constituted the main gravamen of the charge that the hon. Leader of the Opposition has made. However, we do find that their efforts are succeeding to a certain extent in creating troubles in various places. For that they can take some credit. We cannot say that those things which they are doing, if we are not able to control them and they are succeeding in doing, we have been doing remarkably well!

Take for instance the unrest among the students, what was the plight of the universities during the 18 months of the Emergency? We have seen to what fate the students were subjected

in jail. I was in Bangalore jail and I had come across hundreds of students who had been 'aeroplaned'. The kind of torture to which they were subjected would only remind us of the torture chambers of Hitler. Can you imagine students being turned upside down and made to whirl like aeroplanes? This is what you did to the students. In some of the areas indiscipline is being fostered by you; we have not been able to control it but we are seriously thinking about this. It is again to the credit of the Janata Party that it has readily conceded the demand for a discussion on the unrest in universities. Let us exchange notes on that—What we have to say about settling the problems of students in a proper manner in the universities. But let us be quite clear in our minds that the students have got much freer atmosphere and they are not being subjected to the kind of torture and punishment to which they were subjected earlier by your regime.

I find that my hon. friend was also trying to say something about foreign relations. I thought it was the weakest ground on which they were treading. Nobody in the world has ever accused this government of swerving from the line of genuine non alignment; it is only in your mind. In fact everybody has paid encomiums to our Prime Minister that he stood his ground firmly and did never compromise the dignity of the country when it came to confronting some of the mighty ones in the world. Yet this Opposition which should have haertily welcomed that kind of approach of the present government has come with an accusing finger.

Now on the question of foreign policy, in every country there is an agreement between the Opposition and the Government. But here this kind of attitude shows the height of irresponsibility on the part of the Opposition. Although the policy of

non-alignment which this Government is following, is a completely lawless and genuine policy of non-alignment—in fact the Janata Government has corrected the imbalances and the distortions to which the policy of non-alignment of Pandit Nehru was subjected under their regime—yet we do not find that they have appreciated it.

In every possible way, therefore, I find that the motion of no confidence that was brought up by the Leader of the Opposition was indeed a bankrupt motion. What pained us very much was that in that process he had defamed the Opposition, although it is none of my business to say that the Opposition should make a grievance of it; I am not saying this in order to stir up any trouble in his party or in the parties which have joined hands with him. But I must say that when he will ponder over... (Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, finally I must tell the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that if this Government exists, flourishes, forges ahead, it is not out of the benevolence of the Opposition but it is because of the inherent strength of our programme, it is because of the planning era, a new planning era that we have inaugurated in this country and because of the plan which we had discussed only a few days back.

Because of all this, I have no doubt that my friends on the other side would be feeling uneasy and unhappy. It is the expression of that uneasiness and unhappiness that is reflected in the No-confidence Motion. So, I must thank them for having brought up this kind of no-confidence motion, which is going to expose them to the people of this country as regards the kind of the opposition that they have been able to have.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI (Godhra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party, I have tabled a resolution of

want of confidence in the Council of Ministers...

AN HON. MEMBER: Which party? (Interruptions).

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Let them say. Let them get agitated.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI (Anantnag): If they did not allow the Leader to speak, we shall not allow their leader to speak. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Both sides are doing the same thing.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Why should they go on interrupting?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): May I ask the Prime Minister whether he belongs to the Organisation Congress in the Janata Party? (Interruptions).

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Mr. Speaker, I am not at all worried about the interruptions, because it only shows how frustrated they have been.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Right.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: So far as this motion is concerned, it is nobody's intention or nobody ever imagines that this Government will be defeated by acceptance of this motion. But so far as the Opposition is concerned, this motion under Rule 198 is always a very valuable instrument in the hands of the Opposition and I must tell the Government very clearly that in the last thirteen months, events have happened for which we are not worried, but the highest authority in the Republic seems to be worried and even a number of Members on the opposite side seem to be worried. Our idea in bringing this motion is clearly to show to the government that there are problems which have not been solved by the present government and the government has been responsible for the anti-people policies so far. A government, if it is really committed to democracy, learns more from the criticism.

[Shri Hitendra Desai]

of its opponents than from the eulogy of its supporters. I think the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers will look at this motion from that angle.

I was really amused to hear the greatest joke on this nation by my hon. friend, Shyambabu, that the ruling party is very chesive! I cannot but congratulate him on this great joke. I am really reminded of a story of an optimist who fell from a ten-storeyed building and at each window he shouted to his friends "All well so far!". We are only giving a warning to the ruling party: Your fall has started. Please do not tell at every window that all is well, because your fate is very certain unless you really learn from whatever we tell you. Look round the country. Can anyone say, including the Prime Minister, that we are satisfied with the conditions in the country? Look at the political landscape. At no point of time was it more dominated by a fear of uncertainty in these three decades than it is today. Not even during the worst days of partition. Look at the fissiparous tendencies developing and the caste tendencies developing in the whole of this ancient land. Look at our economic problems. In spite of the tall talk of removal of unemployment and poverty in a specific period of time, we are witnessing every day that unemployed persons are growing, that poverty is growing and above all, which is the worst feature of the present situation in the weaker sections, the Harijans, the untouchables, the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes, a feeling of uncertainty is clearly seen visible in them. Even the minorities suffer the same. Therefore, it is very clear that the country is in a very critical stage of its development. It is the need to focus the attention of the government on the various problems which face the country today and the utter failure to solve them that has inspired us to bring this motion of want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.

First I will take the law and order situation. Look at the law and order situation. This has been discussed in the House and I will not repeat many details. But I will only point out that Delhi comes directly under the Home Minister, whether he remains an emperor or not. The administration of Delhi comes directly under the Home Ministry. It is here that if we consider the latest position and compare the number of crimes in the first quarter of 1977 to that of 1978, we find that the crime position has grown from 7286 to 13417. But apart from that, the real cause of worry is not so much the commission of crimes as the position of detection. I would take only three or four important categories. In this quarter, out of 24 dacoities committed, only 16 have been detected. Regarding murders, 51 murders have been committed, and if every Home Minister would administer law and order, it is not difficult to find out culprits involved in murder. But out of 51 murders, only 30 murders have been detected. In the case of robbery, out of 202, only 74 have been detected. The snatching cases are 61, but only 11 have been detected. This clearly shows that the law and order machinery is not functioning effectively. Really, I could not understand the remarks of the Prime Minister when he said that this has happened during the last 30 years. He was the Home Minister of a very progressive State and his administration was always praised even in those days when the law and order situation was good. But what do we find today? We find that even in the Capital of this country, crimes have been committed. That is the situation today.

Apart from law and order, look at the atrocities on the weaker sections of the society. That subject has also been discussed several times in this House and I will not repeat those arguments. But it is very clear that the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes the weaker sections and minorities have been feeling very insecure under the present Government. Look at what

is happening in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Even during the previous years the Prime Minister was always keen to call the Conference of Chief Ministers and Home Ministers to discuss the protection of the weaker sections of society, because that apart from being a Central subject, the Constitution provides certain guarantees to them. We do find that the protection is not afforded to them at all and that feeling of insecurity is growing in them.

Now, so far as the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are concerned, as you very well know, there are certain responsibilities provided in the Constitution for the Central Government and apart from giving them protection, when I saw the Draft Five-Year Plan, I could not find any worthwhile schemes of development or for their welfare, and the Plan was very nicely eulogised by the Ruling Party members. I am coming to that, I have a few remarks for that also. But it is very clear that nothing substantial has been proposed for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Then, Sir, look at the universities. Look at our educational institutions. We find most of the universities closed and the Education Minister took pride in saying that only some universities are closed, not all the universities. Look at the student unrest. But apart from the student unrest, the whole educational system is being tampered with, I should say. We have been discussing education almost since the First Five-Year Plan. Some of us have been discussing it for the last two decades. We do not find anything extraordinary in the new problems that have confronted education. Only last year the Education Minister informed this House that so far as 10+2+3 pattern was concerned, it has come to a stage. Suddenly, we are now told that Government is now having second thoughts about it and it is likely that they are committed to a complete reconstruction of the educational system. This tampering with educational system is

going to cost heavily on our future generation. I would like really to know from the Government what exactly is the policy about the elementary education, about the secondary education and about the higher education. They are thinking of closing institutions of higher education in the name of elementary education. When, even to-day in the remotest rural areas, people are hankering to get higher education, they are thinking of closing institutions of higher education.

Then look at the code of conduct of the Ministers. A point was made about the appointment of commissions. From whatever information was given to us in the Committee, about 7 commissions have been appointed by this Government. We are not against the appointment of commissions. We are not even against any Commission enquiring into the highest person in this country. But the question is, what is going to be our policy about the recommendations of the commissions. Are you going to have double standards? Are you going to twist the Commission's recommendations to suit your own political ends? That is the question which really worries the country to-day. For instance, even in the past there have been commissions appointed. I have with me the recommendations of the Commission appointed to enquire into the corruption charges against the present Chief Minister of Punjab. I know that at least two charges were clearly proved: one was a case of greasing of the palm of Shri Parkash Singh Badal, in the allocation of a new route permit to Messrs. Milap Bus Service and taking payment of Rs. 20,000. The second charge was: "Scandal of purchase of land for a bus stand in Muktesar—Land was purchased for Rs. 50,000 and soon after a price of Rs. 5,87,000 was paid". I will not refer to other charges. These charges are there. That Parkash Singh Badal happens to be the Chief Minister of Punjab. But that is not more important. My point is that even while this new Government was being formed, after they took oath at Raj-

[Shri Hitendra Desai]

ghat under JP's supervision (Interruptions) and came here, it was very wrong for the Prime Minister to have appointed a person against whom these charges had been proved and against whom several criminal cases were pending in the courts. May I know what has Government to say about it?

Therefore considering it from any angle we find to-day

SHRI O V ALAGESAN (Arkonam)
Sir give him some more time

MR SPEAKER There is a list saying that every MP will get 15 minutes

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI There are many complicated problems in this country. My friend Shri S N Mishra says that the Government is very cohesive. The world knows that it is quite the reverse and it is very clear.

I had not known that I would have to speak on the Motion of No Confidence. But in the morning itself I learnt about an interview given by a very senior Minister of the Cabinet. And he clearly says that the Prime Minister was chosen not in a democratic way. The Leader of the Party was not chosen in a democratic way, but was foisted by two persons, and if the election had taken place, he would have had more chances. This is not what I say; it is from an official interview given by a senior Cabinet Minister. Therefore it is very clear. Shall I read it out? (Interruptions) Sir, if they want it, I shall read it out.

It reads like this:

"Q. Why do you think Mr Morarji Desai was made Prime Minister, instead of you?"

A. Well that was the decision given by the people entrusted to decide.

Q: If there had been a free election, do you think you would have won?

A. The chances are that I would have."

Therefore, it is clear that the Government is not working in a very cohesive fashion. The country's problems are so huge and complicated. In the last 13 months they have singularly failed to solve these problems of the people. Instead innocent persons have been fired at. It is only on account of this anti-people policy that we are bringing this motion.

A word about the draft Plan. The draft Plan was very eloquently praised by the Prime Minister but its whole edifice is built on the assumption of the stability of the price level. I have not much time but I will refer to page 7 para 151 where it is clearly stated:

'In these computations non-plan outlays have been assumed to rise at 5 per cent per annum. If prices remain stable the margin of 5 per cent should be sufficient to meet not only normal year-to-year increases but also the cost of proper maintenance of assets created in earlier plans.'

That assumption is wrong according to me and the moment it fails the whole edifice also falls.

Another assumption on which the whole Plan is based is the rate of resource mobilisation. It is not possible to realise this rate of resource mobilisation. Above all it is not a question of planning. The main question is implementation. Philosophers have interpreted the world in various ways, but the thing is to change it. Looking at the present state of the administration at the Centre and at the State levels, vested interests have caught the imagination of the rulers. So, it will be extremely difficult to realise the targets which are set in this Plan.

Take the question of providing drinking water to every village. A lakh of villages have to be provided. I

know that the target was fixed as early as the Fourth Plan in Gujarat. Even then, we could not achieve that because in so many villages surveys remain incomplete. It is not merely by providing money that you provide drinking water to the villages. There are many other things to be done before drinking water is actually supplied to them. I am certain and definite that this target will not be achieved.

The same is the case about providing house sites to the landless. The greatest omission in the Plan, according to me, is this. Improved house sites have been provided, but there is no mention at all about building activities on the house sites. The previous Government was thinking about it as a matter of fact.

I am bringing these few salient features to the notice of the House only with this purpose, to understand that the country is in the grip of vested interests and it is, therefore, not merely the lack of protection of the weaker sections; there is even no future for the weaker sections in this country.

There are many other points. My other friends will deal with them. Therefore, I feel that the Government and the ruling party should understand the spirit in which we have brought this motion. I am afraid that if they fail to solve the problems of the people, they will be sowing the seeds of authoritarianism. I do not have only one person in mind, but if the people feel that democratic ways and democratic Government cannot solve their problems, they will begin to think that only dictatorship will solve their problems. That is why we have brought this motion of no confidence.

डा० बुरली मनोहर जोशी (प्रलमोडा):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक विरोध
क्षेत्र के दो सम्माननीय नेताओं के भाषण
अविश्वास प्रस्ताव पर सुने। इनको सुन कर

मुझे बहुत निराशा हुई। इसलिये निराशा
हुई कि जितने उत्साह के साथ श्रीर जितने जोश
और खरोश के साथ आज सवेरे प्रतिस्वा
का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने के समय विरोध पक्ष
के सम्माननीय नेता खड़े हुए थे उसका एक छोटा
सा अंश भी वह अपने तर्कों में प्रस्तुत नहीं कर
सके। सवाल जोश का नहीं है सवाल है तर्क
का, अपने प्रतिपादन के पीछे ठोस तर्क रखने
का आपने कहा कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार
पर 6, 7 या 8 आरोप है। आप कहते हैं कि
जनता पार्टी एक जुट नहीं है। मुझे एक
कथा याद आ गई, जंगल में एक गीदड़ और
उसकी पत्नी दोनों भूखे प्यासे जा रहे थे
मांस की तलाश में कहीं पर उनको मरे हुए
जानवर का मांस मिला, तो गीदड़ की पत्नी
ने कहा आओ इससे भोजन कर लें। गीदड़
ने कहा नहीं, वह जो सामने एक हड्डा कट्टा
वृषभ जा रहा है, सांड, उसमें घंडकोष भ्रम
गिरने ही वाले है और जब यह गिरेंगे तब
हम मांसे से हम अपनी भूखा की पूर्ति
करेंगे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, 12 वर्ष तक वह
गीदड़ और उसकी पत्नी उस सांड के पीछे
धूमते रहे, पर वह घंडकोष गिरे नहीं। और
मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि आप दोनों
काप्रेस मिल कर 24 वर्ष क्या 36 वर्ष तक
बुसते रहें मगर हम वहीं के वहीं एक जुट
रहेंगे हम टूटने वाले नहीं हैं। और आप शायद
भूखे प्यासे ही उस जंगल के अन्दर रहेंगे।

फिर कहा गया कि जनता पार्टी एक
बड़ी बिस्त्रिबित मशीनरी के रूप में न्याया-
पालिका का प्रयोग कर रही है। मैं आपसे
कहना चाहता हूं, आपका माध्यम से विरोध
पक्ष के सदस्यों से, कि एक वर्ष में नागरिक
अधिकारों की पुनर्स्थापना करने का इससे
अधिक अच्छा इतिहास दुनिया के किसी देश
और शासन में नहीं हो सकता। मैं कहना
चाहता हूं आज विरोध पक्ष के नेताओं को

[डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

दूरदर्शन, आकाशवाणी समाचारपत्रों में जो स्थान मिलते हैं वह क्या आपात स्थिति के पहले भी जब सामान्य स्थिति में आप शासन करने थे, क्या मिल सकते थे ? बताया गया कि छात्र लोग असंतुष्ट हैं। जी, हाँ, असंतुष्ट है। मैं भी एक विश्वविद्यालय में अध्यापक हूँ। छात्रों में असंतोष इस बात पर है कि आपात स्थिति के जालिमों को पकड़ कर अभी तक जेल में बन्द क्यों नहीं किया गया। असंतोष इस बात के लिये नहीं है, बल्कि इस बात के लिये है कि वह तमाम लोग जो आपात स्थिति में जगह जगह विश्वविद्यालयों में बैठा दिये गये थे वह कुलपति आज मौजूद क्यों हैं ? जनता सरकार ने उनको पकड़ कर क्या नहीं हटाया। लेकिन हम तो रूल आफ ला के हिमायती हैं। कोई काम गैर-कानूनी ढंग से नहीं कर सकते हैं। छात्रों का कहना है कि आपके पदोस में शासनकर्तृओं की जो दशा हुई भारतवर्ष में भी पिछले शासकों की वही दशा होनी चाहिये थी। लेकिन हमने कहा नहीं। हम कानून की स्थापना के साथ ला एंड आर्डर की भावना जो हमारे सबविधान और विधि को व्यवस्थायें हैं, उनके अन्तर्गत नियमों का पालन करेंगे। गैर-कानूनी ढंग से नहीं चलेंगे।

माइनारिटीज कमीशन की स्थापना और पिछड़े वर्ग के लिये जो कुछ विशेष व्यवस्थाएँ की गई हैं वह तो बताया ही गया है। ये लोग तीस वर्ष तक शासन करते रहे और समाजवाद के बड़े बड़े नारे लगातार रहे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने सम्पत्ति को मौलिक अधिकारों से क्यों नहीं हटाया। जनता सरकार ने यह प्रस्तावित किया है कि हम सम्पत्ति को सबविधान के मौलिक अधिकारों से हटा कर उस को केवल कानूनी अधिकार का रूप देंगे। इससे बड़ा प्रवर्तनीय कदम अभी तक किसी सरकार ने नहीं उठाया है, जो एक साल में ही हमने उठाया है।

विरोध पक्ष ने नेता में जनता सरकार की दिशाहीनता की बात कही है। उन्होंने कहा है कि जनता सरकार की कोई दिशा नहीं है। मैं बताता चाहता हूँ कि गाय और बछड़े में से बछड़े को जिस दिशा में जाना चाहिए था, वह वहाँ पहुँच गया है। और गाय का भी जिस दिशा में जाना चाहिए उसे उधर भेज दिया जायेगा। हम उनको भी ठीक रास्ते पर ले जायेंगे। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि किसी को डंडे में हाव कर न ले जाया जाये, बल्कि आमानी से, पगही-रस्सी पकड़ कर उस को बाजी हाउस तक ले जाया जाये। इस लिए हमारी कोई दिशाहीनता नहीं है। हमारी दिशा ठीक है।

विरोध पक्ष ने नेताओं में पूछा है कि जनता सरकार का पब्लिक सेक्टर के प्रति क्या एटीट्यूड है। हमारा दृष्टिकोण बहुत स्पष्ट है। इस देश के सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को किसी भी संस्थान को जनता पार्टी ने नष्ट नहीं किया है। आप ने देखा कि पिछले बजट में ग्रामीण बिद्युतीकरण के लिए बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर धनराशि का समायोजन किया गया। ग्रामीण बिद्युतीकरण कौन करेगा ? बिद्युत ऊर्जा का उत्पादन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में है, वह किसी निजी व्यक्ति में हाथ में नहीं है, और एक से अधिक धनराशि उस क्षेत्र के लिए रखी गई है। इससे हमारा दृष्टिकोण प्रकट होता है।

जैसा कि मैं ने कहा है, पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में हमारा एटीट्यूड बहुत स्पष्ट है। लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि किसी भी क्षेत्र में चाहे कितनी इनफ़्लेक्सी हो, कार्य की प्रगति हो, उत्पादन में कमी हो, लेकिन फिर भी उसे स्वीकार कर के उसकी प्रगति की जाये, तो जनता सरकार इस बात से सहमत नहीं है।

कहा गया है कि देश में आर्थिक आत्म निर्भरता में कमी हुई है। मैं कहता हूँ कि देश को आर्थिक रूप से आत्म निर्भर बनाने के लिए यदि कोई कार्य किया गया है, तो वह जनता सरकार द्वारा किया जा सका है। आज हम न केवल अपना का उत्पादन अपने देश की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए कर पाये हैं, बल्कि बाहर के देशों को उसका निर्यात भी कर सकते हैं।

कहा गया है कि जनता सरकार ने सैल्फ रिलायेंस समाप्त कर दी है। सैल्फ रिलायेंस का क्या मतलब है। यदि हम सोवियत युद्ध के देशों, या कुछ खास देशों से आयात करे और कुछ खास देशों के साथ गये रहें तब तो हम आत्म निर्भर हैं लेकिन अगर हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो जायें तो वह आत्म निर्भरता को समाप्त करना हो जाता है। शायद माननीय सदस्यों ने परमाणु नीति पर प्रधान मंत्री की घोषणा को नहीं देखा है। अणु प्रसार निषेध संधि, न्युक्लियर नॉन प्रोलिफरेशन ट्रीटी पर हस्ताक्षर न करने की नीति की घोषणा जिस साफनोई और हिम्मत के साथ की गई है, वह एक आत्म निर्भर देश का आत्म निर्भर प्रभाव मंत्री ही कर सकता है, कोई दूसरा प्रधान मंत्री नहीं कर सकता है। किसी भी प्रधान मंत्री ने आज तक इतनी हिम्मत के साथ उन देशों के दबाव का मुकाबला नहीं किया, जो अपने आप को सुपर पावर समझते हैं। इसी लिए आज भारतवर्ष को सारी दुनिया में आदर का स्थान प्राप्त हुआ है और सारी दुनिया के लोगों की निगाहें भारतवर्ष के प्रधान मंत्री की तरफ लगी हुई हैं।

हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने विदेश नीति का जिस प्रकार संचालन किया है, वह सरकार और देश के लिए गौरव का विषय है। माननीय सदस्यों ने जनविन नॉन-एलाइनमेंट पर कुछ आक्षेप किया है। क्या नॉन-एलाइनमेंट से उन का यह मतलब है कि दो नाबो पर

पाव रखें, और नाबो के डगमगाने पर जो स्थित उत्पन्न हो, वह आधुनिक म्यूटरलिभ है। वास्तविक और यथार्थ तटस्थता की व्यवस्था विदेश मंत्री कई बार कर चुके हैं। बिरोध पक्ष के नेता उस व्यवस्था से अपनी सहमति प्रकट कर चुके हैं और विदेश नीति के संचालन के लिए प्रधान मंत्री और विदेश मंत्री को बधाई भी दे चुके हैं, मगर मुझे अफसोस है कि आज वे हमारी विदेश नीति के बारे में टिप्पणी कर रहे हैं। उनकी बातों में तर्कों का भार अभाव है। ला एंड आर्डर विधि और व्यवस्था के बारे में माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि अपराध बढ रहे हैं। कहा गया है कि फ्ला मास से फ्ला मास तक दिल्ली में इतनी अधिक मात्रा में अपराधों का पंजीकरण हुआ है। मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता सरकार की हियायत है कि जब भी कोई व्यक्ति किसी अपराध के बारे में शिकायत से कर आये, तो उस का पंजीकरण अवश्य किया जाये। माननीय सदस्यों के शासन में अपराधों का पंजीकरण नहीं होता था। अपराध होते थे, लोग शिकायत करने जाते थे लेकिन उन्हें डांट कर जाने से भगा दिया जाता था। बिना पैसा लिए हुए अपराध का पंजीकरण नहीं किया जाता था। आज उस स्थिति को बदला गया है। आज कोई भी व्यक्ति शिकायत करने के लिए जा सकता है और उस का पंजीकरण किया जाता है। बिरोध पक्ष के माननीय सदस्य आश्चर्य से ही चले गये हैं। वह गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन के मुख्य मंत्रित्व काल में जब कि उन के पास ही गृह मंत्रालय था, कितने कत्लों की उन्होंने जांच करवायी थी, कितने अपराधियों को पहिचनवाया था और कितना का दंडित कराया था? छात्रों के साथ वहा किस प्रकार का अत्याचार हुआ था उस को भी तो वह बताएँ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ जितने आक्रांते उन्होंने दिल्ली के लिए दिए हैं अगर उस के आधे भी काइम्स उन्होंने डिक्ट कराएँ हो और कत्लों की दशा में उस के आधे भी अपराधियों

[डा मुरली मनोहर जोशी]

को स्थित किया हो तो मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि उन्होंने प्रशासन और प्रबन्ध के संबंध में कोई कीर्तिमान स्थापित किया है। सब से बड़े साम्प्रदायिक दंगे गुजरात में किस के मुख्य मंत्रि-त्व काल में हुए थे, यह सब जानते हैं। भाव जनता पार्टी के इस एक वर्ष के शासन काल में कहते हैं कि माइनारिटीज में बड़ा भारी सक्षय है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक भी साम्प्रदायिक दंगा इस एक वर्ष में अधिक के कार्यकाल में नहीं हुआ और उनका शासन के शासन काल में मैं बिल्कुल विरवास दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि कोई साम्प्रदायिक दंगा इस देश में नहीं होगा भले ही मेरे दोस्त साठे कितना ही उस के लिए प्रयास करें। आप के कार्यकाल में अल्पसंख्यक लोग असुरक्षित थे जनता शासन में नहीं। आज पहली बार इस देश के अंदर अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए कमीशन की नियुक्ति हुई है और वे बिल्कुल ठीक सुरक्षा की साँस से इस देश में रह रहे हैं।

मेरे मित्र ने बताया कि पीन के पान्ने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। गुजरात में ही मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी 250 किलोमीटर तक पीने के पानी की पाइप लाइन बिछाई है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों में 12 सौ गांवों में पीने का पानी एक साल में पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य रखा गया था और 8 महीने में 900 गांवों में पीने का पानी पहुंचा दिया गया है। राजस्थान में यह हो रहा है।

फिर कहा जा रहा है कि हरिजनो और पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए कोई काम धन्धा देने की व्यवस्था प्लान में नहीं है। अभी राजस्थान में अन्त्योदय उद्योग की कल्पना शुरू हुई है जो पहली बार सफल हो रही है। जनता पार्टी के शासन में हर प्रदेश में इस बात की चेष्टा हो रही है कि अन्त्योदय उद्योग के काम्यलेख लगाए जायें। उत्तर प्रदेश के उद्योग मंत्री ने हिमाचल प्रदेश के उद्योग मंत्री ने, राजस्थान के उद्योग मंत्री ने इस बात की स्पष्ट घोषणा

की है और निवेदन कर रहा कि आप चमैं, बस कर देखें कि अन्त्योदय की कल्पना बड़ा किस प्रकार साकार हो रही है और कैसे उस के द्वारा हरिजन और पिछड़े भाइयों के लिए उन उद्योगों में जिन के वे विशेषज्ञ हैं, सहायता दे कर उन को अपने पांवों पर खड़ा होने में मदद दी जा रही है।

फिर यह कहा गया कि साइम और टेक्-नोलाजी के लिए आप का क्या ऐटीट्यूड है? आप सेल्फ ग्लोएस को हम देश में समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। मैं पहले भी निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि हमारा बिल्कुल स्पष्ट दृष्टिकोण विज्ञान और प्रविधि के लिए यह है कि हम विज्ञान और प्रविधि का किसी दूसरे देश की अन्धी नवल के रूप में मानव को यंत्रा का गुलाम बनाने के लिए प्रयोग नहीं करेंगे। हम विज्ञान और प्रविधि का उपयोग शमीण जनता के उस आम आदमी के उस हरिजन के उत्थान के लिये करेंगे, जिस के लिये गांधी जी ने कहा था कि आप विचार कीजिये कि आप के कदम से उस हरिजन का क्या उद्धार होगा उस को क्या लाभ होगा। हम यह विचार करके कहना चाहते हैं कि विज्ञान और प्रविधि का हम हरिजन के लिये, उस गरीब के लिये, उस ग्रामवासी के लिये, उपयोग में लाना चाहते हैं। आप ने क्या किया था? आप ने जो विज्ञान और प्रविधि के प्रति दृष्टिकोण और एप्रोच रखा हुआ था, वह क्या था? आप ने बड़े बड़े कारखाने बना कर उस गरीब और मेहनतकश आदमी के झूठे काट लिये, उस को गरीब बनाया। अतः एम्प्लायमेंट उस की वजह से बढ़ रही है। पिछले तीस वर्षों में जो आप ने आयोजना को गलत दिशा दी थी जो उस को दिशाहीनता दी थी, उस का परिणाम यह हो रहा है। हम ने इस आयोजना को एक नई दिशा दी है, एक नये रूप में इसे चलाने का प्रयत्न किया है और मैं आप को विश्वास दिलाता चाहता हूँ कि जब यह नई आयोजना

चलेगी, तो बेरोजगारी दस वर्ष में इस देश से समाप्त होने की तरफ हम पहुँच चुके होंगे। इस लिये आप का यह कहना कि छात्रों के अन्दर कोई ऐसी बात है या ला-एण्ड-आर्डर में कोई बात है, यह किसी प्रकार से कहीं भी जनता राज में कोई असुरक्षा की भावना किसी को है, सर्वथा असंगत है और गलत है। मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि शायद इस अविश्वास के प्रस्ताव को लाने का कारण जो अभी हाल ही में आजमगढ़ में कांग्रेस (आई) को लोक सभा की एक सीट के ऊपर विजय मिली है वह हो सकता है या जैसे बताया गया है कि उन के एक नेता के पुत्र को जेल में पहुँचा दिया गया है, इस लिये वे नाराज हैं, लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोक सभा के तीन उप-चुनाव हुए हैं, उन तीनों में से दो में जनता पार्टी जीती है और एक में आप जीते हैं। यही तो अनुपात पछिले चुनाव में भी रहा है, 66 प्रतिशत हम जीत कर आये हैं, आज भी हम दो-तिहाई जीते हैं, पहले से भी दो-तिहाई मौजूद हैं। आखिर इस में कहाँ आप को परेशानी है। क्या इस की वजह से जनता का हमारे प्रति विश्वास गिरा है—बिल्कुल गलत बात है, कहीं कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है। मेरा कहना है कि आप इस सदन का समय निरर्थक इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव के द्वारा व्यर्थ कर रहे हैं। मैं इस सदन से प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह इस अविश्वास प्रस्ताव को अस्वीकार करे और आप से यह निवेदन करूँगा कि आप विश्वास की भावना के साथ सरकार से सहयोग करें—यह प्रगति पथ पर बढ़ रहा है।

SHRI T. A. PAI (Udipi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Leader of the Government mentioned that he was happy that this no-confidence motion had united the Opposition and that the second good was that it would unite those who were on the Government side. I must make it very clear that,

when we gave notice of this no-confidence motion, we did not have any truck with the others....

AN HON. MEMBER: We do not believe that.

SHRI T. A. PAI: You may not believe. But it is a fact. I do not have to say anything more. But we being in the Opposition, if you people could be united to serve the country that the people of this country expected when you were returned to power, I think, the no-confidence motion would have served the purpose.

The previous speaker held out many things that the Janata Party is going to do. I wish him the best of luck because if his dreams are realised, then the people would be happy. What we have been finding is that it is not so much a question of the confidence that we are going to repose in you as of what you are going to repose among yourselves, and that has been making the people lose credibility in the leadership of the country. And what can be a greater loss than that? People require proper leadership. They rejected us, and they gave you a chance to come to power. And no Government had so much of public good will as you had. In this country it is only on occasions that people unite together and rise to the occasion, whether it was Pakistan conflict or the Bangladesh conflict or the India-China conflict. It was for the fourth time that it happened. But instead of trying to canalise this mass power to concentrate on the essential problems that are being faced by the country, for you your problems seem to be much more important. I am not going to criticise you there. What does the correspondence that is coming out in the newspapers between the Home Minister and the Prime Minister—true or not, I do not know—show? Again I refer to the statement my friend, Mr. George Fernandes, has made. He says that, in spite of the plus factors of the Government, there is a gradual

(Shri T. A. Pai.)

erosion in the credibility of the Party and the Government, both inside and outside the country. This is the statement which he has made at a party meeting: 'If you do not take quick and effective measures to end this decline, the consequences would be disastrous. And that is exactly what I would like to point out. We want you to succeed because we are prepared to accept the verdict of the people. But that does not mean that you can take things for granted. We made the mistake of believing that the Congress and the country were the same, but don't you make the mistake of believing that the Janata Party and the country are the same. In a democracy, there can be a growing dissent. Alright, you take the credit for reversing all the laws that we passed because we were in a majority then and the people returned you with the hope that those laws must be reversed. You have done that. You have taken the lid off the pressure cooker. But that does not mean that the country is willing to put up with a non-performing democracy as you are now presenting. The country expects a performing democracy. Does it mean that democracy and non-performance should go together, that it is only under dictatorship that there could be any performance? Therefore you have the great responsibility of trying to implement what you have promised.

16.00 hrs.

Then there is again a quarrel. Some of your members have been suggesting that all those people who are above 60 must be retired. For me, age does not count. Maybe, those who are below 60 are anxious to see that the people above 60 are retired. To me, it does not matter what the age is. What we want is this: when the country is faced with the greatest challenge are your responses adequate? Every day there is a picture of disunity and you are trying to preserve inapt Ministers in the State Governments. Everybody is more concerned with whether

a particular person should be in power or not. Is that the ultimate fate of this country? As good doctors you told the patient who has been suffering very greatly—the poorest people in this country whose social inequalities have been the greatest burden which in 30 years, some of you who have been in the Congress and we have not been able to solve. We always believed in this country that the problem, if left to itself, will get solved. But, unfortunately, it is now growing: it is growing in spite of us, in spite of you. So, what is it that you are prepared to do? We are not going to withhold any cooperation from you. Are you going to allow the politics of confrontation to grow because of your inaction? If you accuse us of having been responsible for this country losing democracy by our actions, are you going to make this country lose democracy by your inaction? This is the answer you will have to provide. Therefore, the time has come for you—if you cannot get on well together as the Janata Party, there is nothing sacrosanct about it: let it break. Face the truth: it is better to break a Party that breaks the country. If you can get back into your constituent units and, with your strong and weak points, try to have a coalition Government, it would be much more worthwhile—if it can function as a national Government in this country—than the facade that you are presenting to the people. The people are losing their faith: and the worst criticisms have come from no less a person than Acharya Kripalani or even J. P. If they are so disappointed, what about the common man?

So, therefore, do not judge by the Election results. I do not attach much importance to it. But what I am saying is, after all you are also Mother India's sons and you can also do as well as us or worse. But when you came to power it was expected that, as doctors who have been in the Opposition for thirty years—you have been criticising, that this is not the way and that is not the way—you knew what the ills are. Now, what are you waiting for to implement what you

promised to the country—whether it is rural development or anything else? I am not accusing you of being responsible for the atrocities against Harijans. It is part of our social evils we all are responsible for; we have not been able to solve it. But that does not give an excuse because, today, when the problems are blowing up, it requires greater attention and not statistical comparison because, behind statistics, remember that there is so much of human suffering that it may set fire to the country.

There have been disorders. What are these disorders about? It is not that of the poorest Harijans trying to assert for themselves their rights. It is not that of the smallest farmers wanting their constitutional rights to be granted to them. It is not the disorder organised by the landless labourers who should be equal citizens along with all of us. It is the disorder of anti-social elements, and it is going to impoverish the people much more. But what I am worried about is that unrest is taking place and, during your one year regime, on account of police firing more than 300 people have lost their lives. It means that one life per day has been taken away by the Government of their own people. Is it something to be proud of? Is the bullet the only answer for this or do we have to go behind the causes and try to see what is it that is simmering in the society? If it is allowed to grow, how will the society itself survive?

Again, three times in one month, whenever there were disorders, our Army was called to put it down. What has happened to the Civil Administration? Are we losing our guts to enforce law and order? What does it mean? Do you expect the Army, which is to protect the frontiers, to be used against unarmed people whenever they revolt? These are serious portents which I would like to be examined carefully. The time has come when

nobody can play with the country, with the poorest people. If at all you have to fight, fight poverty; if you have to fight, fight illiteracy; fight every evil and all the weaknesses in our national character that are coming in the way of our becoming a great nation. Therefore, it is out of pain that we have to point out to you what is going wrong. It is not because we want you to go. Have your full term but what happens during your full term? Do you want 30 years? You say in 30 years of Congress rule nothing has happened and 1½ years of your time is already over and at the end of your six years do you want the people to accuse you that in thirty-six years nothing has happened? 30 years of the Congress and 6 years of the Janata—where does it lead this country to? I hope, therefore, while you might have your rolling plan, but you should not have a roving performance because roaring only in words is not going to do anything. You have failed in your object. My friend, Mr. Mishra said 1977-78 Budget was better than 1976. Remember that you have not withdrawn any concessions that were given to the capitalists. You have only improved upon it thereafter. Therefore, let us not take the credit, but let us try to do what is right. If anything is wrong, let us undo it, even in regard to multinationals. On the one hand you take credit for Coca-cola going and on the other hand, you say Germany has promised 2 billion dollars. Why do you require this money from any country? So, in fact, while you take credit for something which we ourselves did—I do not mind your taking credit—but you must also follow it to its logical conclusion. You want multi-nationals. That is the fact of life. But you must control the multi-nationals and not the multi-nationals control you. We must take some definite decision on this and we must bring about a just agreement even amongst ourselves.

We never neglected the Opposition but we were afraid of them. Don't

[Shri T A Pai]

think our policies were not made out of fear for you. You do not know. To the point we did not want any opposition, we thought we could function better without it. But what is your attitude? Do you show the same respect which we showed you? I think it is the mother-in-law syndrome that is at the root of the trouble. Therefore we expect to be respected. We expect our *bona fides* to be accepted. We also feel that we are as good as any of you. But may it be given to you to prove better than ourselves. We have no objection. But what is it that we are interested in is that the whole country should succeed. Under whose leadership it does, does not matter. Some one will have to be the Prime Minister and it cannot be the monopoly of any one person to be the Prime Minister. But in which direction does the country go is much more important than anybody being the Prime Minister of this country.

Therefore, your one year performance requires a sort of review by all of you and by all of us. It is not as if we are criticising you. You may agree or you may not agree. But there can be no two opinions that one can go wrong. Everybody who comes to power considers that he is a super human-being and, therefore, he has come to power. Unfortunately, we have only a system where only the non-performing Minister would not have to vacate your Party has enough men and enough competent men. If Mr X or Mr Y or Mr Z is to-day a Minister, it is only by accident, it is not because he is the best person. But all the same have the best of you and perform and fulfil the promises that you have made to the people. Otherwise, as Mr Fernandes himself has said, most of the criticisms come from you. You have disappointments like most of us. To-day out of Party discipline you will not have that freedom to speak the truth, but, fortunately, for us that kind of discipline is not there and to day we are able to

criticise ourselves and criticise you also because we are not in the fear of losing power after having lost it. Therefore, now do not be afraid of losing power by doing the right by this country. That is what the country expects from you and do not go on deceiving yourselves that you are the most united. United for what? We want to ask you. If this unity is going to give us a performing government then please be united. Otherwise don't hesitate to give a performance by any means even by dividing yourselves. There is no virtue in saying. We are united and thereby you will be only deceiving yourselves.

My friend Biju Patnaik says that the three people at the top must now agree otherwise they have to go. What is wrong? Why are they disagreeing? Are they disagreed on any fundamental principles or policies? Or are they disagreed on account of personal differences? If personal differences are going to rule this country, I think that kind of rule must go. We must learn how to work together and see that this country its destiny, the destiny of 640 million people cannot be what it is today out of cynicism and depression people are thoroughly disappointed that they have wrongly voted for a party. It would be a great tragedy if that becomes the belief of the people or the belief of the Janata members.

डा० राज जी सिंह (भागलपुर)

जब सदन में इतने बड़े बड़े लोग इस विषय पर बोल रहे हों तो मेरे जैसे एक अराजनीतिक व्यक्ति का बोलना बहुत अयत्थर नहीं हो सकता है। राजनीति मेरा स्वधर्म नहीं है। मैं विरोधी दल के नेता से आग्रह करता हूँ कि मैं उनकी सब बातों से सहमत हो सकता हूँ लेकिन उन्होंने जनता पार्टी के सम्बन्ध में जय प्रकाश जी के भी विचार "कुछ खट्टे हैं" जब यह कहा तो मैं उन से सहमत नहीं हो सकता। उनका दिल खट्टा हो सकता है लेकिन जनता पार्टी को उन्होंने बनाया है है और उन्होंने कहा है

Janata Party is part of my being

जनता पार्टी मेरा जीवन प्राण है । उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि जनता पार्टी जिस प्रकार से भी चल रही है उस में इंदिरा गांधी आए या न आए लेकिन अगर जनता पार्टी असफल हुई तो भ्राजकता ही भारतवर्ष में आ सकती है ।

जब हम भविष्यवासी के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रहे हैं तो हमें समझना चाहिये कि विरोधी दल के लोगों का भविष्यवासी प्रस्ताव रखने का उद्देश्य क्या होता है ? मैं तो बहुत छोटा हूँ और बता भी नहीं सकता हूँ लेकिन विरोधी दल के नेता यह जानते हैं कि भविष्यवासी प्रस्ताव रखने का नीति उद्देश्य होते हैं । पहला यह कि विरोधी दल यह समझता है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल को अपदस्थ करके सचमुच में वह सत्ता में प्रविष्ट हो सकता है । लेकिन जो स्थिति है उस में यह चीज हास्यापद और मृगमरीचिका ही हो सकती है । इस बास्ते उनको यह प्रस्ताव लाना नहीं चाहिये था ।

दूसरा उद्देश्य यह होता है कि सरकार की आलोचना की जाए । तीन महीने तक यह लम्बा सेशन चलता रहा है । अन्यायों पर उन्होंने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं और सरकार की वे आलोचना करते आए हैं । लेकिन मैं बहुत निराश और हताश हो गया हूँ विरोधी दल के नेता से कि उन्होंने कोई नई बात इस भविष्यवासी प्रस्ताव पर बोलते समय नहीं कही है । 1974 में भविष्यवासी प्रस्ताव आया था । तब आज के हमारे विरोधी दल के नेता ने नुकताचीनी की थी और कहा था कि अगर कोई मौलिक बात नहीं रख सकते तो भविष्यवासी प्रस्ताव लाना नहीं चाहिये था । अपने इस उद्देश्य को बड़े बड़े सैन्य, माननीय स्टीफन साहब देख लें । अब उन्होंने एक बात भी नहीं कही ।

भविष्यवासी प्रस्ताव लाने का तीसरा उद्देश्य होता है सरकार के सामने कोई रचनात्मक सुझाव रखना । मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी की हैसियत नहीं रखता हूँ । लेकिन मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि सचमुच में विरोधी दल के नेता ने बड़ा अकल्याण किया है, विरोधी दल के मर्यादित स्थान का अकल्याण किया है कोई रचनात्मक सुझाव न देकर । इस लिए मैं समझता हूँ कि भविष्यवासी प्रस्ताव रखने का आपका अधिकार छिन गया है ।

16 13 hrs

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair]

एक बड़े राजनीतिक नेता ने कहा है :

Right to censure Government implies right to ensure good and clean Government of the country by the party in power.

आप किस मुह से एक ऐसी सरकार का विकल्प खोज सकते हैं जो सरकार अच्छी है । ऐसा करने से पहले आपको अपना मुख दर्पण में देख लेना चाहिये था । क्या आप उस सरकार को लाना चाहते हैं जिस सरकार के रहते भ्रष्टाचार ही शिष्टाचार हो गया था ? आपका विकल्प क्या है ? विरोधी दल के सामने इसका और कोई विकल्प नहीं है, कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है, केवल एक ही विकल्प है श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की पुनर्वापसी । श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी से मेरा कोई व्यक्तिगत द्वेष नहीं है । जब मैं आया था तब उन से जा कर मिला भी था । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की वापसी का मतलब है हिन्दुस्तान में 19 महीने नहीं 19 बरस तक तानाशाही लाना और इसीलिए जनता पार्टी से हो सकता है कि आपको अक्रोश हो । लेकिन भारतवर्ष का नीजवान भारतवर्ष का बुद्धजीवी कभी भी तानाशाही के लिए स्वागत का कदम नहीं बढ़ा सकता । कल जब उत्तर प्रदेश की दो विधान सभा

[डा० रामजी सिंह]

बुनावों में तथा एक लोक सभा के बनाव में जनता पार्टी हारी तो लोगों ने पूछा कि क्या बात है। मैंने इतना ही कहा कि यह तो टोकन या कटमोशन है। जनता ने जनता पार्टी और सरकार से बड़ी ऊँची महत्वाकांक्षाएँ रखी थीं, और सचमुच में उनकी महत्वाकांक्षाएँ पूरी होंगी। लेकिन उसमें विरोधी दल के लोगों को सहयोग तो देना ही चाहिये।

विरोधी दल के नेताओं ने जिन मुद्दों को उठाया है उसमें पहला मुद्दा है बिधि और व्यवस्था का। पुनरावृत्ति तो नहीं करनी चाहिये, अभी हमारे गुजरात के भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री श्री हितेन्द्र देसाई जी ने भी कहा बिधि व्यवस्था के बारे में। अब मैं उनसे क्या कहूँ? बिधि और व्यवस्था केन्द्र का विषय नहीं है, राज्य सरकारों का विषय है। आज राज्य सरकारों में केन्द्र के सूबेदार मुख्य मंत्री नहीं होते हैं। वहाँ की विधान सभा के सदस्य स्वतंत्र हो कर अपना नेता चुनते हैं। फिर भी हम कहना चाहते हैं अगर इसमें विरोध पक्ष के लोग सहयोग देते और सचमुच में जिस आक्रामक भूमिका में हर जगह घूम रहे हैं उसको थोड़ा सयत करते तो बिधि व्यवस्था ठीक हो जाती। और होगी ठीक।

दूसरा सवाल अल्पसंख्यकों का है। दो ही मुद्दे रहते हैं। एक तो हरिजन रूपी गाय की पूछ पकड़ कर वैतर्ण्यी तरना और दूसरा अल्पसंख्यकों का नाम ले कर तरना। अल्पसंख्यकों के विषय में और ज्यादा नहीं कह सकता, लेकिन इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से अल्पसंख्यकों ने एक जुट हो कर जनता पार्टी को शासन में भेजा है वह अल्पसंख्यक देख लेंगे एक वर्ष में कि हम उनका कितना विश्वास प्राप्त कर करते हैं।

एक अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का सवाल है। कितने दिन तक आप टाले रहे। जनता सरकार एक वर्ष में अलीगढ़ यूनिवर्सिटी का विधेयक लायी। और यही नहीं आज हमारे सामने अल्पसंख्यक भी खुले रूप से बोलने है।

हरिजनों का सवाल है, हरिजन समस्या पर काफी विचार हुआ। आज के प्रवक्ताओं में जो शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट है वह मैं आपके सामने रखता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि 1968 में तमिलनाडु में हरिजनों पर जो दुष्प्रावह बेलची से 6 गुना ज्यादा शर्मनाक और दर्दनाक है। तो आप किस मुह से इस मर्कट पर प्रविष्टास का प्रस्ताव लाते है।

आपका एक मुद्दा है विदेश मंत्रालय। विदेश मंत्रालय की जो प्रतिष्ठा एक वर्ष में हुई है उसनी शायद 30 वर्षों के विदेश मंत्रालय की नहीं हुई। आज तक हम महा शक्तियों के साथ घटबोलियाँ करते रहे और अपने पड़ोसी देशों को शांति और संतोष नहीं दिला सके। यही कारण है जिस बांगला देश के निर्माण के लिये हमारे नव-युवकों ने अपने खून में होनी खेजी वह एक वर्ष में हमारा दुश्मन हो गया था। यह सरकार के विदेश मंत्रालय का भारभर्यजनक कर्तव्य है कि उसने बांगलादेश को अपना भाई बना लिया। और आप कहते हैं कि समझौता किया। जितना पानी ले कर फरक्का में भीमती डबरा गांधी ने किया उससे ज्यादा पानी दे कर बांगलादेश को हमने मित्र बनाया। पाकिस्तान जो 30 साल तक हमारा दुश्मन था उसके साथ भी हमने दोस्ती की। जो नेपाल को अपना मानने व, नेपाल से भी 30 सालों में अपने सचमुच दोस्ती का रिश्ता नहीं बनाया। यह भारत-वर्ष की जनता सरकार की विदेश नीति का

आश्चर्यजनक कदम है जिसने नेपाल को भी मिल बना दिया। सम्पूर्ण विश्व में उस का अपना एक स्वतंत्र स्थान रहा। अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति कार्टर यहाँ आये। मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री श्रीर अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति की तुलना नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन जो स्वाभिमान श्रीर अर्थात् भारत का प्रधान मंत्री ने दिखाया, उससे अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति तेजहीन हो गये। हम किसी से ड्रैप नहीं करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन हम सस्ती लोकप्रियता की इच्छा के शिकार हो कर कभी उधर और कभी उधर भी नहीं रहना चाहते हैं। तत्पश्चात् कभी भी समर्थन नहीं है, यह हमने बताया है।

कुछ उपचुनावों के आधार पर माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि जनता पार्टी पर से जनता का विश्वास समाप्त हो गया है। मैं उन को बितने उदाहरण दूँ? अहमदाबाद में उन की मात एम्मेवनी सोट्स समाप्त हो गई थी, बिहार में बाका में, डिंडीगल और जबलपुर में उनका दिवाला निल गया था। क्या अब वे इन उपचुनावों के परिणामों के आधार पर जनता पार्टी के शासन का मूल्यांकन करेंगे? यह नहीं हो सकता है।

हम प्रधान मंत्री जी की भावनाओं के साथ हैं। यथार्थ पर पदा नहीं डाला जा सकता है। वे दो भाई साथ नहीं रह सके। हम तो पाँच छ भाई हैं और हम सब साथ हैं। जब कोई खतरा आयेगा, तो माननीय सदस्य देखेंगे कि जिस प्रकार हम लोगो ने देश को फिर से आजाद कराने के लिए अपना खून बहाया है, हम आपस में भले ही लड़ेंगे, झगड़ेंगे, लेकिन जब देश में समाजवाद के मूल्यों और देश की स्वतंत्रता की रक्षा के लिए आवश्यकता होगी, तो हम फिर उसी तरह खून बहाने के लिए तैयार होंगे।

माननीय सदस्यों ने जो मुद्दे रखे हैं, उन में से कोई ऐसा मुद्दा नहीं है, जिस के सम्बन्ध में उन्हें पिछले तीन महीनों में उत्तर न मिल गया हो। उन का कहना है कि जनता सरकार ने अपने वादे नहीं निभाये। मेरे पास जनता पार्टी का घोषणापत्र है। अगर समय रहता, तो मैं एक एक मुद्दे का लेकर बताता कि जनता पार्टी ने जितने राज-नीतिक वाद किये थे उन में से एक भी वादा ऐसा नहीं है, जो हमने पूरा नहीं किया है। जहाँ तक आर्थिक मुद्दों का प्रश्न है, उस दिशा में भी हमारा प्रयास जारी है। माननीय सदस्य समाजवाद और योजना की बात कहते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री अवाहलाल नेहरू ने योजना का युग भारतवर्ष में प्रारम्भ किया था, लेकिन श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने 'शान्ता-दाशक' में योजना को अवकाश मिल गया था। आज योजना को भी प्राण-प्रतिष्ठा दी गई। यह समाज और योजनावाद के प्रति जनता सरकार की निष्ठा है।

जहाँ तक अर्थव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का प्रश्न है, मैं एक छोटी सी घटना आप के सामने रखता हूँ। मैं अमेरिका की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं 15 अगस्त, 1973 की घटना बता रहा हूँ। श्रीमती इंदरधन पर एक अर्थव्यक्ति, वेद मेहता, एक वाद्य कहते हैं कि 'आज देश में कोई नेतृत्व नहीं है,' और बटन बजा दिया जाता है और प्रोग्राम बन्द हो जाता है। क्या माननीय ऐसी स्थिति फिर लाना चाहते हैं? आज जनता पार्टी का रहना इस लिए आवश्यक है कि वह देश में स्वतंत्रता को बनाये रख सके।

और फिर आज देश के सामने विफल क्या है? माननीय सदस्य, श्री भाई, ने बहुत रचनात्मक सुझाव दिये हैं। लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि सामने बड़े हुए माननीय सदस्यों ने कांग्रेस को भीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का पर्यायवाची शब्द बना दिया था। जनता

[श्री रामजी सिंह]

पार्टी में चौधरी साहब के प्रति आदर रहने का भी वह जनता पार्टी के पर्यायवाची नहीं हो सकते हैं। मोरारजी भाई मर्यादा पुरुष के लिए हम इज्जत रखते हैं, लेकिन वह जनता पार्टी के पर्यायवाची नहीं बन सकते हैं। लेकिन माननीय सदस्यों ने सचमुच में कांग्रेस को श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी का पर्यायवाची बना दिया था, और बना रहे हैं और अन्त-तोगत्वा वही बात कांग्रेस की कड़ खोदेगी। जनता पार्टी और जनता सरकार का दो बार वष आप समय दीजिए। फिर आप देखेंगे क्या आर्थिक उपलब्धि होती है। आर्थिक उपलब्धि कोई 6 महीने में नहीं हो सकती है। लेकिन हमारी दिशा क्या है यह आप आप देखें। हिन्दुस्तान तो आप जानते हैं—भारत माता ग्रामवासिनी—गांवों में बसती है। तीस वर्षों में आज तक भारतवर्ष में ग्रामाभिमुख अर्थ नीति और ग्रामाभिमुख शिक्षा नीति का प्रणयन नहीं हुआ था। आज पहली बार है कि गांवों की सड़कों की तरफ देखा जा रहा है, गांवों में पानी देने के लिए देखा जा रहा है। केवल दिल्ली की सड़कों को सजाने से भारत नहीं बन सकता। इसीलिए आज आप चाहें जो कुछ कहें लेकिन तीस वर्षों की आप की उपलब्धि क्या है? तीस वर्षों की उपलब्धि यही है कि यहां के दो तिहाई लोग, 40 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं और 40 करोड़ लोग अशिक्षित हैं। इसीलिए अगर अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव लाना ही है बिरोधी दल के नेता को तो तीस वर्षों की अशिक्षा और गरीबी के खिलाफ, तीस वर्षों की सरकार के खिलाफ लाना चाहिये।

SHRI P VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have got great regard for my hon'ble friend, Shri Shyam Babu. While speaking on this no confidence motion he said that there is complete cohesion

in his party. I think, Sir, he is protesting too much. His statement in the Lok Sabha has created a great sensation in his party and there has been a heated discussion in his own executive

I am really amused to see that there is so much scare in the Members of the Janata Party whenever the name of Indira Gandhi is mentioned. Even if their wives and sisters quarrel they feel that the hand of Indira Gandhi is there.

Sir one of their senior Minister said that Janata Party is only a conglomerate and it looks though his party has only merged into it. The greatest achievement of the Janata Party is that for the first time their five top leaders have agreed to dine together. Secondly the Home Minister has called on the Defence Minister on the occasion of his birthday. I am not saying this. It is Mr. Ajit Bhattacharya. If you read the Indian Express he has commented upon this. That shows that there is no cohesiveness and unity among the Janata Party and also that they are not working in a proper and purposeful direction.

Sir they speak about authoritarianism. Just now Mr. Harendra Desai has spoken about the interview that had been given by a very senior Minister. They speak about the Emergency excesses but people are sitting on their Treasury Benches who are part and parcel of the so-called Emergency. I want to know whether they are absolved of their past sins, omissions and commissions the moment they have joined your party.

Then they speak about defections. The moment they came into power they said that there is an open-door policy. They invited all those people. Some of them are very much associated with the so-called excesses of Emergency. They admitted into their party who praised in the open that we have served three generations of Gandhis and now they are going to serve the

first generation of Desai. They have admitted those people who were very actively associated and were considered to be part and parcel of the Government. So is there any moral background to criticise the Congress Party? I want to ask. They have got a person sitting on their Treasury Benches who proclaimed very proudly that he will spend a crore of rupees to become Chief Minister of a State. A person against whom commissions were constituted and found guilty. These people have no moral right to question the moral authority of the Congress party.

Also Sir their authoritarianism has got wider ramifications and complications. They say during Indira Gandhi's regime Chief Ministers were nominated. What is going on now? Here the Chief Ministers are nominated and when the Chief Ministers position becomes shaky he threatens with his resignations. The notorious A. V. Ram who is synonym for defection is in Janata Party. He is a legislator from Haryana. These are the achievements of the Janata Party. There is a great difference between percept and practice. I would only advise them. Physicians heal thyself. They say there are no quarrels amongst themselves. In this august House we found two members belonging to their party virtually came to blows. Everyday supporters of one Minister are snipping on the others. I am only answering the point of cohesion. You have lost the credibility. You may have majority in this House but you have lost the confidence of the majority of the people in the country. By your Party's strength you may defeat the no confidence motion but you cannot defeat the people. They have expressed their verdict in no unmistakable terms in the recent elections. You may be sitting blissfully ignorant in the Lok Sabha and think you are in majority and carry on this Government. You can carry on this government without any purpose and direction.

What are your economic policies? What about atrocities on Harijans? Some people here gave a different meaning about these atrocities saying that they are social and economic evils. To some extent they are but after the Janata party came into power the landlords and the feudal lords have come to the conclusion that this party belongs to them. It is the feudal party. They can do whatever they like with the downtrodden. That is why atrocities on the Harijans are on the increase.

Sir how many firings have taken place during the course of this year? What are the comments of the newspapers? A literature has been built up. The journalists who are supposed to be on your side and championed your cause have been writing daily editorials and long articles about the inefficiency and inefficacy of this Government to rule this country. Mr Jyotirmoy Bosu is sitting here for the last or three terms in the Lok Sabha. I know what criticisms he had been making. There cannot be two standards. There has been unrest in the country that is due to the loss of confidence of the people. We know as our leader has pointed out that the no confidence motion will be defeated. But our aim in bringing this motion is to highlight the deficiencies and distortions and the anti people policies pursued by this government and the different State governments that are being ruled by the Janata Party. As pointed out by Shri T. A. Pai they cannot unitedly govern this country better they break up and form different constituent units and form some kind of a federation party that will give more credibility.

I have got the highest regard for our Prime Minister. He is a Gandhian in true spirit. Somebody remarked that Morarji Bhaisi is not the Prime Minister. He is the Chairman of the board of directors of a company. That is how the Prime Minister has been

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

described. I do not want him to be the chairman of the board of directors of a company; I want him to be Prime Minister who will be able to govern this country in a Gandhian manner. If he fails this country I think the people will not forgive this party. They are already in a defensive mood. The people have come to realise that the social and economic policies and the political line that this government is taking is leading the country to ruination. People have demonstrated their faith in the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the policies of Congress (I) in the South, in Andhra Pradesh, in Karnataka; they have given their verdict in no equivocal terms. Why are you blind to facts? Why do you not see things clearly, in their proper perspective? What are your economic policies? Are you able to project the correct economic policy? Were you able to give protection to weaker sections and minorities? What is your performance? Your performance is dismal and disappointing. So, I once again support this motion of no confidence and I feel that this government has no right to exist even for a day.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, we are not a party to this no confidence motion. This no confidence motion had been brought in due to jubilation that they had very recently due to a recent victory in bye-elections. But the reality must be seen by the Janata party government. This jubilation is not an isolated thing; this is a reflection of the gradual erosion of the image and credibility of the Janata Party Government. The Congress-I and Mrs. Indira Gandhi are taking full advantage of this and she is trying her utmost to come into power and that is why the threat and danger of authoritarianism is increasing in our country. Our party repeatedly warns—it is not a new thing we are telling—and we want to point out that whatever ap-

prehensions we have expressed, they are coming into reality and the thing will not stop here if the Janata Party Government does not change its basic outlook and policy and if the Janata Party Government remains self-complacent. I have heard the speeches that have been made here, but this is not at all helpful to counter the new emergence of the danger of totalitarianism. That is why I want to say a few words to the Janata Party Government.

We have seen that the Janata Government is committed to democracy and it is the contribution of Mrs. Gandhi and the then ruling Congress Party to put the Janata Party in power by her misdeeds and the Janata Party will make the same contributions to put Mrs. Gandhi and her group into power by their misdeeds, if they do not improve upon their present performance. So, the danger is very real. Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Congress-I are totally identified with authoritarianism. She is advocating nakedly the justification of Emergency that was imposed on the country, the entire country turned into prison, but still she is justifying the imposition of Emergency. So, when she is justifying the Emergency, it means that if Indira Gandhi and Congress-I again come to power not an iota of democracy will exist in this country. People learn through their own experienced that is why we have full confidence that if the Janata Party falls, people will throw them out. There is no doubt about it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): You have no chance.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Whether we have any chance or not, people will decide that and not Lakkappa.

Now the question is, the Janata Party is not only committed to restoration of Parliamentary Democracy, but they have made pledges and promises before the whole country. So, people

will judge the performance of the Government by their own experience. They have known their pledges and they are seeing the performances. There is no denying of the fact that discontent is growing day by day and due to what? It is because during this one and a half years regime of Janata Party, the prices of the essential commodities could not be put down. Very recently, there has been some downward trend but this is no guarantee that prices will not rise again and only in some cases there has been some decline in the prices but in other cases it is going up. Why is this happening? It is because the Janata Party Government is pursuing the same policy which the Congress Government of Mrs Gandhi pursued for so many years. (Interruptions) Be realistic. Admit the fact. This is a stern reality that if the Janata Party Government does not change its basic policies in relation to monopolies, land lords, money-lenders and all the vested interests, multi-national corporations, labour employees, commonman, the same fate is awaiting the Janata Party and there is no doubt about it. The danger lies here. The Janata Party is committed to dismantle the framework of Emergency and totalitarianism brought about by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment. Now a new Bill is coming. People are apprehensive that unless the basic factors which gave scope to impose emergency under the name of the Constitution are removed and the fundamental features of the Constitution are saved and guaranteed there is very fear that if they again come to power, the old emergency may be clamped on the country. That is why we gave suggestions and it is good that the Janata Party Government have accepted that in no way can the basic feature of the Constitution be changed by Parliament itself. For changing the basic features of the Constitution, the people's verdict must be obtained through referendum. But I find that already Congress (I) has opposed it. What does it mean? They are thinking of

again coming to power and having a majority, they will try to impose the authoritarian rule by completely subverting the parliamentary democracy. Friends are commenting that there is no hope of their coming to power, but hope is being created by the performance of the Janata Party. Though they themselves of their own will not be able to come to power. That is the reality. So, this threat is looming large. That is why our request to the Janata Government is not to remain complacent and not to undermine the danger of totalitarianism again coming into power.

What are the events during the last one and a half years? The price question has not been solved. The Government is pursuing the same wage policy which was pursued by the government of Mrs Indira Gandhi, i.e., policy of wage freeze. The CDS is still in existence. Though the Janata Party committed that the old Bonus Act should be restored, only after a threat of simultaneous strike throughout the country was given by all the Trade unions unitedly, the government retreated, but only for one year. The Janata Party Government refused to accept the principle of bonus as deferred wage. That has come in the papers and in the statement also. If you again declare that it should be considered as part of the wage, it is well and good. About the CDS in cyclone areas of Andhra Pradesh in Singareni Collieries the workers went on Strike. We have raised the issue several times here. But the very same old arguments are being advanced by the Finance Minister that if the CDS is granted, it will create inflation and it will further add to the price rise and so CDS must be there. Then there is the policy of wage freeze. You have set up a panel under the Chairmanship of Shri Bhoothalingam. You know the composition of the Bhoothalingam Panel which has been boycotted unanimously by all central trade unions. They are having a convention on 15th May and in that all the Central unions

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

including those belonging to the Janata Party are participants. By your policies you are antagonising the entire working class against you. This will be taken advantage of by Congress (I) and other elements and they will never lose the chance to utilise this discontent. The solution lies not in denouncing them but in changing the wage freeze policy. You are committed to give need-based minimum. That is your election pledge. But you are very far away from it. In the election pledge it was even announced that they will be given fair wage. Need-based wage is much below fair wage. But the Janata Party, due to pressurisation by the monopolists or big houses, are not going to implement the pledges they have given.

Then, I come to this new Industrial Relations Bill. Some reports have come in the papers that the agreement arrived in the joint committee by all the central trade unions has already been diluted. And the Draft has been prepared in such a way that a big concession has been given to the monopolists. If that is the thing, the entire working class is bound to go against the policies of the Janata Government. Why Indira Gandhi and the Congress (I), is able to mobilise the votes of more and more Harijans and the backward communities and the minority communities? Because of the failure on the part of the Janata Government to stand by them firmly and to defend them when there is so much attack and torture on them. You must take these failures seriously.

About the policy of giving concession to the monopolists, only day before yesterday, our Law Minister has replied in the Rajya Sabha that between 1972 and 1975 so many big houses have earned enormous profits. That is to the credit of Congress (I). Janata Party Government also are carrying forward the same heritage. So, why are you bringing No Confidence against them? They are serving the same

masters whom you have served. That is why you should be thankful to them. (Interruptions). You represent authoritarianism, you have turned the whole country into a prison. So long Janata Government stand for democracy, we are for them. We will fight against you Congress (I) and we will never allow you to come into power.

Very recently, the debate on the Draft Five-Year Plan has been over. There we have criticised this Draft. This Draft has given full concessions not only to the monopoly houses, but to multinational corporations also. Even private capital has been boosted and more and more concessions are being given. So, the logical result, which is bound to happen, is more economic polarisation. More money is bound to concentrate in the hands of a few and poverty is bound to concentrate more and more in the millions and this will lead to further tensions and further fissures and political instability is bound to grow because economic instability will further develop. That is why, the Janata Party should make a serious review of their performance and the way they are expressing complacency is not helpful. The firings are taking places at various places. What does it show? The firing in Pantnagar, the firing in Kanpur, the firing in Bailadila and the firing in Rajhera and in Bokaro etc., there are all against workers and common people. So, what does it show? Tomorrow, the 11th, there will be one day's strike in Haryana, U.P. and Delhi against repression, and generally that is against the policy of the Janata Government. You must not keep your eyes closed to these developments because that will cost you very much and the way the Janata Party's inner fight is going on, it is damaging the image of the Janata Party very much and you must be conscious of this. So, my point is, taking advantage of the failures of the Janata Government, the totalitarian forces are trying their level best to come into power again. So, those who want democracy to be

defended, are not only inside the Janata Party, but they are even inside the Congress and in all parties. It is our earnest appeal that they should, in no way, allow again the totalitarian forces to come into power and with all our might, together we have to fight back this tendency of totalitarianism and together we will have to put organised pressures to change the basic policies of the Janata Party and if the Janata Party fails, people will remove them. There is no doubt about it.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir: The most excited person luckily, happens to be Mrs. Parvathi Krishnan. Nevertheless, I have been listening to the stories given by the Leader of the Opposition and some—no' all—of the speakers from the Opposition benches.

I must congratulate Mr. Pai for having made a fruitful speech. But I have not understood it, when it was suddenly brought in and said to us and to the Government, that you are moving a Motion of No Confidence. We did not understand what this exercise was in aid of. Even you yourself could not define the exercise and say, what it was in aid of. You have been discussing the Plan and for five continuous days, the Prime Minister has been sitting here. The whole matter, the whole gamut of planning, economics, the forces, directions and everything was discussed by everyone, for five solid days. You have not told us, Mr. Leader of the Opposition, as to what this exercise was in aid of. You have repeated some old stories which have been discussed and thrown out in this House. You have brought now new facts here.

You have said that the Opposition will be united; but your Opposition is still very divided, as it should be, between some persons and sycophants. It is divided between some who worship sycophants and some

who worship sanity. (Interruptions) That is why I wanted to intervene to-day. This is the first time in many years—I know it because I have been in the Congress. I have known Nehru's style of functioning; and I have known Indira's style of functioning. This is the first time that this country has the most democratic Cabinet, during the last 30 years, under the able.... (Interruptions) Cabinet and Government. We have party problems—less than what you have. We have party problems, yes. You, gentlemen, from one party you divided into ten parties. We have brought 10 parties together into a united party. For the first time in the history of India, instead of dividing the forces, we have combined the forces. It will take time for us to fuse into one powerful entity. You have divided, you will sub divide and sub-divide, again and again. But this party will unify more and more, as it goes on in time. It is true that we expected that it would be done in one year, and it has not happened. It is true we are impatient. But hundreds of new faces have come into this party and they have been sent by people to the State legislatures and to Parliament. When some hon Member from my party attacks, the Government and says that the Minister should resign, do you think that he means that he should resign? If you think so, then you must have lost your sense of balance. Our party consists of new blood, hundreds of new people. Look at the faces of hundreds of new people. In the State also there are new people who have been made—right down from the grass-roots—Ministers and Chief Ministers. They will take time to learn. Mr. Leader of the Opposition; they will take time to learn. We have not learnt it in one day, Mr. Stephen; we have also learnt by our mistakes, corrections and everything. We have still to learn. If we have a new person as Minister or Chief Minister and if he cannot run the Government, let him be corrected. If there

[Shri Biju Patnaik]

are some omissions, should not the democratic institutions of the country give him some time for correction and give some advice? t

AN HON. MEMBER: How long?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: As long as you have taken to be wise. You have this party; this wise party here sitting in the opposition, has taken 30 years to unwind yourself and become unwise. You say that within one year—actually one year is not over; it is only 9 or 10 months—and ask “how long”

I would like to say this. Do not gloat about our difficulties. But that is what you are saying. What is this no-confidence motion? We have our politics and you have your politics. Who are you to point out our problems? It is our business, between us and the people of India. (Interruptions) It is our own business, within us and the people of India. (Interruptions) That is why you are there and you will remain there for the next 30 years. We are here as the trustees of the people of India. (Interruptions) It is true they want to see one face, they want to see a united face and they want to see a powerful face. If we do not show that, they punish us, as they did punish us in one, two or three places.

But we are not bothered of a few losses in a few places. You lost 85 seats in UP and you are not ashamed. You have won one parliamentary seat in UP and you raise a great howl here, your leader comes here, all of you, sycophants, you gather, walk in a troop to the Central Hall and distribute sweets. Are you not ashamed? (Interruptions) To what depths will your shame sink! And yet you call yourselves democrats. You have not even that democratic pride. (Interruptions) You bow and scramble like a pack of slaves. We do not do that to our Prime Minister, we do not do that to Shri Jagjivan Ram, we do not do that to Shri Charan

Singh. We take them as equals and talk to them as equals. When you take decision as a Government, it is always one decision, as you may have noticed to your great discomfort.

So, Mr. Stephen, do not try to teach us norms of democracy. You have also changed very recently. For 8 months you went for the blood of Indira Gandhi. Now you have become a No. 1 sycophant of Indira Gandhi.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, I rise on a point of order?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Under rule 380. The hon. Minister has used the word “sycophant”. Is it parliamentary?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I said a pack of sycophants. Please look at the dictionary if you could not understand it.

I could not understand my colleagues on the other side when they criticise our foreign policy. The foreign policy of this Government has been very ably represented by our External Affairs Minister and the Prime Minister. It is based on self-reliance, a simple thing, not much to talk about, dignity and national self-respect. Before we came to the Government, you signed away Rs. 300 crores of Bokaro Steel Plant to the Russians. I retrieved it and gave it to our own engineers, Indian business; too plain and small a matter, Rs. 300 crores. Would you call it a self-reliant economy? Would you call that a dignity of our own?

In every sphere the Janata Government have decided not to depend for any critical item on any particular power; even in the case of heavy water, we are going to make our own, whether the Americans give it

or not. The Prime Minister has made it clear that whether they give it or not, we are not going to bow before anyone. This kind of authoritative assertion of a nation's interests was given over to the House or to the country and you should be proud of that if you are a patriotic Indian.

I do not wish to dilate on the same points repeated time and again in this House for the last few days on the discussion of the plan, the same stories. We are against slavery, we are against so many things like ill-treatment of harijans. We are against these have been borne out by facts. A few things have happened, unfortunately. Nobody supports it this Government least of all. The entire power and authority of this Government goes behind the down-trodden and the Harijans. We have said that. But in the implementation by the police administration that you ran, because of the police morality that you created during the Emergency, the hangover is still there. It will take time to control, direct and train them. If the people have suffered for 30 years, my friend, will they not suffer us? They will bear with us for at least 30 years more. So, you need not worry about that.... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Will you remain for 30 years?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You and I will not be there. But, as long as you are a sycophant of a psychopath, your party shall never in the resurgent India become a Government of the nation. This is the time when we talk of the second independence of India. Remember this, the people are wide awake, people are conscious of their power. When they threw out a dictatorial and authoritarian Government, they can also say—in fact, they have said it in bits and pieces—If the Janata Government does not behave, it will also be thrown out. It can throw out the Janata Government. This is the greatest insurance for democracy in India.

But your account is all wrong. Somebody said we lost in Karnataka and we lost in Andhra Pradesh. No. Mr. Stephen, by the antics of your leaders, by dividing your house you are left with 2½ States. You lost in Assam where you had a strength of 115 out of 126. You lost in Assam, you lost in Arunachal, you lost in Manipur, you lost in Meghalaya. How many seats you have lost? In our case, where we should have got 7 seats in Karnataka, we have got 6 seats. In Andhra, from where our esteemed President comes, where we should have got 7, we have got 6. We have won all our seats in Maharashtra. And yet you say we have lost. Your accounts must be topsy turvy.

If you were united, you would have got a majority in Maharashtra. Now you have got a minority tottering Government in Maharashtra. You have lost in Assam. You have got only two Governments in two States. Let us see how long you survive there. But that is beside the point. We are never going to dismiss. You will do it yourself. I trust and rely on you to do that as you have done it here.

I do not wish to say anything more on this....

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: (Karimnagar): You have spoiled the whole atmosphere.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I have not spoiled the atmosphere. I have only cleared the atmosphere.

I thank you, Sir, very much for allowing me this little time to tell my hon. friends that this exercise in futility need not have been started. After having spent 5 days, another 9 hours and this wasteful expenditure by this august House need not have taken place. Their motion of No-Confidence will rebound on them as a powerful Vote of Confidence of this House on the Government and its leader.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Motion of No-Confidence which has been moved by the Leader of the Opposition, Shri C. M. Stephen, truly reflects the present mood, the thinking and the sentiments of the people and I must, therefore, on my part, congratulate the Leader of the Opposition for having stood by the nation and for reflecting the mood of the nation, as it exists today.

It is a fact which cannot be denied that restlessness and discontent is writ large in every sphere of national activity. It is a fact that there has been dismal failure of the Government in almost every sphere of life. I do not want to recall all these failures as we have gone through them while discussing the various demands and the President's Address.

I must draw the attention of the House to certain very peculiar features and that is that the Janata Government has never moved for the solution of any problem without pressure being brought upon it. Take the case of the restoration of minimum bonus. It is a fact that minimum bonus was not restored till various Chief Ministers apprised the Janata Government that there would be a total confusion, disorder and restlessness in the country unless and until minimum bonus was restored. This warning was given to the Prime Minister by the Chief Minister of Kerala, the Chief Minister of West Bengal and various other Chief Ministers also. It was only after the labour had risen with the demand that the Government came forward in a half-hearted manner for the restoration of minimum bonus.

The question of bonus to railway employees is still hanging in balance. Those people who have been agitating for the restoration of bonus for railway employees are now to be convinced of the need for the same after receiving the Report of the Bhootha-

lingam Committee. That is the sorry state of affairs to which they have come.

Again, take the question of preventive detention law. The Government was very firm in bringing forward the Preventive Detention Bill despite the opposition in Parliament. Then came the verdict of Andhra Pradesh, the verdict of Karnataka, the verdict of Maharashtra, in the Assembly polls and it was under this pressure that the Government had to move reluctantly for the withdrawal of the Preventive Detention law. I said "reluctantly" because this Government still wants the States to continue to resort to the measures of preventive detention. This shows that despite all promises of the Janata Party to the people it was only under an atmosphere of compulsion and pressure of the people that something good, if any, has been done.

A lot has already been said about the plight of the Harijans, about the plight of the minorities. I do not want to recapitulate them, but I want to place a particular fact before the House. Sir, if the atrocities on Harijans are on the increase, the blame squarely lies on the thinking and the attitude of the Janata Party Government. It is the provocative statements of the Ministers themselves which are creating this particular situation. Let us take the statement of the hon. Home Minister, Shri Charan Singh. He had the audacity to say in this very House that the population of Harijans is 15 per cent and the percentage of crimes on Harijans is only one per cent. At that time, I protested against it. If this is the thinking and when such thinking comes, it amounts to provocation of the society. That is the reason why this law and order situation has been deteriorating. It is not that only the hon. Home Minister has adopted such an attitude, I say with full responsibility that unfortunately our Prime Minister has also

often indulged in provocative statements that can result in deterioration in the law and order situation I had while speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry, pointed out a particular fact that there had been a reversal of the trend of reduction in communal riots since the time the Janata Party came into power and I had placed before the House some figures about it. But during 1977, there was an increase in the communal riots.

I want to draw the attention to the most irresponsible utterances on the part of the Ministers themselves. The Prime Minister unfortunately made a very unfortunate remark while giving an interview to a Hindi Newspaper which has been published also by an Urdu Weekly by the name *Azam*. In its present publication, it is stated that the Prime Minister was asked as to what was the formula he had for the promotion of communal harmony and he was reported to have told the newspaper, in his reply, that he appealed to all the Muslims in the country to return all those temples which they had turned into mosques. Such is the irresponsible utterance.

(Interruptions)

AN HON MEMBER That is totally wrong.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) Anybody can publish anything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G M BANATWALLA It is an Urdu Weekly.

उप ध्वज सहोदय मिस्टर पटवारी
भाष बैठ जाइये ।

श्री सुरेश रिज्ज (शाहजहापुर)
ऐसे ही लोगो ने पाकिस्तान बनवाया था ।
पाकिस्तान बनवाने के लिए जिस पार्टी की
जिम्मेदारी है, माननीय सदस्य उसी पार्टी
से सम्बन्धित है ।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Mr.
Patwary, you please take your seat.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA It
is an Urdu Weekly.

(Interruptions)

In its current issue, there was a statement of the Prime Minister to which I have already referred.

(Interruptions)

When such things are there, the matter need to be investigated and looked into properly. There are the question of law and order, the question of minorities, the question of the Harijans, the question of the economic policies that are being adopted. Many times I have pointed out here that the policy is anti-labour in character, it is anti-people in character. On the one hand this Government says that the Five Year Plan is based on the assumption that prices do not increase. But look at the attitude they take. Even today agitation is going on because there has been a steep rise in the price of milk in Delhi under the nose of the Prime Minister himself, the increase from 65 paise per bottle of half-litre of milk to 90 paise. That shows that the authorities themselves are contributing towards price rise and inflation. When such is the situation, there is no other alternative but to express no-confidence in the present Council of Ministers.

Hon Minister Shri Charan Singh had thought of a very nice formula and in deference to the verdict of the people in the elections to Lok Sabha, the Assemblies of UP and various other State Legislatures were dissolved. According to the same logic now, the Prime Minister must come forward, in deference to the verdict of the people at Azamgarh and the other two by-elections in UP, to dissolve

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

this Lok Sabha and the U.P. Assembly. They have failed to show this deference to the democratic verdict, but instead they are seeking to interpret the results of these by-elections in a different manner altogether. The mood of the people is clear. The verdict of the people is also clear. No party in any part of the world had ever lost the confidence of the people in such a short time as the Janata Party had during the last thirteen months of its rule. The rise of the Janata Party was phenomenal, and the disgust that the people now have for this Party is also remarkable.

I must, with these words, strongly support the motion of no-confidence that has been moved. I am sure that this motion reflects the sentiments, reflects the thinking and reflects the mood of the people today.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (विल्ली सदर)

इस सप्ताह मोशन में तीन पार्टियां शामिल हैं, कोली, कांग्रेस और सी० पी० आई०। मैं सोच रहा था कि जनता पार्टी से कौन सा सीरियस मोशन और कमिशन एक दम हो गया है जिस के कारण इसको लाना पड़ गया है? कौन सा प्रोवोकेशन था इसको लाने का? अगर आंध्र और कर्नाटक की जीत के बाद इस तरह के मोशन को लाया जाता तो बात मेरी समझ में आ सकती थी। वह कह रहे हैं कि आज ऐसा करके वे पब्लिक की भावनाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहे हैं। ये तीन पार्टियां क्यों मोशन में शामिल हुई हैं इसके प्रलम्ब-प्रलम्ब कारण हैं। जहां तक कांग्री का सवाल है मैं समझता हूं कि आंध्रप्रदेश में तथा दूसरे दो जो उपचुनाव हुए हैं उन में जो उनकी जीत हुई है, उसको वे सीलियेट करना चाहते हैं और यह एक नया फेन्सी तरीका ऐसा करने का उन्होंने निकाला है। और जहां तक कांग्रेस का सवाल है वह फस्टेशन ने कारण से विधाना चाहत है

कि हम भी अपोजीशन में हैं। और सी० पी० आई० तो अपनी पुरानी भावत के हिसाब से कांग्रेस (आई) के साथ ही चलना चाहती है। अगर कांग्रेस (आई) वाले समझते हैं कि तीन आई इलेक्शन जीतने से देश की भावनाओं का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं और कल को यहां पर बहुमत में आ सकते हैं तो

I may say they are living in a fool's paradise. They will be disappointed. They can bring their leader to the Central Hall but not here as the Leader of the House. She will never come here as the Leader of the House.

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि मार्च, 1977 के बाद 7 लोक सभा के आई इलेक्शन हुए हैं, जनता पार्टी ने 3 जीते और कांग्रेस (आई) ने 2 जीते। 12 असेम्बली उपचुनाव हुए, जनता पार्टी ने 6 और कांग्रेस (आई) ने केवल 2 जीते। और पुराने भी आकड़े मैं देना चाहता हूं, 1-3-1967 से 31-12-1969 तक के आकड़े हैं जिसमें 23 लोक सभा के आई इलेक्शन हुए। कांग्रेस को केवल 11 मिले और असेम्बली के 85 आई इलेक्शन में से कांग्रेस को जो कि रुलिंग पार्टी थी उसको केवल 40 मिले। इसके आगे 1-1-1971 से 31-3-1977 तक 95 आई इलेक्शन हुए असेम्बली के जिसमें से रुलिंग पार्टी को केवल 48 मिले और 30 लोक सभा के आई इलेक्शन में से केवल 15 सीटें मिली। अगर यही आपका मापदंड है कि एक-दो आई इलेक्शन जीत लेते हैं और फिर कहते हैं कि हम जनता का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं तो आप जो 1967 से 1977 तक हासिल रहे आई इलेक्शन तब अगर हम यह कहते कि आप इस्तीफा दे दीजिये तो वह ठीक नहीं था। मैं समझता हूं कि स्टीकन साहब ने जो दबी आवाज से अभिस्वास प्रस्ताव रखा उसका कारण ही यह है कि वह खुर विश्वास नहीं करते हैं.....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That trend came reflected in the Election in 1977.

That trend which you indicated came reflected in 1977.

17.25 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in the Chair].

श्री चंवर लाख गुप्त : सभापति महोदया, मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ कि स्टीफन साहब इन्दिरा जी की लीडरशिप की तारीफ करते हैं। इन्दिरा जी ने क्या किया? 1969 में कांग्रेस के दो टुकड़े किये। उसके बाद अब दोबारा किये, और अब दोबारा किये तो आप इन्दिरा जी के साथ नहीं गये, बल्कि कई महीने के बाद गये। अगर आपको इन्दिरा जी में विश्वास होता तो आप एकदम जाते। मैं नहीं जानता क्यों आप बाद में चले गये, यह बायद आपको स्वयं मालूम होगा। लेकिन इन्दिरा जी के स्ट्राइल आफ फंक्शनिंग के बारे में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, आप खड़े हो कर कहिये कि जो कुछ उन्होंने किया है 18 महीने में या आज जो बह करना चाहती हैं, क्या वह ठीक है, आप उसको सपोर्ट करते हैं? मुझे आश्चर्य है कांग्रेस के माननीय हितेन्द्र देसाई ने इनका साथ दिया और कहा कि यह डिक्टेटोरियल टेन्डेंसी जनता पार्टी में आ रही है। मेरे पास आज का टाइम्स आफ इंडिया प्रकाशित है जिस में माननीय चम्पाण कहते हैं, उन्होंने यह भाषण दिया है सिंगेनेरी फोर्ट में

'Mr. Chavan made it clear that he and his followers would oppose merger as they do not want to convert the Congress into a Private Limited Company for the benefit of one individual'

It is said further:

'Mr. Chavan described Mrs. Gandhi as a woman with a whip in her hand, inviting active workers of the Congress to join her fold.'

मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आज यह सेंसर मोशन पास हो जाय तो क्या माननीय हितेन्द्र भाई यह चाहेंगे कि इन्दिरा जी को वहाँ पर भाना चाहिये? ब्लाट इन यूएन आल्टरनेटिव? देखर इन्ड नो आल्टरनेटिव तो फार एज जनता पार्टी इन्ड कनसर्ज। जनता पार्टी की क्रीएशन सर्फरिंग से हुई है। जनता पार्टी के लोग एक पालिसी के साथ बंधे हुए हैं। हो सकता है कि हम में कुछ बीकनेसिज हों। मैं इस को डेनाई नहीं करता हूँ। किसी ने यह क्लेम नहीं किया है कि जनता पार्टी की परफार्मेंस में इम्प्रूवमेंट की गुंजाइश नहीं है या हम परफेक्ट हैं। लेकिन अगर हमारी एक साल की परफार्मेंस का कांग्रेस के तीस साल के शासन से मुकाबला किया जाये, तो कहा जा सकता है कि हमारी परफार्मेंस उससे कई गुना ज्यादा अच्छी है। बी आर प्राउड आफ इट।

कांग्रेस के भाइयों ने शायद फ्रस्ट्रेशन की वजह से इस सेंचुर मोशन का साथ दिया है। अगर वे कांग्रेस (आई) के साथ जाना चाहते हैं, तो वे झुकर, सलाम कर के, उनके पैरों में पड़े। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग भी तीस साल तक आपोजीशन में रहे हैं। उनमें कुछ हिम्मत होनी चाहिए। वे आपोजीशन में रहें, काम करें, लोगों के पास जायें, उन की सेवा करें। इस तरह वे भी आगे आ सकते हैं। लेकिन इस तरह के नाटक से वे आगे नहीं आ सकते हैं।

मुझे ताज़ुब हुआ, जब श्री स्टीफन ने विदेश मंत्रालय और विदेश नीति का भी क्वांटिफिकेशन किया। मैं भी लोगों से घुमता हूँ। मैं विदेशों के और यहाँ के समाचारपत्र पढ़ता हूँ। भारत की विदेश नीति की क्वांटिफिकेशन करने वाला हिन्दुस्तान में केवल एक व्यक्ति है—और वह है श्रीमती

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता]

इन्दिरा गांधी। और दूसरे हैं श्री स्टीफन। उन के अलावा मैं ने भारत की विदेश नीति की क्रिटिसिज्म कहीं नहीं सुनी है। मैं उन को चैलज करना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी ने जो कारेन पालिसी अपनाई है या जिस तरफ़ कारेन एक्सेज को डील किया है, इस इषू पर देश में एक रिफ़ेडम कराया जाये। मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि 51 बल्लैट वोट का सवाल नहीं है, कम से कम 90 परसेंट वोट जनता पार्टी के हक में जायेंगे।

माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि हम ने नॉन-एलाइनमेंट की पालिसी को छोड़ दिया है। नॉन-एलाइनमेंट कोई जनता पार्टी की पालिसी नहीं है। वह नैशनल पालिसी है, जो पहले से चली आ रही है और उसी को हम ने अपनाया है,। कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने इस पालिसी में जो झुकाव लाया था, नेशनल इन्स्टेबल ने उस झुकाव को छोड़ कर हम ने इस पालिसी को रीसेस किया है।

माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि हम प्रो-एमेरेकन है। क्या उन्होंने कार्टर को दिया गया श्री मोरारजी देसाई का जवाब नहीं सुना है? क्या इन्दिरा जी ने ऐसा जवाब दिया था? वह हमारे यहाँ मेहमान थे। उन्होंने कहा कि आप अपनी न्यूक्लियर इन्स्टालेशन्स का इन्स्पेक्शन करवाये, इस ट्रीटी को साइन करें। श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा कि आप खुद तो न्यूक्लियर आर्म्स को डेस्ट्रॉय नहीं करना चाहते हैं और हमें नसीहत दे रहे हैं। यह हिंस्रत श्री मोरारजी देसाई और जनता पार्टी के लीडर में थी। इन्दिरा जी ने कभी ऐसा नहीं किया। फिर भी माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि हम प्रो-एमेरेकन है। वे कहते कि यह बात भले ही कह दें, लेकिन इस में कोई जान नहीं है।

इन्दिरा जी ने 18 महीनों में क्या किया?

उन्होंने सारी ताकत अपने हाथ में रखी ज्यादा से ज्यादा ताकत उन्होंने अपने पास समेट ली। जनता पार्टी की पालिसी है ताकत को छोड़ देना। इन्दिरा जी ने सविधान में जो संशोधन किया था, वह हमारे पास था। हम उस में से काफी बातों को रख सकते थे। लेकिन हम इमर्जेंसी के सम्बन्ध में उस में परिवर्तन करने जा रहे हैं, हम पुराने कांस्टिट्यूशन को भी बदलने जा रहे हैं। हम ने कहा है कि जब तक देश में ब्राम्ह रिवाल्स नहीं होगा, तब तक इमर्जेंसी डिक्लेयर नहीं की जायेगी। हम ने यह भी कहा है कि जब तक हम जनता के सामने जा कर उस की राय नहीं लेंगे, तब तक संविधान के बेलिक स्ट्रक्चर में बेंच नहीं होगा। हम अपनी ताकत छोड़ कर जनता को देना चाहते हैं। इन्दिरा जी ने वह ताकत अपनी जब में रखी थी।

माननीय सदस्य यह नो-कॉन्फिडेंस मोशन लाये हैं। वे ऐसा कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि वे स्वतन्त्र हैं। डेमोक्रेसी ने उन को यह अधिकार दिया है। लेकिन वह पिछली लोक सभा में भी सदस्य थे। उस वक्त स्पीकर्स आफिशियल एंडिजमेंट आफ दि आइड मिनिस्टरस लेफ़्टेरिबल, राई चार्ज। बाज इट नाट? यहाँ से सर्व आफिश भी बुला हुआ था। उस वक्त अगर स्टीफन साहब यहाँ पर एक घंटे तक भाषण देते थे, ती राखबार में आता था कि मि. स्टीफन आल्सो स्लेक। एव आई रॉग? आज वह सैन्चुर मोशन यहाँ पर लाये हैं। उस वक्त वह इस हाउस में तो आलोचना नहीं कर सकते थे। लेकिन मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर जितने लोग बैठे हैं, क्या उन में से किसी ने भी पार्टी में आवाज उठाई कि

आप गलती कर रही हैं। आज माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि उन्होंने तो गलती की होगी, आप न कीजिए। हम आप की नवीहत को मानते हैं। हम गलती नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन प्रठाहरह महीनों में उन्हें क्या हो गया था। उन्होंने यहां कुछ नहीं कहा, पार्टी में कुछ नहीं कहा और व्यक्तिगत रूप से कुछ नहीं कहा।

मैंने कहा है कि जनता पार्टी में कुछ बीकनेसिज हो सकती हैं। हम उन्हें दूर करेंगे। यह हमारे घर की बात है। अगर हम अपनी कमियों को नहीं सुधार पायेंगे, तो हम इस कुर्सी को छोड़ कर फिर जनता में चले जायेंगे, लेकिन हम इमर्जेंसी कभी लागू नहीं करेंगे और जबर्जस्ती यहां नहीं बैठेंगे।

हमारा स्टैंडल आफ फंक्शनिंग क्या है ? हम ने आपोजीशन को रैसपेक्ट दी है। आप इमर्जेंसी को छोड़ दीजिये। उससे पहले भी वहां पर आपोजीशन रिकननाइज्ड थी, और अगर मैं गलती नहीं करता, तो श्री मोरारजी देसाई उसके लीडर थे। कांग्रेस सरकार ने उन्हें क्या रैसपेक्ट दी थी ? माननीय सदस्य को हम ने लीडर आफ दि आपोजीशन माना, और उस पार्टी को रिकननाइज किया, जिस ने बिना किसी कारण के लाखों लोगों को जेल में बन्द किया और हजारों लोगों को मारा।

हम ने आप को रैसपेक्ट दी है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और हर एक मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि जो नेशनल-ईजूस है, चाहे हरिजन का हो, स्टूडेन्ट्स का हो, लेबर, अन-रेस्ट हो, चाहे कॉन्स्टीचुशन प्रमोवमेंट का मामला हो, हर एक चीज पर आप से बातचीत करेंगे। आप को कैंबिनेट-रैंक

दिया है, कैंबिनेट का दर्जा दिया है। आप को रडियो और टेलीविजन पर बुलाया जाता है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ क्या इन्दिरा जी ने भी कभी ऐसा सोचा था ? कभी नहीं सोचा था। आप पचास बार ऐसे सेन्सर-मोशन लाइये, आप को हक है, हम बुरा नहीं मानते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे एक माननीय भाई ने कहा कि पंत-नगर में कार्बॉरिंग हो गया, वह हो गया और वहां कुछ लोग मारे गये। मैं इन के कारणों में जा कर आप को तकलीफ नहीं देना चाहता हूँ कि ये क्यों हुए, वहां जुबीनियल एन्कवायरी हो रही है, उस की रिपोर्ट आयेगी। लेकिन क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उन 18 महीनों के अन्दर हिन्दुस्तान में 273 जगहों पर कार्बॉरिंग हुआ.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may conclude now. There will be more confidence if you conclude.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Assertive speakers are dangerous.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, जहां तक हमारी परफॉर्मन्स का तात्त्विक है, चाहे विदेश नीति हो, बोनस हो, हम ने कुछ काम कर के दिखलाया है, लेकिन आप ने तो बोनस को छीन लिया था...

We gave bonus, what was snatched by these people with the connivance of the CPI. You know that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the concluding remark. Please resume your seat.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मैं और ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ—चाहे इन्फ्लेटरीज को ले लीजिये या कीमतों

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

को ले लीजिये। आज दुनिया में सब जगह कीमतें बढ़ रही हैं, किसी भी देश के आंकड़े ले लीजिये, ये आंकड़े पास हैं, मैं उन को पेश कर सकता हूँ।

लेकिन यह हिन्दुस्तान केवल एक देश है जहाँ एक साल में कीमत बिल्कुल नहीं बढ़ी, वहीं की वही स्थिर है। आप जनरल एबरेज लीजिए। आप देखिए इंग्लैंड में क्या हुआ, अमेरिका में क्या हुआ ? .. व्यवधान ..

अन्त में मैं यही कह कर के समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी परफार्मेंस किसी भी गवर्नमेंट की परफार्मेंस से अच्छी है और जो कुछ भी हमारी कीकनेस होगी उसको हम दूर करेंगे। हमारे अपने घर का मामला है। आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए मैं इन शब्दों के साथ इस सेशन मोशन की मुकामिलफत करता हूँ।

SHRI L. K. DOLEY (Lakhimpur): Madam Chairman, it is a very painful task to participate in a motion of no-confidence against a Government which has very recently come into power, after 30 long years of our independence. It was indeed for us and for our country a great relief that after 30 long years a new alternative to the Congress Party has come up. The entire nation and the world had great expectations that the new party will certainly improve upon the past mistakes of the previous Government.

In my maiden speech I made a reference to it. And today Mr. Biju Patnaik, whom I respect very much, has said that this party has come newly into existence and new faces have come up. I am asking a question: Who was responsible for the Congress Party's 30 years' rule in this country? In a democratic system

this should not have been the instance. It was the opposition parties who could not unite themselves. It is only because of emergency that this party came into existence. But they put the entire blame on the emergency. I should tell you very frankly that it is emergency that has brought the emergence of the Janata Party. Why should not they console themselves on this account? During the long 30 years of Congress rule after every five years we have had election. We had undergone six successive elections. And only after the sixth election a new party has come into being. This is just like a boy passing matriculation examination after six attempts for which I must congratulate him. But in regard to matters of admission for further studies in highly technical colleges and institutions, these boys are simply disqualified because they are overaged. And the Janata Party coming only after 30 years is something of this kind.

I will not go into details. Only day-before-yesterday I was very much enthused to hear a point made by the Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai on the issue of the Draft Sixth Five Year Plan. I have my personal regard and respect for him and for his honesty, integrity and I know he professes what he practices. He adheres to what he says. He wanted the plan to be based on the principles of Gandhian Economy. Everybody in this country is enthused when Gandhian economy is going to be propagated or practised and perhaps none except a few in India can challenge this. But when he said so, there was a reaction in my mind that there was some difference between profession and practice and I thought that according to his statement whether he would be able to carry the party with him in this matter was indeed a question of very doubtful validity.

It reminded me of a great saying of an Englishman, who said "going to a church does not make you a Christian any more than going to a garage would not make you an automobile". Shri Morarji Desai preached Gandhism. It is really good. But, is he capable of carrying party to that stature? This is contradictory. He keeps on constantly telling this. This is also one of the points that has made us to discuss the motion today. I was surprised to find one day. Mr. Charan Singh saying that he was busy in clearing off the huge debris accumulated by Congress Government. Well, I can expect that from persons like Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, Shri George Fernandes and Shri Madhu Limaye and others, to make such allegations; I cannot expect that from Shri Charan Singh, once an ardent follower of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and also an ardent Congressman to make such charges against the Congress. I was reacting myself. I do not know whether I had indicated that in my maiden speech that if the accumulation of the debris was by the ratio of one foot a year the debris must have come to a height of thirty feet during the last thirty years. If he is busy clearing up the debris, he must go deep down the thirty feet below. I shall not be surprised if the debris suddenly collapse, and he is buried into the debris. But, I am worried about only one thing that he may not be buried with the white cap. I should take the trouble to take the cap out of his head in order to say that here was a man in the name of Shri Charan Singh who condemned himself. More than this, excuse me if I say something more out of my own assessment of things. I can, I have not been able to quote exactly the book in which he once commented namely that 'Bapuji had committed a serious mistake in inducting Pandit Nehru as the First Prime Minister of India'. India would have much progressed without him. 'I do not know

what he meant by that. Excuse me for my being a little frank. I can give you an example. I come from a far-flung area of the North-Eastern Region, Assam. In our young days we have heard about the struggle for Independence and the fight for our Freedom. Far before Indian National Congress was known these two great national leaders, namely, Gandhiji and Nehru were so prominently known to the people in those far-flung areas of the country. The people of Nagaland knew Gandhiji and Nehru. Many of us, unlike Nagaland, Mizoram and so many parts of India, know that the country would have been divided like Pakistan and Hindustan and more fractions would have been there. Perhaps had there not been the image like Nehru, many might not have been Indians. It was because of his cementing force and because of his synthetic character, many people had forgotten many things. They became emotionally Indians. Now, when the follower in the height of power makes such an allegation against Gandhiji and Nehru, excuse me I am not a sectarian, I have represented the greatest organisation for full five years as President of Assam P.C.C. and I am one of the Indians today, as any other Indian is. I should say that if such a doubt is cast on Nehru and Bapuji, many will have to start re-thinking whether they are Indians or not. Such a thing may create confusion only. I should remind Shri Charan Singh particularly that he must not have made such a remark because that creates serious confusion. It was not our desire to table this No-Confidence Motion. Because you have been saying constantly that Shrimati Indira Gandhi has instigated this no-confidence motion to be tabled here to-day. You would have read the newspaper to-day. A Press reporter asked—what is your comment about the Janata Party. The reply was that it was not going to break up. She has given a good certificate for you. So, it is not that Indira

[Shri L. K. Doley]

Gandhi is instigating us to table this no-confidence motion. Everywhere there is a reaction against the Janata Government. The people have lost confidence in you. I should tell you that you have been making a toll claim of restoring democracy; the emergency is gone. I am sorry for making a reproduction of my maiden speech which I have made. I said 'yes, I admit that you have come out of the jails'. To-day the Central Jails are empty. There is no political prisoner. You would have noticed that the jails, on the contrary, have extensively gone to the kitchens of the poor people! The prices have risen enormously. When you cannot give the food at cheaper prices you have been concentrating on digging graves of the Congress's past. What benefit will accrue! Only carcass will be coming out of the graves and nasty smell will be there.

I should say, as a Janata party you have made one achievement. What is that? That during Janata days people are not to eat but to inhale the nasty smell that will be coming out of the carcass dug out of the graves. That is your achievement.

AN HON. MEMBER: That was the fragrance of freedom.

SHRI L. K. DOLEY: Might be. It is for anybody to analyse who is right or wrong. But the point is that the jails are empty. You have been condemning Emergency but before you went out of the jail the four most powerful elements had gone ahead of you. They captured the field and done mischievous propaganda against the Congress party. They are the black-marketeers, hoarders, profiteers and smugglers. They went ahead of you out of the jails and carried wrong propaganda and captured the field in your favour. For a temporary while you have been successful but the days have come when you will not be able to further deceive the people.

I am not afraid of the fate of the motion in the ultimate voting. The Prime Minister has admitted and made a statement that this would enable them to be united in either direction. At least a crisis has arisen that has been admitted. Because of majority you may be able to defeat this no confidence motion but I would like to conclude—as Madam Chairman you already rung the bell—by quoting a saying of an English writer who has made an excellent comment on the question of majority and minority while, “we settle things by a majority vote. The psychological effect of doing this is to create an impression that the majority is probably right of course on any five issues the majority is sure to be wrong. Think of taking majority vote in the best music. Jazz would win over the chopin. And of the best novel many cheap scribblers will win over Tolstoy. And any day a prize fight will get a bigger crowd, larger gate receipts, wider newspaper publicity than any new revelation of truth, goodness and beauty could hope to achieve in a century.” Lastly, I should say that one can deceive the people for some time but one cannot deceive the people for all time. I conclude that the faith of this Government is going to be of the nature of a saying which runs thus:

“We built statues of snow during the winter but we have been weeping to see them rapidly melting and vanishing as the summer approaches.”

That is going to be the fate of this Government.

श्री ब्रजबुधन तिवारी (खलीलाबाद) : यह प्रश्नोत्तर का प्रस्ताव बहुत जल्दी में लाया गया है। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि सरकार कोई बहुत ही गम्भीर बात जनता सरकार के विपक्ष हो गई है लेकिन देखें कोई बात बिकरनी नहीं दी है। इतना नीरस

और निर्वासित बाकिनास का प्रस्ताव कभी
हो ही नहीं सकता। कभी माननीय
राज्यो ने इसको स्वीकार किया है। वह
खुशी है कि कभी उत्तर प्रदेश के उप चुनावों
में कांग्रेस (आई) की जीत हुई है। वह
एक छोटी सी जीत है और इस जीत पर ये
हताश रहे हैं। कभी हार पर रोना और
छोटी जीत पर इतराज कायरो का स्वागत
किया करता है। इनको यह एक छोटी सी
जीत कभी भारी नजर आ रही है। वास्तव
में देखा जाए तो यह समझपन की निशानी
है और इसका ही परिणाम या देश में तानाशाही
की स्थापना। आपकी इन तरह महीनों
में क्या उपलब्धियां रही हैं पहले आप
इस पर और करें। मुझे उम्मीद थी इस
धर्म में या विरोधी पक्ष का युग होना
चाहिये उसे आप सीधे-से जिसके अनुरूप
अपनी लोकतन्त्र में आस्था होगी, लोकतांत्रिक
संस्थाओं के प्रति आप में प्रेम और आदर
का भाव बढ़ेगा। परन्तु आपकी हरकतों
से समर्थित हो गया है कि इसकी बड़ी पराजय
के बाद, इतने बड़े विनाश के बाद भी आपकी
मुझ्ठी ठीक नहीं हुई है और आप अपनी
जबड़बोली में सुधार करने वाले नहीं हैं। आप
अपनी पार्टी के कुकर्मों का बखाना चाहते
हैं तो मैं कर सकता हूँ। क्या क्या कुकर्म
आपके नहीं किए हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में
जनता पार्टी के राज के पहली बार बड़ा
का गवर्नर एक हरिजन हुआ है। जब
राज्यपाल विमान उड़ा के समुद्र अभिषेक
में होते रहे थे तो पहले ही विरोध हुआ करता
था परन्तु जिस भड़े तरीके से गन्धे तरीके
से इस बार आपकी तरफ से किया गया और
कितने प्रकार राज्यपाल का अपकी तरफ
से अपमान किया गया 'हुनिया में उसकी
गोई मिलाल नहीं मिलेगी चप्पल तक फेंकी
गई। कांग्रेस पार्टी और सी०पी०आई० के नेता
के जिन्होंने ये हुजूमते की। मुझे खुशी
है कि कांग्रेस, माजूमतियों के साथ साथ

लोकतन्त्र में आस्था रखने वाले ने इसकी
भर्त्सना की, निन्दा की। एक तो प्राथम्य
यह स्वरूप है। दूसरा आपका स्वरूप
क्या है? शाह कमीशन में हुजूमत आई
करते हैं, न्यायपालिका के बाहर हुजूमत आई
आप करते हैं। कर्नाटक के अन्दर जो
कमीशन बैठा हुआ है उसके जज के खिलाफ
भी आपकी कारवाइयां होती हैं। वह
आपके लिए धर्म से डूबने की बात है।
आप कहते हैं शाह कमीशन एक माफरी
है। आप कहते हैं जनता में रोष
है। मैं मानता हूँ लेकिन उसका
कारण यह है कि जनता सरकार जबरन
से ज्यादा शिष्ट है, जबरन से ज्यादा कानून
में प्रति प्रतिबद्ध है, आबद्ध है आपकी
हरकतों के लिए जो बाजब दंड आपको
मिलना चाहिये नहीं मिल रहा है। यह
जनता गुस्से का कारण है। आज देश
में जो स्थिति है उससे आपको सबक लेना
चाहिये। आप इतराए नहीं। आप
जनता पार्टी की उत्तमियो

श्री बसन्त शेट्टे (अकोला) पतनवर
में लोगों को आपने किस मुनाह के लिए सजा
दी ?

श्री जज नृपच सिचारी : हैदराबाद से
किस मुनाह के लिए बोलिया चलाई गई ?
इसको भी आप सुन लें। कर्नाटक में किस प्रकार
के अत्याचार और जुल्म लोगों पर हुए इसको
भी आप सुन लें। मैं गोली चलाना अच्छा
नहीं मानता। हम लोग गोली का विरोध
करते रहे हैं। पुलिस की आदत उसके
स्वभाव को आप देखें। पूरी प्रशासनिक
व्यवस्था में आमूल मूल परिवर्तन करने की
बात हम को करनी होगी। सही कहा गया
है कि पुलिस के हाथ हकूमत के हाथ
ब्यूरोक्रेसी के हाथ जो आपने कुकर्म किए हैं,
ज्वाबदारी, जुल्म वरीब जनता, मेहनतकश
बोझों पर करवाई है और इन सबकी

[श्री राज बूपज]

एमरजेंसी की समाप्ति के बाद जो जांच हो रही है जिन ज्यादतियों की जानकारी जनता को हो रही है उससे जबरदस्त डिरीरेलाइजेशन हुआ है और इसी कारण जनता सरकार ने पुलिस कमीशन की नियुक्ति की, निरंतर प्रयत्नशील है कि आखिर इसमें कैसे परिवर्तन किया जाय। क्योंकि गोली, लाठी के दबारा किसी मदस्या का निदान नहीं किया जा सकता है। हम उपा पर यकीन नहीं करते और इसीलिये अगर पतनगर में गोली चली तो उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने बिना किसी के कहे जुडिगियल जांच बैठा दी और मृतक लोगों के परिवारों को मुआवजा दिया गया। जांच होगी अगर पुलिस, प्रशासन या सरकार की गलती है तो उसको सजा मिलेगी।

18 hrs

रहा सवाल जनता पार्टी के कोहिबन का। यह सही है कि आप की समझबारी और स्वभाव बिल्कुल बदल गया है। मैं उम्मीद करता था कि इमरजेंसी के बाद आप में स्वाभिमान जायेगा, गुलामी से मुक्त होंगे, कुछ लोग श्री सौगत राय और चव्हाण साहब तो मुक्त हो गये, परन्तु स्टीफन साहब जो जनता पार्टी की क्रेडिबिलिटी के बारे में बहुत चिल्लाते हैं जब कांग्रेस टूटी तो चव्हाण साहब के साथ हो गये और उसके बाद जब सालाच लगा तो आपने एक बहुत ही पटिया किस्म का बयान दिया कि मुझे पता नहीं था जब मैं हिन्दुस्तान बना तब मालूम हुआ कि इन्दिरा जी का कितना प्रभाव है और उनके पीछे कितनी शक्ति है। तो आप की क्रेडिबिलिटी यह है। लीडर आप अपोखीशन होने के लिये अपने विचार, बुद्धि, स्वाभिमान और इच्छा का सौदा कर सकते हैं। फिर आप किस मुह से जनता पार्टी के बारे में बोलते हैं ? हाँ कोहिबन है। जनता सरकार के हाथ लम्बे हैं अगर मुट्ठी कसी हुई है। जनता पार्टी के अन्दर आन्तरिक भावना है, परन्तु आप एक मिसाल बतायें जहाँ नीति, कार्यक्रम,

पीलिसी के सवाल पर कहीं कोई दो राय हुई हों ? जितनी ज्यादा कैबिनेट की मीटिंग्स जनता पार्टी के समय में हुई हैं, जितना ज्यादा डिस्कशन हुआ है एक एक इन्च पर बहस हो सकती है, परन्तु यह याद रखिये कि कैबिनेट के सारे निर्णय सर्वसम्मत से हुए हैं। आपके यहाँ तो कैबिनेट ही नहीं बैठती थी और किसी मंत्री की कोई हैसियत नहीं थी। यह मेरा कहना नहीं है, बल्कि आपके ही लोग जो मुक्त हो गये हैं वह इस बात को स्वीकार करते हैं। अगर आप उस प्रकार की पार्टी और नेतृत्व देश में चाहते हैं तो भगवान के लिये प्रायश्चित्त कीजिये अपने पापों का। निक्सन साहब ने एक किताब लिखी है और वाटरगेट के पापों को स्वीकार किया है। उन्होंने उसके लिये दुःख का इजहार किया है कि मुझे गलती हुई जो मुझे नहीं करनी चाहिये थी। परन्तु एक आप हैं और आपकी नेता हैं कि एक चुनाव जीतने के लिये जोगिन बन गईं, बनारस में गया नहार्ई, शंकर जी को पानी चढ़ाया और उसके बाद क्या क्या हुआ और फिर कैसे आप चुनाव जीते प्रायश्चित्त का वह मैं जानता हूँ क्योंकि मैं वहाँ गया था। सबसे ज्यादा मोटर्स आपके पास ; और मोचल फैलाया गया, झूठ बोला गया, जाति पतल का नंगा नाच किया गया और दया की भीख मांगी गई। कहा गया कि 85 सीटें इनके पास है अगर एक हमको मिल जायेगी तो इनकी सरकार बरक नहीं होगी। इसलिये उस निर्णय को आप जनता पार्टी की सरकार के विरुद्ध प्रविश्वास न मानिएगा।

जहाँ तक इस पार्टी की उपलब्धियों का प्रश्न है, जनता पार्टी की तरफ से काफी लोगों ने बताया है। माननीय सदस्य हमारी नीतियों, हमारे कार्यक्रमों और मन्तव्यों की कसौटी पर हमारा मूल्यांकन करें। हम ने अपने घोषणापत्र में कुछ वादे किये हैं। लेकिन हमने यह वादा नहीं किया था कि हम

एक बरस में यह सब कुछ करेंगे। हम ने एक बरस में जो कुछ करने का वादा किया था, वह हमने एक, दो, तीन महीनों में कर के दिखा दिया। परन्तु हमें अपने देश में अपनी प्राथिक नीति को, अपने प्राथिक ढांचे को ठीक करना होगा, जिस को पिछड़ी सरकार ने जर्जर कर दिया था। इस को कुछ ठीक किया भी गया है।

हमारे देश में योजनायें चली। जवाहर-लाल जी उसके प्रणेता रहे। परन्तु श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के समय में, जो "सुनहरा दशक" कहा जाता था, योजना को भ्रूण-हत्या कर दी गई, योजना को खत्म कर दिया गया।

18.05 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

उस "सुनहरे दशक" में बेरोजगारी बढ़ी, विकास की दर घटी और भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ा। और उस भ्रष्टाचार के जो ज्वलत उदाहरण, सरकार की शक्ति के दुरुपयोग के उदाहरण सामने आये हैं, दुनिया में कहीं भी उन की मिसाल नहीं मिल सकती है।

इसलिए जनता पार्टी के सामने एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है, और वह चुनौती यह है कि आज हमारे सामने बेरोजगारी, महंगाई, सामाजिक न्याय, लोकतन्त्र की पुनर्स्थापना और न्यायपालिका की इज्जत को बढ़ाने के जो सवाल हैं, क्या उन्हें लोकतन्त्र के रास्ते से हल करना सम्भव है या नहीं। मैं श्री स्टीफन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उन की पार्टी इस में फेल हो चुकी है, वह इन चुनौतियों का मुकाबला लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से नहीं कर पाई। लेकिन जनता पार्टी इन्हीं लोकतांत्रिक संस्थाओं के द्वारा इन सबालों को हल करेगी, और हम ने ऐसा किया भी है।

आमनीय सदस्यों को लोगों में आज यह जो असन्तोष लग रहा है, यह नये जीवन,

नई शक्ति और नई स्फूर्ति का संचार है, और यह रहेगा। जिस परिस्थिति में जनता सरकार का गठन हुआ, उसके सन्दर्भ को भी समझना पड़ेगा। देश में लोकतन्त्र को समाप्त कर दिया गया था, सब राजनैतिक शक्तियों को दबा दिया गया था, विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति पर श्रृंखला लगा दिया गया था, आजादी खत्म कर दी गई थी। जैसे ही लोगों को एक मुक्त वातावरण मिला, तो उन में एक स्पन्दन, एक स्फूर्ण और एक जागृति आई। परन्तु हम उससे परेमान नहीं हैं। हम उन ताकतों से ज्यादा परेमान हैं, जो इस आजादी का नाजायब फायदा उठाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। जो ताकतें हमारी इस लिबरलिज्म को, हमारे शिष्टाचार को, हमारी भाषा को, हमारे विश्वास को छलने की कोशिश करेगी उन के बारे में जरूर मुझे अपनी सरकार से निवेदन करना है कि आप को सब्जी से कदम उठाना पड़ेगा। अगर सरकार ने सब्जी से कदम उठाया तो ये तानाशाही की शक्तियां दफना गई हैं, वे दफना दी जायगी। मुझे अपने देश की जनता और उस की जनतांत्रिक भाषा पर पूर्ण विश्वास है। जब आवश्यकता थी 85 की 85 सीटें देने की, देश के सविधान के मूल ढांचे में जो आप ने परिवर्तन किया था उसको ठीक करने की तो देश के सात सूबों से आप का सफाया हुआ। दुनिया में यह मिसाल और कहीं नहीं है। परन्तु वह धनबैरोकेटिक ट्रेण्ड है उस को मैं पसन्द नहीं करता क्यों कि यदि जनता सरकार भी मोनोलेथिक हो जाय, उस के भी अगर धमण्ड हो जाय तो वह भी गलत रास्ते पर जा सकती है जैसे आप गए, इसलिए बैलेंस आप पावर रहे, जनमत का दबाव रहे और साथ साथ प्राथिक सामाजिक, राजनैतिक शक्तियों का बिकेन्द्रीकरण हो तो देश में तानाशाही का खतरा कभी हो नहीं सकता। इसलिए इस निर्जीव और निरर्थक विश्वास के प्रस्ताव को मैं चाहूंगा कि सदन रद्द करे।

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How long are we sitting today? There is half-an-hour discussion today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The half-an-hour discussion has been postponed to Friday. We are sitting till 7 O'clock Mr Vayalar Ravi.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayin-
kil): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are moving the motion of No-confidence against the Janata Government. Many people in the country may raise their eye-brows with a suspicion whether there is any Government existing today. It is difficult to say whether a Government exists today, if you look at the newspaper reports everyday. Today, you will find that many Ministers are burning the midnight oil to find out some solution to overcome the situation. I only sympathise with the Prime Minister for his pathetic condition for having to preside over a political party and a government—it is not a government but an asylum full of political lunatics mongering for power and grabbing power. In a democracy, only a cohesive political party can lead the nation. But what is happening in the Janata Party is a matter of concern for the whole nation. Because they are the ruling party, whatever happens there is a matter of concern for the whole nation. If you look at the newspaper reports of what is happening in U.P., Madhya Pradesh and every State where they are ruling, actually they are not ruling, but fighting to keep the position of Chief Ministership and other positions. They know only one thing, i.e. shoot down the people. The Janata Party has taken the nation to a chaotic condition, which has to be solved by the people themselves. The latest report that I have read in the newspapers is that Shri Mohan Dharla, Shri Vajpayee and some others—six young ministers meeting in midnight and

discussing as to who will bell the cat. What is the reason? They are discussing the question of giving ultimatum to the top three leaders saying, "Either all the three of you quit and hand over the power to us or you should join together and try to lead the people". This is what they are discussing. Within one year this is the situation. They are accusing the Congress Party. But for 30 years such a situation like this has never arisen in the Congress Party as to how to rule and who will rule. This is the situation after one year in Janata Party.

More dangerous tendencies are there like the emergence of neo Hinduism. It is not the goodness of Hinduism but the *chaturvarna*, one section of the people suppressing another section. This is the dangerous trend in the country—the re-emergence of neo Hinduism, which is against the interests of the minorities and against the greatest achievement of Indian democracy, namely, secularism and against Harijans and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This is the latest tendency. When Mr. Sathe in the question hour mentioned the name of Akbar which was ridiculed in a film, Janata members resented it. I was not surprised because I know their background and past history. When the RSS the para military force control the Janata Party, people can expect nothing else. The dangerous re-emergence of neo Hinduism and *chaturvarna* is a matter to be fought by all progressive sections in the country. If there are still some people in the Janata Party who are thinking of the nation as a whole, they must consider this matter seriously.

We expected the Prime Minister to fight against this tendency, but he is helpless. So is Mr. Chandrasekhar today. He had become the champion of freedom and democracy, but I do not know where he stands today. We cannot even see him in the House. He is busy fighting with the people

in the party office. What is the fate of the poor people? What is the fate of the students, the working class, the Harijans and the minorities? If students strike, they are told, "If you go on strike, the universities will be closed." If the workers go on strike, "close the factories". If the workers take out a procession, they say, "We will shoot you down". For the minorities and Harijans, there is no protection. If you go through the record of this government, during the last two months, 300 people have been killed by police firing. This is a record in thirty years. 40 universities have been closed in the last few months. 5 Vice-Chancellors have been bodily lifted and thrown out. Someone else has been appointed as Vice-Chancellor by students. Let us take the incidents in Pantnagar, Agra or anywhere. This is an irresponsible way of running the government. Armed forces have been let loose against the people to kill them. I quote a report from 'India Today'.

The Report from India Today says:

"According to official release, 208 rounds were fired in which 13 labourers were killed and another 32 injured."

It says that another 200 labourers are still missing. This is about Pantnagar. This is only a recent report. The attitude is: They have taken a procession, shoot them down; if the people have taken a procession in Agra, shoot them down. This is a negative policy, this is a suppressive policy. We have been fighting this policy. Is it democracy? The Janata Party is saying that they are bringing back democracy in this country. Does democracy mean killing the people and suppressing the voice of dissent. This suppression of dissent with arms and ammunition is a dangerous tendency in a democratic set up. This is what has happened in Pantnagar and other areas of the country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in addition to killings of large number of people and infights inside the Party they are no better than anybody in corrupt practices. I can point out one instance. Mr. Mohan Dharia is sitting here. Mr. Mohan Dharia may explain this because on December 4th, in the Consultative Committee, I asked a question on the import of polyester filament yarn. This Government could not give an answer so far. This is the item on which many people can earn with a margin of profit of 300 to 400 per cent by selling in the blackmarket. All of a sudden, before his departure to the United States, Mr. Mohan Dharia changed the policy and announced Order No. 62. They said therein that those who are already holding licences, they can import. And he went to America. But within 11 days, on 2nd September, 1977, Order No. 68 was issued and it stated that those who opened L.C. can only import and the rest have been closed. Naturally, the question has been put: How much has been imported and what are the reasons? The reason given by the Minister is that there are a lot of representations from the manufacturers that this import may flood the market. But they could not say what was the import at present in the market. 100 MPs. have signed and given a memorandum demanding an inquiry into the matter. But they could not hear about inquiry. There are only three people who could import and they could make crores of rupees.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): For your information, in this House I have stated that the prices ruling in the market were Rs. 195 to Rs. 210. Because of the imports made through STC we have brought them down to Rs. 120 or Rs. 125, and nobody had been allowed to profiteer. Some had taken the licences and we had taken adequate care and

[Shri Mohan Dharia]

I can assure my friend, Mr. Ravi that we have never allowed anybody to profiteer.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I have no iota of intention to say that Mr. Mohan Dharia is involved in it.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I have yet to come across a Minister who says that "I have allowed such and such people to profiteer."

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Mohan Dharia was in America when the Order No. 68 was issued. This is my complaint because it has closed the import. But the reason is not convincing. Because it has been closed and the import was less and the market, as the Minister said, was controlled by a few. But I have my own doubts. And that is why we demand an inquiry. I hope the Minister will enquire into it. To be a little more clear, I say that the Prime Minister's office has become more important than at any other time. In this House many times it has been spoken about a gentleman who controlled the Prime Minister's office once upon a time, who was called Mr. R. K. Dhawan. But a new R. K. Dhawan has come into the Prime Minister's office. He is controlling every Ministry and the Government, interfering in every affair. I do not want to name anybody. But this retired ICS officer has a bad reputation of being an agent or liaison officer of a big business house. During his period in the Government and in retirement, whose purpose is he serving? This officer is sitting here like a monster. He is bigger than R. K. Dhawan not only in corruption, but in size also.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You mean.**

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I cannot give the name because they will delete the name.

SHRI S. M. STEPHEN: No, no. This is a No-confidence motion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Yes, it is** I should say. And what is the purpose? He is sitting in the Government and allocating officers. Prime Minister sends circulars, saying that those who have spent five years in Delhi, in the Government of India, should go back, pack off. Everybody has packed off.

AN HON. MEMBER: **

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Poor officers have been humiliated.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Please continue. If they delete, we will fight it out.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Shah Commission receives complaint. They forward to the Ministry. At dagger point, every IAS officer today feels insecure in the country. Are you going to run the country like this? I have my own doubts that about this re-emergence of the officer in the Prime Minister's Secretariat is taking the country to ruin. And he is responsible for many corrupt practices.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ravi, I will have to delete the names.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Why Sir? No.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is a No Confidence Motion, against the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister. What is happening in the Prime Minister's Secretariat is a matter which is relevant in the discussions. How can you delete it? This is a No Confidence Motion. You cannot delete it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you are going to bring in names, you must give advance intimation.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is a No Confidence Motion. This is against the Prime Minister and his Secretariat.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can talk about the Secretariat; I have no objection; but no names.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Unfortunately, Sir, this Secretariat also is afraid. Like during the Emergency, they are also afraid.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: May I ask you? People are talking so many things against Indira Gandhi. Is there a No Confidence Motion against her? You are allowing it here. How can you allow it? If you can allow that, you have to allow this. What is the matter of it?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: It was only yesterday, when there was a Calling Attention by Shri Samar Guha, an officer of the Fisheries Corporation of India was specifically named time and again; and there was nobody to say 'delete it.'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: But that was unfortunate. But as far as I am concerned, I don't want any names.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): In this very House, on a number of occasions, when there was some reference to the Railway Administration, I told the Members of the Opposition: "If you attack any one of us, we have the right to get up in the House and defend ourselves. That particular right is not there for the officers. Therefore, you can refer to the Department; and we will enquire into the matter." I was very happy that Members of the Opposition also responded to that particular request of mine, and individual names were avoided. I would request and say that they can refer to the departments concerned. You can refer to the Secretariat, but the names may be avoided.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: He is only a retired ICS officer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as I am concerned, if you want to accuse any particular officer by name, you should give advance intimation.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: He is not an officer; but he is Prime Minister's Secretary.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: A clarification please. Does this prohibitory order apply only to the officer, or to anybody? Would it apply to anybody—or only to the officer?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If any defamatory statement is made—to anybody.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is not a defamatory statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Monster, this and that...

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I never said he was a monster.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This is not a defamatory statement. What is the defamatory part of the statement?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I only said he is emerging like a monster. Here is a Government circular from the Finance Ministry, relating to the public sector, vide No. QL/016/77 dated 15th June, 1977. It states that the public sector should be given preference. There was a tender being quoted by the FEDO. I am the president of the Union. I am worried about my employees. I have to protest their employment. FEDO has been quoting for Mr. Sikandar Bakht's department, the most notorious, corrupt department called DGS&D. Everyone knows. There is a private competitor, Messrs Simon Carves Ltd.; and the tender has been opened. Both have been negotiated. I do not want to go into details. All details are with me. This Simon Carves have been given three chances. Their offer should have been rejected first because they did not give technical data and technical guarantee. The technical guarantee was demanded by the department, in regard to purity

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

and producing capacity, as well as one per cent penalty of the contract. There is a penalty clause. This Simon Carves did not agree to any of these. Therefore, naturally, it was to be rejected. They asked the Simons to give this offer again. The Simons agreed when they knew that they were going to get the contract. The FEDO agreed for the same amount. What is the difference? The Simons quoted Rs. 105 crores; the FEDO quoted Rs. 107 crores. Yet the FEDO said, "We will come to 15 crores."

In the meanwhile, the Minister of Petroleum, Mr. H. N. Bahuguna, sent a letter on 5th March to Mr. Sikandar Bakht to have a talk and negotiation. Mr. Sikandar Bakht kept silent. After taking a decision, he sent a letter to Mr. Bahuguna on 19th April saying, "I am sorry, I have already taken a decision." Why? The Simons has given some letter, some cover, something to the Minister. What was in the cover I do not know. It is for Mr. Sikandar Bakht to say. Is this not a corrupt practice? It is a blatant favour shown to a private concern against a competent public sector concern. Is it not a corrupt practice? Of course, the public sector concern cannot handle the black money whereas a private sector can. This black money passed through. I do not know how much.

There is another case. There was a raid in Kerala, in Malakara Ashram. After we read it, we came to know of such an Ashram. We did not know Mr. Stephen does not know; Mr. George does not know about the existence of such an Ashram. It happened on 8th June, 1977. We came to know afterwards. The Finance Minister, Mr. H. M. Patel, sent the then Director of Enforcement, Mr. S. B. Jain, on 10th June, 1977, within 24 hours, or so, after the raid to Trivandrum to enquire what happened, what was the harassment. Did such a thing happen at any time in this Ministry or in this country that within

24 hours or so such a senior officer was sent there. The raid seized Rs. 1.1 million which was entrusted to the Income Tax authorities according to law. The officer who conducted the raid has been transferred and sent back to his Department. The poor fellow is in jittery. The Member, C.B.D.T., Shri K. Srinivasan, has been sent within three weeks to Cochin.

The Minister himself replied tomorrow saying that an oral trust had been formed. A trust has been formed orally. It has been dictated by Shri Srinivasan himself. This is what it says:

"The Finance Minister desired that a senior officer from the C.B.D.T. should visit Kerala and look into the matter quickly..."

It is so important. It further says:

"Accordingly, Shri K. Srinivasan, Member C.B.D.T. went to Ernakulam once and discussed the case with Dr. Rajendra Nanavati and Dr. Vimala Haravu, two of the disciples of Shri Padmanabha Menon on 10.7.77."

They took a decision and returned the money on the plea that it was a trust formed orally.

There are so many cases, to quote. But there is no time. There is infighting; they have been following corrupt practices. They are no less than anybody. About the price rise, I do not want to say much at the moment.

There are many scandals. I wish the Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, with all his preachings of Gandhian philosophy, should have come forward and taken action against the Ministers not only here but in the States. You know about Bihar. I have read many things. Mr. Shyam-nandan Mishra may disagree or agree with me. There are many scandals

about Ministers. I do not want to take their names. I do not want to say much on that. I appeal to the morality of the Prime Minister or his moral conscience as to what action he has taken. Why can't he take action against these people? One gentleman who gave appointment to two ladies at a time and both of them came at the same time and clashed at the corridor of the Secretariat and, as you may have heard, one Minister was so anxious to visit the rescue home, the shelter home, of girls at night, no action has been taken. They are still the Ministers in the Janata Government. Where is the moral conscience of the Prime Minister who gives sermons to the Members of Parliament? He should have the courage to dismiss them from the Janata Party.

Lastly, about the foreign policy, Mr. Vajpayee said about genuine non-alignment. What does it mean? Does it mean that the policy of non-alignment of the previous Government was not genuine? With whom? With Soviet Union? All this is because of the old prejudices, the childhood training of the Jana Sangh and the anti-Sovietism of Mr. Vajpayee that they are projecting as their genuine non-alignment. What is happening? These people are to become the very friends of China. When? After Nixon visited China. Because we know that these people cried for the blood of Krishna Menon, poor Krishna Menon, who was one of the architects of India's foreign policy. They wanted to hang him, to dismiss him, because he had said *Hind Chini bhai bhai*. It is the same people, in order to isolate the Soviet Union in world politics and from Asian politics, started talking of friendship with China—the axis through Pindi to Peking and keep India out of Asian politics. They will agree that it is not India that went to the Soviet Union, it is the Soviet Union which stood by India on the issue of

Kashmir, on the issue of the Bangladesh war. How can you call it alignment? It was only help from a friendly country. And yet you are maligning the Soviet Union saying that India was aligned with the Soviet Union. It is a wrong concept, it is against the whole concept of non-alignment.

Mr. Vajpayee, the Foreign Minister, has embarked upon a dangerous course. We have become good friends of our neighbours. How? He has agreed with Pakistan to reopen the Kashmir issue, which is a dangerous thing. He agreed to give the entire water to Bangladesh, and he is a good boy. It is dangerous to allow Nepal to have access to our ports, as that will lead to a demand for a corridor. This is more dangerous than anything else.

So, I believe this Government has completely failed to fulfil the promises given to the people. They have disappointed the people and they are paving the way for a tendency to arise in this country which can lead ultimately to a bloody take-over by the armed forces, which is against democracy.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) I must say at the outset that in my experience of the last six years, I have never seen a no confidence motion being brought to such an anticlimax. I do not remember in this very House in the last Parliament a motion of no confidence being debated for more than one day. It was a continuous affair for 8 to 11 hours. Everybody was sitting in the House, the galleries were packed and everybody took it seriously. But I do not blame the Government. The opposition was for the first time, taken by surprise. The Prime Minister said that if it was a no confidence motion, it must be done today and also right now and that took them by surprise. They said they were not ready. If the opposi-

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar]

tion says that it is not ready for a no confidence motion, why did they bring it?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: On a point of order. Mr. Stephen did not say that we were not ready. He only said that it had to be discussed and finalised.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: If I were in the opposition, I would not have waited till 2 O'Clock I would have said "I am ready right now, go on. I am ready with the attack". But of course, they were only wanting to have some kind of a no confidence motion

But with all this I say that this is an important debate I take it to be a serious affair. But this motion, unfortunately, has come rather too early not only because it has come up today instead of Saturday. The time has not yet become ripe for deciding matters on a couple of by-election results. After all, by-election results generally go against the Government of the day.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYANA RAO (Kannanagar): No, no.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: That is the experience of all parliamentary democracies because Governments generally are on the defensive, and they do not naturally spend all the time, energy and effort on by-elections. Of course there are certain prestigious by-elections, and perhaps Mr. Rao is right that Azamgarh was one such prestigious seat. I take it as a pointer, but I hope my friends in the opposition do not take these few and pultry by-election results as sufficient for a no confidence in the entire affairs of the Janata Party Government.

I oppose this censure motion for the simple reason that I support the Janata Party Government on many points and I do so on merits. I am

vigorously independent, and the Leader of the Opposition will bear me out that only yesterday I opposed the Government tooth and nail on their Bill making khadi into nonsense. But, after all when you want to oppose, you must have at least sizable material. Then the attack becomes more imperative more important.

There is another interesting and significant event which I notice. After being abroad for two weeks to attend a Parliamentary Conference to represent this Parliament when I came back, I discovered that not only my Division No was changed but I am slightly shifted towards the opposition. From the side of the ruling party, I have gone nearer to the opposition as per the seat allotment made by the hon'ble Speaker.

Now Sir, what could forget the things that happened in the 19 months of the emergency? I was listening to my friends of the Congress Party. I can understand their repentance, and I want them to repent for whatever they did during the emergency. But in this very short and dark period of more than a year and a half what exactly they did, they are now saying that it should not be done!

The Janata Government thank God, have not started with the vices of the Congress Government of those days. The Janata Government have not said to the members of the press gallery not to print the speeches of the opposition and critical members. Today the press is free to print either my entire speech or not to print a line. They can print only what the Government says, or only what the opposition says or both. In a sense we should not be bothered about that. After all, we are not speaking here for mere publicity. We speak here because we are the voice and the conscience of the people.

Could anyone forget the emergency era? Certainly I have not forgotten it and my friends of the Janata Party have not forgotten that era. My friends were either in jail or they were often boycotting the proceedings here. I had the good fortune, or bad fortune—I think the good fortune—of being alone and fighting the entire majority, which is now converted into a minority in the opposition. Now when they talk of the democracy freedom and all the rest of it, have we forgotten, has the nation forgotten the dark days of the emergency? Not even the entire waters of the Indian Ocean the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal can wash and clean their dirty and guilty hands and grotesque methods and techniques which they employed to make the whole country a prison!

Now they want to judge us and particularly, the new Government, only on the basis of the results of 13 months I would say that 13 months is long enough time to behave but it is not long enough time to misbehave. Therefore, give us and them more time. I also say that the few bye-elections are not the pointers and they cannot give the portrait of a whole scene.

Having said that, I must say in all humility but with equal firmness that this debate has one important lesson for my friends of the Janata Government. This debate has brought some red signals for the Janata Government, if they want to see. It is not yet red, as the opposition would like, but the red signals are on the horizon. Shall we not take lessons even from what happened to Smt. Indira Gandhi? I would request our friends to please learn from the lessons of history. Have we also not an obligation to learn from the lessons of the past 13 months' history? There is that obligation. And why do I say that? I say this because, in my judgement, the credibility and credit of the Janata Governments, particularly at the State level, are rapidly being eroded and

corroded and if it goes on for a long enough time, not four or five years but another year, then perhaps we will all be finished.

I feel particularly sad because I see no alternative for India today. We in India today, unfortunately, are in a situation of a gathering political vacuum. And if that political vacuum is widening there, who will take place in that vacuum. I am not bothered whether this party or that party comes into power, but I want some party to come into power and run the country efficiently and democratically and well. But I do not see anybody to fill this vacuum. If that is the position, then I would say that the challenge today to my friends of the Janata Government is even greater than the challenge that they and we all faced during the emergency. Because, during the emergency they were the alternative and we were supporting them, the people of India were supporting them. Today when they are in power, the alternative unfortunately has all gone away into various divisions. Since the alternative is missing, therefore, the danger is far greater.

While concluding, I want to make a few small but significant points. One thing is that the Janata Party must remember that so much was gained dramatically overnight thanks to the people of India, the only Gods, the only masters in a democracy that are available in this great country of ours. They brought us to power—I do not mean myself—they brought us here at least, they brought democracy to this House and they brought freedom to this country. They brought you to power. But, please remember, what we have gained together, dramatically, massively, substantially, so well, I am sorry to say that so much of it is already spent out.

Therefore, the Janata Party and the Janata Government must now turn their negative victory of March 1977 into a positive gain, if they want their credibility to be restored. That is one point I want to make. If they do that, then I am sure that they will realise that an hour of minor triumph of Congress (I) must now become a long day of major and earnest introspection for the Janata Party and Janata Government.

Finally, Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Janata Party's cohesion can take some time, more time. I quite understand that. I am sympathetic about it. No new party can become united within 13 months. But, surely, the Janata Government must function unitedly, effectively, competently and efficiently, because, why should a nation tolerate an inefficient and a loosely held Government? Therefore, the nation expects a lot from my friends of the Ruling Party and the Government. First of all, the nation demands that personal ambitions be buried for all times to come. Secondly, the nation expects that anyone who is old and slow and out of date must make a way for younger and fresher people. And, thirdly, it expects that the basic functions of a Government must always be remembered first and last and that these functions are sincerely and surely performed.

If that is so, then I will conclude by saying that the 13 months of Janata Party's rule is undoubtedly superior to the 19 months of emergency rule of the Congress. But when I say that I have to give a warning that if you go on merely clapping and not doing anything, then the challenge that you have got today and the opportunity that you have got will be lost. I am glad that the hon. Prime Minister has come to hear my last sentences. I respect him for his integrity and for his firmness. He is one of the old young men or a young old man, I would say! I want the Govern-

ment to act unitedly and confidentially. If there is no competent man, no efficient man, no expert in his Ministry, why should he not be able to throw out those people and have better people from his own party; they are available. He must show some courage; he must show some unity. If that happens then the danger of centralism, authoritarianism, arbitrariness, indeed the danger of "one-womanship" will never come again! The danger is there. But if you do not spare all solid and sincere efforts, then the danger will not come. I hope you all and I jointly—and I trust, the people of India are supporting us—will see to it that we will come out of the woods and make India a strong, prosperous, united, democratic, socialist and secular country.

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE (Jalgaon). Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been very attentive from the beginning to listen to the speeches of both sides as well as from Independents who have a better opportunity to express themselves. The censure motion, as has been stated by the Leader of the Opposition, is brought on the Floor of this House because nothing is good in the Government. That is what he wants to say. Here, I may submit that the very essence of democracy is set at naught by such things. What is after all democracy? It is a Government by a discussion. What is a discussion? A discussion is which is good and which is bad. That bad is to be eliminated and that good is to be taken, and from this perspective if a discussion proceeds on the Floor of the House, then alone we can say that we are functioning in India by a democratic process. Otherwise, it is not possible.

If we view the things from prejudicial point of view alone, if we do not evaluate thing on its merit alone, then, naturally, it will lead to the inferences which are unwarranted from the factual position thereof. This is always the matter.

Mr. Banatwalla, the hon. Member had made a statement on the Floor of this House just now to which our beloved Prime Minister had already replied. He did not listen to it. But what is going to be the reaction outside if such a statement goes and is not challenged? If all the temples are to be regained where there are mosques, what will be the repercussion of this particular statement outside the House? It will be hazardous, it will be beyond our comprehension. Whether it will lead to distortion of the harmony between various communities or not, you can judge it very well. Such a statement needs to be avoided. So, in a democracy, while functioning one has to be extremely guarded restricting himself to the factual position which is in the furtherance of the national interest. That alone shall be the criterion. It is not a question of whether we are in power or you are in the Opposition. Why we all are here is the important thing. Here is India today after 30 years of independent rule. What have we achieved? We all know it. We need not speak about it even at this juncture. But I would ask: are you going to learn a lesson out of it? Should the ruling party here go on criticising the excesses of Emergency? Should the Opposition, which has presently the chance to oppose, only criticise the ruling party? There should be a give-and-take in the real sense. Unless we adopt this procedure, there shall never be any useful discussion leading to the democratic way of life.

My hon. friend, Mr Vayalar Ravi, is not here. He went to the extent of criticising certain acts. I do not say that we are immune. We are not infallible. Mistakes are committed, and it is the duty of the Members to bring out the mistakes, whether they are committed from this side or from that side. To bring out corruption, we can all severely attack. There is no question about it. But is this the way that Indiraji should say and the leaders also should support—here is the External Affairs Minister who is out

to sell the nation, everything is being destroyed, the industrial development, the agricultural advancement, the cultural advancement, whatever has been done, is being destroyed?

Indiraji is making statements everywhere. Let these statements be critically examined. I will invite the attention of the hon. Members, Shri Sathe as well as Shri Stephen, to this. I earnestly appeal to them: let us examine very critically each and every statement that has been made by Indiraji during the last six months or nine months. I may say for your information that I have critically noted all these statements. These statements are bold lies. Can you justify these statements on the floor of this House? You will never be able to do it, under no circumstances. Is this the democratic way of functioning and that too by an ex-Prime Minister of India? Still you want to fall in line with it. That is the real danger to democracy. So, think over it for a while. What is going to be ended by this? It is said that censorship motion is our democratic right and we in our party functioning must have it. If you believe in that it is alright. But do these persons believe in the democratic functioning of their own Party? They do not. Let us ask Mr. Stephen who is here: 'Do you believe in internal party democracy? Do you act democratically in that way?' The answer obviously is 'no'; it cannot be otherwise. There are no deliberations, there is no exchange of thoughts, there is no thinking on the various points. This is the state of affairs. Therefore, their bringing in a censure motion and condemning the present Government on certain points—that too on points which are good—takes away the whole force and importance of the censure motion. There should be certain grounds which are capable of being tested by reason and logic, which are based on the factual position. But I have not found any such thing in the whole of this discussion because all these points have been

[Shri Yashwant Boroje]

debated on the floor of the House for long. Is the Janata Party against the Harijans? I ask you to make an honest statement. Did not Shri Charan Singh abstain, from giving the statistics in the two or four discussions that preceded? It was only when the question has been put that he has stated that 'Harijans are 15 per cent. population and attacks 1 per cent. It is not of his own volition. He made a statement positively on the floor of the House, 'I deliberately abstain myself from giving this figure because it will mislead the members' He did not want to do that and that is why he has deliberately withheld them. But when a question has been put, he has been forced to give out and put it before the House. But are you going to make a capital out of that? Was it in that perspective that the Home Minister made this particular statement on the floor of this House? It was not certainly like that. But we dropped the reference to the whole context of the matter and whatever has been there was put forth in such a fashion that it was really a disappreciation of the matters that were proceeding on the floor of the House.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Janata Party's outlook towards the Harijans is obviously clear. There will be no two opinions on it, I may say. There will be no two opinions within party on the educational policies, on the industrial policies, on the agricultural policies as well as our outlook towards the down-trodden and the lowest on the ladder. This will be seen from the economic policies, from the industrial policies, from the agricultural policies but still there is no appreciation. What I say is: if it is wrong, then point it out then and there. What is the good of talking only? Is it that we want to close the universities and the colleges? Is it not what is being sought to be painted? It is like that. Don't you feel that the highly-trained persons numbering thousands, disappointed souls, who are wandering here and

there without any work—for them a fresh educational policy has been made out which will give an useful outlet to all these energies which are being wasted? Will it be wrong? It cannot be any way wrong.

Then it is stated: why these inquiry commissions are going on? 'This is vindictively done. This is a farce. This is a vicious act. This is a mala fide act.' Do you mean to say that a person in charge should have a licence? Im Mr. Vayalar Ravi wants to point out certain things, we take it, that Mr. Vayalar Ravi wants it from a particular point. If these Commissions are appointed—for what purpose are they appointed? They are only fact-finding commissions, that too, as to what has happened? Don't you want to gather the facts together, based on sound evidence? Why are you opposed to it? What objection can there be if a number of commissions are working and if the true facts are brought out in the proper manner and then this hon House can consider it from all aspects of the matter? Even the Shah Commission's report when presented on the floor of the House—we can consider it calmly and coolly. Why do you become so anxious in the beginning itself saying, 'This is vindictive'. What is vindictive? If a person has over-reached in his own right, exceeded in his own right, has subverted and violated the democratic processes and constitutional provisions and guarantees, should it not be inquired into? Why should it not be inquired into? Is there any answer from the Leader of the Opposition as to why these Commissions should not be there when thousands and lakhs of people were in jail for 18 months, when there were excesses committed violating the dignity of the man and inhuman actions were taken? Don't you want to say that nothing should be inquired into? Why make it as attacks on Harijans, off and on? Do you mean to say that this government is sponsoring the attack? I say that the censure motion is definitely in line with our friend Mr. Lakkappa's

modus operandi to connect every subject matter to his line of thinking and malign the government. I say this nonsensical censure motion also is in line with that. The present troubles which have arisen in the country, whether in the student world, whether in industrial labour unrest or whether it is the atrocities on Harijans, have you applied your mind, to go deeply, where they are and how they are taking place and in what manner they are taking place? Think of that for a while and you will find that it is the violation of these democratic norms which have been carried by the Opposition themselves, that had made the root cause and not the Janata Party Government functioning in office.

Finally, I may conclude here—on the censure motion our Prime Minister who has been straight forward has said that we shall also thereby stand united. But this very sentence has been taken in a very different perspective. We are definitely united here. I do see that there can be difference of opinion where there is a discussion. But after deliberation, the one conclusion which has been reached is an accepted conclusion. There may be competitiveness in having an office. That is the very concept of democratic functioning of the party. It is not one voice which will dictate the whole thing, as had been done in 19 months of emergency. The emergency was proclaimed which was calmly and quietly tolerated by our friends sitting on the other side. When they knew well that it is a matter which must be opposed, they were not in a position to oppose. None was in

a position to oppose. The tongue of 60 crores was tied down. There was fear all along. But Indiraji says we are under fear to-day. It is all a paradoxical statement. Kindly leave the paradoxical statement, come to the realities and assess them properly. Blame you may put on the Government, blame you may put on the Janata Party, but let us see that we make a common effort for the advancement of the nation and uplift of the down trodden.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum): Being a member of the Janata Party I have profound faith in democracy and in democratic institutions. As such I feel that the Opposition has a very important role to play in democracy. As such I was looking forward to a very forceful and effective speech by the mover of this Motion, my esteemed friend—Mr. Stephen.

The leader of the Opposition, however, is a very good speaker, as we all know. But to-day he was most unimpressive. He was hesitating and he was indecisive. Not that, he has been indecisive to-day but for the last three or four years he has been very indecisive.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think we may finish with your speech to-day.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no. He may continue to-morrow.

19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May, 11, 1978 Vaisakha 21, 1900 (Saka)