

LOK SABHA

DEBATES

(Fourth Session)



(Vol. XII contains Nos. 21-30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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No. 22, Wednesday, March 22, 1973 (Chaitra 1, 1900 (Saka))

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 22, 1978/Chitra 1,
1900 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Production of consumer goods by Foreign Multinational Companies

*407. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government are contemplating action against those foreign multinational companies as are producing non-priority consumer goods items like soap, footwear, matches, chocolate, toothpaste, biscuits etc. in the same way as was done in the case of Coca Cola;

(b) what are the names and country of origin of foreign multinationals producing consumer goods in India and what are their total market shares in India both in terms of rupee sales and quantum of production; and

(c) whether Government are considering any plan under which foreign multinationals as well as large Indian Industries are forced to vacate production in consumer goods over a ten-year phased programme so that production can be transferred to the decentralised sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Foreign companies producing low priority consumer goods are required to dilute their foreign holding to 40 per cent as per provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. So long as they comply with the directive issued under FERA, they can continue their operations and the question of taking any action against them would not arise. The case of Coca Cola company is somewhat different. They were also permitted to operate in India with non-resident interest not exceeding 40 per cent in accordance with the provisions of the said Act. The decision to close down their activities was taken by the company itself as a matter of their corporate policy and not as a result of any directive from the Government.

(b) According to the information available with the Department of Company Affairs the names and country of origin of foreign companies producing consumer goods like soap, footwear, matches, chocolate, toothpaste and biscuits in India are given below:—

Name of the company & Industrial activity	Name and country of holding/parent company
1	2

SOAP

- Hindustan Lever Ltd. Uni Lever Ltd., U.K.

FOOTWEAR

- Bata India Ltd. Leader A.G. St. Moritz, Switzerland.

1

2

MATCHES

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. WIMCO Ltd. | Swedish Match Company, Sweden. |
|---------------|--------------------------------|

CHOCOLATE

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Cadbury Fry India Pvt. Ltd. | Cadbury Schweppes Overseas Ltd., U.K. |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

TOOTH PASTE

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Beecham (India) Pvt. Ltd. | Beecham Group Ltd., U.K. |
| 2. Hindustan Lever Ltd. | Uni Lever Ltd., U.K. |
| 3. Colgate Palmolive (India) Pvt. Ltd. | Colgate Palmolive Company, U.S.A. |
| 4. Ciba Geigy of India Ltd. | Ciba Geigy Ltd., Switzerland. |

BISCUITS

1. Britannia Biscuit, Associated Biscuits International Ltd., U. K.

The detailed information regarding their total market shares in India both in terms of rupee sales and quantum of production is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Industry.

(c) Government's policy towards foreign companies as well as large industrial houses has been set out in the Statement of Industrial Policy laid before the House on the 23rd December, 1977. No time bound plan has yet been drawn up for forcing such companies to phase out production in consumer goods.

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो मल्टी नेशनल्स हैं जो कंज्यूमर आइटम्स काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज़ और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज़ में बन सकती हैं, उनमें डील करते हैं, उनको यहां पर कंज्यूमर आइटम्स से धीरे-धीरे समाप्त करने की क्या योजना है और कितने वर्षों में यह इस में से समाप्त कर दिये जायेंगे ?

अगर इनको इव आइटम्स में से हटा दिया जाये तो कितने लाख लोगों को यहां पर काम मिल सकता है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : अभी तक इस मामले में कोई भी समयबद्ध योजना नहीं बनाई गई है। जो औद्योगिक नीति सरकार की ओर से 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को पेश की गई थी, उसमें यह था कि इसके आगे इस क्षेत्र में इनकी कैपेसिटी नहीं बढ़ने देंगे और जो काम कुटीर उद्योग या लघु उद्योग में होना संभव है, उनको इस क्षेत्र में इनके आगे रखा जायेगा, कैपेसिटी वहीं दी जायेगी। मगर जिन आइटम्स में ये विदेशी कंपनियां हैं, इनके साथ बातचीत कर रहे हैं और वह इस दृष्टि से कर रहे हैं कि वे आहिस्ते-आहिस्ते इन क्षेत्रों से अपने आपको हटाती जायें। अगर इन क्षेत्रों में रहना हो तो उन क्षेत्रों में जायें जहां कंज्यूमर आइटम्स से निकलकर हार्ड टेक्नोलॉजी या कैपिटल इंटेन्सिव, जिसकी जरूरत है, और जिनको वह बना सकते हैं, उन क्षेत्रों में चले जायें। मगर कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम इस पर नहीं बना है।

श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : मंत्री महोदय का यह वक्तव्य समाचारपत्रों में आया है कि विदेशी कंपनियों को कहा गया है कि जिन कंज्यूमर गुड्स को स्माल स्केल सेक्टर बना सकता है, उसमें से वे अपने आप को हटा लें। मैं इस वक्तव्य को वैलुम कर रहा हूँ। मंत्री महोदय ने यह बहुत अच्छी बात कही है। लेकिन जनता पार्टी ने अपने इकानोमिक प्रोग्राम में लिखा है कि मल्टीनेशनल्स को दस साल में बहुत से कंज्यूमर आइटम्स में से जाना पड़ेगा। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब यह एंशोर करेंगे कि जनता पार्टी के इकानोमिक प्रोग्राम में यह जो बात कही गई है, उसे इम्प्लीमेंट किया जायेगा ?

जहां तक मल्टीनेशनल्ज के ब्रांड नेम्ज का प्रश्न है, यह पालिसी बनी हुई है कि ब्रांड नेम्ज को धीरे धीरे खत्म कर दिया जायेगा, और आगे उन्हें यूज नहीं करने दिया जायेगा, ताकि हिन्दुस्तान में काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज का विकास हो सके। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को यह स्टैचुटरी प्रोटेक्शन देने के लिए तैयार हैं कि उन के द्वारा जो चीजें बनाई जायेंगी, बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज उन्हें नहीं बना सकेंगी ?

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : माननीय सदस्य गलत हिन्दी बोल रहे हैं। वह अंग्रेजी के शब्द इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : जहां तक जनता पार्टी के दस बरस के कार्यक्रम का सवाल है, मुझे विश्वास है कि हम निश्चित तौर पर उसे पूरा कर पायेंगे। जहां तक ब्रांड नेम्ज का सवाल है, इस पर इस समय विचार चल रहा है और बहुत जल्दी ही इस बारे में निर्णय लिया जायेगा। जहां तक छोटे क्षेत्र की कंज्यूमर इंडस्ट्रीज को स्टैचुटरी प्रोटेक्शन देने का सवाल है, वह स्टैचुटरी प्रोटेक्शन देने की बात इस समय इस लिए पैदा नहीं होती है कि हम ने यह फ़ैसला लिया है कि हम बड़ी और विदेशी कम्पनियों को छोटे क्षेत्र में पैदा की जाने वाली चीजों के बारे में आगे अपनी कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने की इजाजत नहीं देने वाले हैं। यह बात तय हो चुकी है। उन की कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने का सवाल नहीं है, फ़ैज आउट करने का सवाल है। उस पर हम बातचीत कर रहे हैं। लेकिन अभी तक हम ने इस बारे में कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया है।

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to refer to Wimco match industry. The Minister has said that he is going to reserve the match industry for the cottage sector. According to the Wimco authorities

they are employing nearly one thousand persons. I would like to know if the Government is going to purchase the market shares of the Wimco factory and run it on cooperative basis the Government will take care of the interests of the present employees working over there.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: One of the problem while we discuss the phasing out question is the problem of the existing employees and, as such, this question needs to be discussed. Sir, since match industry has been specifically mentioned, I may say that I have been discussing the match industry in public. Seventy per cent of the matches produced in India are produced in the cottage, household and small scale sector. Thirty per cent of the matches are produced by one multi-national, viz., WIMCO which has three factories in the country, that is, one in Madras, one near Bombay and one in Uttar Pradesh. WIMCO employs about 15,000 persons. I am aware of the fact if WIMCO were asked to give up their match producing activity and move to some other sector, to produce matches we will be able to give employment to about 2½ lakh people against 15,000 who are producing matches in the WIMCO factory. But there is this problem of the 15,000 persons who are working in the WIMCO factory. Therefore, I said phasing out takes time. These matters need to be discussed in detail so that no hardship may be caused to anyone.

श्री कल्याण जैन : जनता पार्टी की नीति के अनुसार कंज्यूमर गुड्ज को स्माल-स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज और कुटीर उद्योगों में बनाया जायेगा। मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी होगी कि साबुन उद्योग को स्माल-स्केल सेक्टर में घोषित नहीं किया गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय कम से कम वनस्पति घी का निर्माण करने वाले कारखानों को यह कह देंगे कि वे साबुन उद्योग बन्द कर दें ? क्या इस के लिए मंत्री महोदय तैयार हैं ?

दूसरी बात—जो छोटे कारखाने वाले सामान बनाते हैं उस के लिए उन को मार्केट मिल सके इसका कोई ऐसा उपाय क्या मंत्री महोदय और सरकार के विचाराधीन है कि इन की एक्साइज बढ़ाई जाय ताकि छोटे उद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग वालों को प्रोटेक्शन मिल सके ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नानडिस : जहां तक साबुन का सवाल है वार्शिंग सोप तो स्माल स्केल सेक्टर के लिए रिजर्व किया गया है, टायलेट सोप अभी उस तरह से रिजर्व नहीं किया गया है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा इस सवाल पर कोई एक फ़रमान निकाल कर तत्काल उस को अमल में लाने की स्थिति में हम नहीं हैं। क्योंकि कई समस्याएं इस में जुड़ी हुई हैं। इस पर विचार हो रहा है और मुझे विश्वास है कि हम कोई रास्ता इस में निकाल सकेंगे।

वनस्पति घी की भी बात तो वही है कि हिन्दुस्तान लिबर इस क्षेत्र में काफी बड़ी मात्रा में काम कर रहा है और काफी देश के भीतर दूसरी बड़ी कम्पनियां हैं जो इस क्षेत्र में काम कर रही हैं। मुझे यह बात स्वीकार है कि इस को हम छोटे क्षेत्र में कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि ये फ़ेज आउट करने की बातें हैं। सब सम्बन्धित लोगों से बातचीत करके हमें इस में से रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा।

जहां तक एक्साइज प्रोटेक्शन देने का सवाल है सिर्फ एक्साइज से ही यह काम नहीं होने वाला है। छोटे उद्योगों की कई समस्याएं हैं, मार्केटिंग की, पैसे की और मैनेजमेंट इत्यादि की समस्याएं उन की हैं। इस के अलावा किस क्षेत्र में लगाया जाय, कौन चलाने वाले हैं, किस तरह से उस का सारा व्यवहार है, यह सारी समस्याएं हैं। यह जो नीति हम चला रहे हैं उस नीति से हमें विश्वास है कि उन की

सारी समस्याओं को हम हल कर पाएंगे और एक्साइज में किसी विशेष छूट की आवश्यकता हो तो वह भी देने में कोई अड़चन नहीं है। वह सवाल सामने आने पर उस को भी देख लेंगे।

श्री लालू प्रसाद : क्या यह सच है कि उद्योग मंत्री ने शार्पेज लिमिटेड को उपभोक्ता वस्तु जैसे ब्लेड पर विदेशी नाम ईरासमीक लिखने की अनुमति दे दी है जबकि सरकार की नीति है कि उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं पर कोई भी विदेशी कम्पनी ऐसा नहीं करेगी ? यदि ऐसा होगा तो अन्य विदेशी कम्पनियां भी क्या इस का इस्तेमाल नहीं करेंगी ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नानडिस : इस के लिए नोटिस की आवश्यकता है।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I want to know whether the Government is prepared to sell the shares of the WIMCO to its employees and Engineers.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Government does not own the shares of the WIMCO. WIMCO is owned by the shareholders.

Import of Electric Generators for New Power Projects in Gujarat

*408. **SHRI AHSAN JAFRI:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electric generators produced by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., are not so superior as compared to foreign units;

(b) whether the Central Government are of the opinion that for new power projects foreign units are to be imported; and

(c) whether Gujarat Government has asked permission of the Central Government for the import of foreign manufactured units for its new power projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The electric generators manufactured by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. are comparable to those imported from abroad.

(b) Government is not considering import of generating equipment for new projects because of the performance of indigenously manufactured units.

(c) The Gujarat Government have suggested consideration of import for their Wanakbori Extension Project.

श्री अहसान जाफरी : क्या गुजरात गवर्नमेंट की जों प्रोपोजल है कि हमें नयी यूनिट्स का इम्पोर्ट करने दिया जाय, उसके लिये उनको परमिशन दी जानें वाली है ?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: As far as the Wanakbori is concerned, the Gujarat Government had proposed three units of 200 megawatts and that was cleared by the Department as well as by the Government. Subsequently they had proposed two units of 300 megawatts which could be added from the imported equipment and then it was pointed out to them that the rating will be either on the basis of 200 MW or the next higher rating of 500 megawatts. So, we suggested to them that they can send us the proposal for 500 megawatts and so far we have not received the detailed project reports for the 500 megawatts.

श्री अहसान जाफरी : मैंने यह सवाल किया है कि क्या ऐसी कोई परमिशन देने के लिये सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट सोच रही है ?

Are you considering the proposal to give permission to import such units from abroad?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Import is considered in certain circumstances. Here the question of import could be considered only when we got the detailed project report; it is not a question of just allowing imports without considering the other reasons. Because BHEL is equipped to manufacture generating equipment, it is only after considering the reasons and the indigenous manufacturing capacity of the BHEL that we think of imports.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: What are the reasons advanced by the Gujarat Government for importing machinery and what is the policy of the Government of India with regard to imports?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Certain categories are allowed to be imported. For instance, power generation equipment like reversible pump turbine units and bulb type units for which technology has not been developed for indigenous manufacture, large size thermal units for which manufacturing facilities and technology have not yet been built up in the country, gas turbine plants for which the technology is not available at present in the country—these are the things we have to import. Apart from that in the case of hydel projects where civil works are ready and indigenous manufacture of equipment takes a longer time, we may import certain equipment, when the BHEL says that they are not in a position to supply equipment, then also we have to think of imports.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: What are the reasons given by the Gujarat Government for asking for imports?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: They wanted 300 mw unit rating and that is why they wanted imports to be considered. We pointed to them that 300 mw rating is not being considered by the government and we suggested to them to switch over to either 200 mw or 500 mw. We have not received 500 mw. detailed project report from them.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: The Finance Minister declared in his import policy the details of equipment which would be imported for generation of electricity when our foreign exchange reserves stood at about 2,800 crores. Whether the BHEL be able to utilise its full capacity or not? It prevents the government from meeting the demands of the central government when the foreign exchange reserves are more than 4000 crores? Is there any price differential between the landed cost of the import-machines and the cost of production at BHEL? Is it still dependent upon full utilisation of the capacity of BHEL and then only imports will be considered?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: That report has not been reached where reports have to be considered. When we get the DPR about the 500 mw generating units, we can consider whether BHEL would be able to supply the equipment.

Atomic Power Plant, Narora

409. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: I am the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY. I be pleased to state:

a) whether Government propose to establish an atomic power plant at Narora near Mathura in the current year;

b) if so, whether the preliminary work on the project has been completed;

c) the time by which work is to actually started; and

d) is it a fact that some difficulties have cropped up and the future of the plant is uncertain?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) A nuclear power plant is already under construction at Narora.

b) and (c). The preliminary work on the setting up of the project has been completed and the construction

of main plant buildings has gathered momentum.

(d) No, Sir.

DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the hon. Prime Minister be pleased to state that in view of the fact that the material required to produce atomic energy, namely, heavy water is amply produced as a byproduct in the Nangal Fertilizer Plant, whether government proposes to set up an atomic plant in Punjab also?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: We would first like to cope with those we have taken up before we think of any other.

DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the hon. Prime Minister be pleased to state whether the Government is discouraging the setting up of atomic plants in the country?

MR. SPEAKER: No, he did not say that. He said: We will first cope with what has already been taken up.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Discouraging whom? It is the Government that sets up Atomic plants and nobody else. How can Government discourage Government?

DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: The policy is to encourage or discourage?

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister, how much power is expected to be generated in MWs. from Narora, what is the likely cost and the cost per unit of megawatt hour generated from this plant.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The cost has been estimated at Rs. 2099 crores including a foreign exchange component of Rs. 29 crores. I do not see,

how many mega-watts will be raised from this. The cost is this and already Rs. 34.29 crores have been spent on this and it is likely to attain criticality in December 1982, first phase and the second in December, 1983.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: May I know whether adequate supplies of fuel are assured so that there is no uncertainty or difficulty about it later.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: In this plant, heavy water will be used and not another fuel. It depends on heavy water being available. We are also trying to manufacture it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: At Atomic Power Plants in India are facing a crisis, as every one knows, because of the non-availability of uranium for Tarapur plant as well as the explosion in the Baroda Plant. In this background may I know from the Prime Minister, what are the precautions that are being taken before launching on this programme to see that the work is not interrupted because of the shortage of heavy water or any other raw material? What are the steps taken in collaboration with other powers? Are we developing our own technology?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The only raw material which may not be available or may be available in this case is heavy water. There is no difficulty about getting other things from any other country. That is not the question. Heavy water is also being about it. But I cannot say—just as manufactured here and we are also getting some from outside. Therefore, there may not be any difficulty about it. But I cannot say—just as there was an accident in the Baroda Plant—one can never say in these matters so definitely that this will not miscarry at all. But otherwise, all other steps are taken. What steps were taken before, I cannot say. Now, therefore, we are not going to launch anything before going fully into it and unless we are sure about it.

Traffic Bottlenecks in Delhi

***410. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there are many traffic bottlenecks in the Capital;

(b) if so, what are its reasons and what steps Government have taken in the last 6 months to remove the same;

(c) how many complaints have been received by Government against the traffic police in the last one year; and

(d) how many Officers have been suspended in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). Some traffic bottlenecks are inevitable in a growing city. The population as well as the number and variety of vehicles on the road in Delhi have steeply increased over the years. To cope with the growing traffic, efforts are being made to widen and improve the roads and construct overbridges at select places. The following measures have been taken during the last six months:—

(i) Introduction of one way traffic on more roads in congested areas.

(ii) Prohibition on parking of vehicles during certain hours and restrictions on loading and unloading in busy localities.

(iii) Prohibition on plying of Heavy Transport vehicles on certain roads.

(iv) Banning entry of all vehicles except cycle rickshaws in certain areas.

(v) Increase in the number of mobile courts from 3 to 5.

(c) 64 complaints were received during the last one year.

(d) One Sub-Inspector, one Head Constable and one Constable were placed under suspension.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने जो कहा है इस में काफ़ी तथ्य और बजन है। यह बहुत कम्प्लिकेटेड मामला है। समस्या इतनी जटिल है कि दिल्ली में रोज़ाना कई जगह पर ट्रैफिक जाम रहता है कई वर्षों से तक मुझे याद है अक्टूबर में पिछले साल गृह मंत्री जी ने सब सगठनों की डी एम सी, डी डी ए और पुलिस वालों की एक कमेटी बनाई थी, उसकी मीटिंग बुलाई थी उस में शायद 137 करोड़ की स्कीम बनी थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह स्कीम क्या है और कब तक वह इम्प्लेमेंट होगी और उस में अभी तक क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि लोगों को ट्रेफिक ब्लॉक के बारे में एजुकेट करने के लिए अभी तक आपने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि प्लानिंग कमिशन में एक इंस्ट्रुमेंट मान पब्लिक ट्रान्सपोर्ट की योजना है और उस पर विचार हो रहा है। शायद 137.60 करोड़ उस पर लगने वाले हैं। उसके बाद उस समस्या का कुछ समाधान हो जाएगा। लेकिन अब तक उसका समाधान होगा तब तक अगर यावर्दी वीम कराड बढ़ गईं.

एक माननीय सदस्य : बॉल लावर।

श्री चरण सिंह : तब फिर आगे किसी और स्कीम की बात माननी होगी।

वीम कराड वाली स्कीम का जो माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया है उसके बारे में मुझे मालूम नहीं। नोटिस की जरूरत है। क्या हो रहा है इसका मैं बाद में उत्तर दे दूंगा।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : May I request the Minister to reply to the second part of my question, viz, what

steps are being taken to educate the public?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : For that I require notice.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Even for the question on education? Perhaps I am not clear. My question was: what steps are being taken to educate the public about the traffic problem in Delhi.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH : It is for the hon. Member who represents Delhi to hold public meetings and educate people.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जा कदम छः महीने में उठाए गए हैं उनका जिक्र मंत्री महोदय ने किया है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में म्नां मूविंग ट्रैफिक वाले किनने बीहकल्ल है, फास्ट मूविंग वाले किनने हैं और किनने एक्सीडेंट्स बगर रह गए हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : This will require, not one notice but many notices.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He says that the number of vehicles has been increasing. What is the present strength of the slow-moving traffic and of the fast moving traffic, and what is the number of deaths and accidents?

श्री चरण सिंह : बीहकल्ल की तादाद चौदह गुनी बढ़ गई है.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : कितने दिन में ?

श्री चरण सिंह : जिसमें 18 गांव में। मन् 1957 में टोटल नम्बर थाफ बीहकल्ल 21904 थे। अब है 3 लाख 41 हजार 282। जो हैवी बीहकल्ल ये है वे बढ़े हैं कोई पौने नौ गुना। ये 2717 अब हैं 23939। जिस तेजी से ट्रान्सपोर्ट बढ़ रहा है उस का असर एक्सीडेंट्स पर पड़ने

वना है। एक्सीडेंट्स का सबाल पूछा नहीं है। लेकिन मैं बता देता हूँ कि कितने एक्सीडेंट्स हुए हैं। कुल 64 शिकायतें आईं। उन में से 49 केमिस्ट ऐसे थे जो सबस्टेंशिएट नहीं हुए, गलत थे, साबित नहीं हुए। 7 की इनक्वायरी हो रही है। 8 में सेंटेंस हो चुकी है। इतने बड़े शहर में कुल 64 एक्सीडेंट्स हुए तो मैं नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि यह तथ्यवीमनाक मिचुगेशन है।

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि एक्सीडेंट्स कम हो गये हैं तो क्या उनमें कुछ ज्यादा करने की गुंजाइश रखी गई है ?

बहुत सी पॉलिटिकल पार्टियाँ ऐसी हैं जिनमें ज्यादातर डेथम पार्टी में हैं तो क्या वह लोग भी बाउन्डनैक्स क्रिएट करने दें ?
(व्यवधान) ..

MR. SPEAKER: No, it does not arise out of this

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दिल्ली में जो यातायात की समस्या है वह देश के सभी महानगरों, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, नागपुर में भी है।

MR. SPEAKER: We are on Delhi only.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यातायात की इन कठिनाइयों के कारण जो एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं उन के हल करने के बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है ? एक्सीडेंट्स कम-से-कम होने सम्बन्धी नियमों का पालन सभी महानगरों में ठीक प्रकार से नहीं होता है। दिल्ली में तो फिर भी कुछ लोग इन नियमों का पालन करते हैं, लेकिन अभी हाल में जो पैट्रोल के दाम बढ़े हैं, इस विषय को लेकर जो टैक्सी और स्कूटर वाले हैं, वह प्रायः यात्रियों

में झगड़ा करते हैं और ज्यादा किरायें वसूल करते हैं : बाहर में जो भ्रान्त यात्री होते हैं, उनमें रेलवे स्टेशन पर मुह मागे पैसों देने के लिए जब यात्री तैयार हो जाता है तो उसको मवारी में बिठाया जाता है। (व्यवधान) क्या इस तरह के कोई कदम उठाया जायेगा कि यात्रियों को अधिक किराया न लिया जा सके और एक्सीडेंट्स भी न हों ? (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a totally different question.

Concessions to Cement Manufactur-

*411 **SHRI AHMED M. PATI**
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to offer certain concessions to the indigenous cement manufacturers for increasing the cement production

(b) if so, the details of such concessions; and

(c) the reaction of the cement manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): to (c). Government are actively considering the appointment of a high level committee for carrying out a comprehensive review of the cement industry. The terms of reference to the proposed committee would include the question of long-term measures for encouraging the creation of additional capacity. Government are also considering certain proposals for short-term incentives to encourage additional production out of the existing capacity. These proposals are to be finalised.

श्री अहमद एम० पटेल : मैं मंत्र महोदय से जानना चाहूँगा कि यह हा लैबल कमेटी कब तक बन जायेगी और उ प्रपोजल मंत्री जी ने बताया है, वह कब त फाइनल हो जायेगा ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : अध्यक्ष
 दय, यह कमेटी पहले 4, 6 सप्ताह
 भीतर बननी चाहिए, जिसमें इस उद्योग
 सम्बंधित तमाम मंत्रालय और इस
 ग के प्रतिनिधि शामिल किये जायेंगे और
 सीमेंट उद्योग के बारे में विचार कर के,
 व कर उत्पादन को कैसे बढ़ाया
 , दाम बर्बरह की समस्या को
 प्रकार में हल किया जाय, नये
 खाने लगात समय अभी जा बहुत
 क पानी की जरूरत है, उस समस्या को
 हल किया जाय, उन सारे मामला पर
 कमेटी अपनी राय देने का काम करेगी ।

जहां तक तात्कालिक समस्याएं दूर
 न का सवाल है, उसमें हम अगले कुछ
 । क भीतर निर्णय कर लेंगे । उस में
 यह सोच रहे हैं कि बिजली का बर्डो
 रिया है कई जगह पर सीमेंट का
 तदन बिजली की कमी के कारण जितना
 । चाहिए था, नहीं हा पा रहा है ।
 सीमेंट कारखाना को कह रहे हैं कि वह
 टक प्लांट लगावें, उसमें कुछ छट देने
 बात हम सोच रहे हैं, पर निर्णय अभी
 किया गया है ।

उसी तरह से स्लैग आर पाजनेशनल
 12 निर्माण करने के बारे में सीमेंट
 खानों को कह चुके हैं, कुछ लांग काम में
 है मगर उसमें कुछ विकल्प हैं । जहां
 अधिक मदद की जरूरत पड़ेगी, उस
 भी इस समय सोच रहे हैं और कुछ समय
 इस पर निर्णय ले पायेंगे ।

मिनी सीमेंट प्लाण्ट्स लगाने के बारे
 कुछ रियायतें देने का काम भी हम कर
 हैं ।

HRI VAYALAR RAVI: He cannot
 ce a policy statement during the
 'sion Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, he has already
 ke a policy statement earlier.

HRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I
 not making any policy statement.

I am only saying there are the various
 areas where immediate relief is being
 contemplated and it will take probably
 a few days to announce the relief.

श्री अहमद एम० पटेल : क्या मंत्री
 महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि वे प्रांतीय
 फाइनेंस हाउस जाने के बाद सीमेंट की तभी
 सम्पूर्ण तौर पर खतम हो जायेगी ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : सीमेंट की
 तर्गों को दूर करने में ता हमें कुछ समय
 लग जायेगा । इस समय हमारी कैपेसिटी
 मुश्किल से 22 मिलियन टन है, और हमारी
 आवश्यकता उस में ज्यादा है । अपने
 पांच वर्षों में लगभग 15 मिलियन टन और
 सीमेंट की कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने की योजना हम
 समय कार्यान्वित हो रही है । मगर वे
 नय कारखाने खड़े होने में समय लग जायेगा ।
 दरमियान के समय में सीमेंट की कमी का
 पूर्य करने के लिए हम सीमेंट का आयात
 कर रहे हैं ।

श्री सुबि राम अण्णल : सीमेंट
 मिमांता सीमेंट में मिलावट करने है, जिस
 में लागों का घटिया किस्म का सीमेंट मिल
 रहा है । सीमेंट में ब्लैक मार्केटिंग भी
 हो रहा है—एक एक बैग बासीस बासीस
 रुपये में मिल रहा है । ग्रामीण अंचलों में
 सीमेंट उपलब्ध नहीं है । अधिकतर
 सीमेंट की खपत शहरों में हो जाती है ।
 क्या मंत्री महोदय यह व्यवस्था करेंगे कि
 ग्रामीण अंचलों में किसानों को उन की
 आवश्यकता के मुताबिक सीमेंट उपलब्ध
 हो ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : जहां तक सीमेंट
 वेंचन का प्रश्न है, वह काम कम्पनियां
 अपने डीलर्स के माध्यम से करती हैं ।
 लगभग 24,000 डीलर्स सारे देश में
 है । एलाटमेंट करने का काम हर राज्य
 करता है । अगर मिलावट के बारे में
 कोई ठोस शिकायत हो, तो उस की जांच

करने के बारे में जो कदम उठाना चाहिए, वह हम अपनी तरफ से उठावेंगे। गांवों में सीमेंट पहुंचाने के लिए हम राज्य सरकारों को कहेंगे कि जहाँ भी इस प्रकार की शिकायत हो, उसे वे दूर करें। लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, चूंकि हम कभी को आयात में पूरा करने के काम में लगे हुए हैं, इस लिए जिस किसी क्षेत्र में सीमेंट के बारे में कुछ परेशानी नज़र आती है, वह अगले चन्द दिनों में हम दूर कर देंगे। हम राज्य सरकारों को कह देंगे कि वे गांवों तक सीमेंट पहुंचावें। मैं राज्य सरकारों से कह सकता हूँ। मैं अपनी तरफ से नहीं पहुंचा सकता हूँ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. Minister is aware that experiments have been carried out in small-scale cement plants. The Government of India have actually taken over a cement plant in Tamil Nadu at Ariyalur and have worked on it. May I know whether the terms of reference of this Committee will include an examination of the feasibility as well as the problems of the small-scale cement plants, along with those of the large-scale plants?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No, Sir. It is not proposed to make this Committee discuss the mini cement plants or the small-scale cement plants and the problems pertaining to this sector. We have a few mini cement plants currently in operation. More are being contemplated. Plants with a capacity up to 100 tonnes are being to be treated as mini cement plants. Our effort is to encourage the installation of as many of these as possible in the coming few months.

Basis for distribution of Imported T.V. Picture Tubes

*412. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the basis of distributing the imported TV picture tubes

has been shifted from licensed capacity to production capacity since last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that this shift in policy has put the small electronic industry in trouble; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether the same policy which prevailed earlier will be restored?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: I am surprised to hear this "No, Sir" answer. Here the question is about the distribution of imported T.V. picture tubes. As a result of the policy of the Government of encouraging particular units which have got more influence to get more picture tubes, a number of small units which produce T.V. sets have already been forced to close down, and yet the hon. Prime Minister says that the policy has not changed. May I ask the Prime Minister how was it that some units whose licensed capacity was 20,000 maximum, were able to produce as much as 40,000 TV sets? I want to know how this has happened?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: There is no question of change in policy now. This was done in order to see that only the bigger producers do not get all the advantage. So, it was distributed equitably to all and that is being followed. The smaller units are doing better, that is a good thing and not a bad thing.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Is there any proposal on the part of the Government to have production of these TV picture tubes in our own country? And to attain self-sufficiency in this matter or in order to reduce to the maximum

extent possible the dependence on imports of these tubes, what practical steps are being taken?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: They are being produced here also. But if more are produced, there will be reduction of our dependence on others.

Efforts are being made by those who are producing them.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: The question is on the import of TV picture tubes. The Bharat Electronics, Bangalore, is already manufacturing TV picture tubes and licences have been given to some industries in the private sector also to manufacture TV picture tubes. In that case, in view of the position of the electronic industry in the country, is the Prime Minister considering a total ban on the import of any TV picture tube for the next five years so that the domestic electronics industry can thrive?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: Our production is not even sufficient. As soon as sufficient number is produced, that import will be banned.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Whether the indigenous manufacturers of TV tube have sent proposals to the Government that instead of importing components from outside, they are in a position with improved technology to manufacture them in the joint sector; if so, how many such proposals are there before the Government?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I do not know. If anybody proposes to do that, let him see me.

Power planning on ten-year Cycle

*414. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Power Engineers Federation have urged Government that the power planning should be based on 10-year cycle

instead of 5-year cycle as at present; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Government have already accepted that plans for power development should have a long-term perspective. Accordingly, in connection with the preparation of the next Five Year Plan, a programme for power development for the period 1978-83 has been prepared and the pattern of power development in the subsequent five year period 1983-88 has been indicated. Recently, the All India Power Engineers Federation, among others, have suggested a similar course.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What is the rate of increase in power generation as contemplated in the ten year cycle, year to year?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Year to year I do not have figures, but in the next five years we will be adding capacity to the tune of 18,500 MW. During the subsequent five year plan there will be an addition of more than 20,000 MWs but we have not yet worked out the details.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Is it enough for our requirements?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: It is only after taking into consideration the demand that will arise in the next five years that we have come to the figure of 18,500 MWs.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The power planning will only be effective if the power, in fact is produced in adequate quantity. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to confirm that in the first plan period of 1978-83, the Salal Project on which work has been going on for the last 10 or 12 years will be in fact, completed and commissioned. The more delay takes place, the prices rise and there is a great deal of damage done to the national interest.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: I know, there is an inordinate delay in the Salal project in the course of the last few years. We have taken adequate steps to see that this project is commissioned according to schedule in the next five to seven years.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: The Minister has just now given a figure of 18,500 MW of production. May I ask him whether he will allot a major portion of this to those area which are very deficient in energy and which have got the lowest consumption, as for example, north Bihar?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: We have taken into consideration the imbalances that are there in the various States and the plan is drawn up on the basis of that. But, however, the State Governments have also to come forward to instal more capacity in their States. But the Centre will always see that the imbalances are corrected as soon as possible.

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री जी यह अनुभव करते हैं कि देश में विद्युत् के अभाव के कारण हमारे देश के औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर बड़ा भारी प्रभाव पड़ रहा है और क्या वे इस प्रकार की नीति अपनायेंगे कि जितने प्राइवेट यूनिट्स हैं और जो प्राइवेट फैक्टरीज हैं वे अगर अपने यहां विद्युत् उत्पादन का प्रयत्न करें, उन को कुछ कन्सेशन दें? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस दिशा में कुछ कन्सेशन दे देने के लिए क्या मंत्री जी विचार कर सकते हैं?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: As far as the captive power units are concerned, they are being cleared on the basis of merit. If individual industrial units are coming forward to set up their captive power plants, they will be considered favourably on merits.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want to put a question on both Questions 413 and 414.

MR. SPEAKER: You can put a question only on Q. 414.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My hon. friend, the Minister Shri George Fernandes talked about the high level planning to increase the capacity of manufacturing cement. That is also stagnating because of shortage of power. One is inter-linked with the other. In Southern States, there is ample opportunity and scope for generating power and hydro-electric power which as envisaged is not going on schedule. Take, for example, the Iddikki project. It ought to have been been completed last year according to schedule. There are other projects also which have not progressed at all. Some of them, like Orahi and Berti projects in Karnataka have not started and the progress held up. It is all because of the faulty planning of this Ministry. Even about the Iddikki project, if it had been completed on schedule, it would have supplied power to Karnataka and also to Tamil Nadu from where the hon. Minister comes and he is holding a very important and key portfolio. It is a complete failure on the part of the Ministry and the Government of India. They are not even applying their mind to it. I would like to know whether there is any time-bound programme. Don't depend upon the Engineers' federation programme. I would like to have a categorical answer to this question as to whether there is any time-bound programme under which you are going to complete all those projects to meet the power requirements of the country.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: If the planning is wrong, the responsibility must be laid elsewhere. Anyway, as soon as we took over as soon as this Government came to power, we reviewed the whole situation. We wanted to enhance the power capacity in the country. It is only with that view that we have drawn up a programme of a large-scale generation of power in the country. As far as Karnataka is concerned or whatever States he

referred to, the State Governments have also to come forward to allocate more funds for the power generation in their respective States.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: They have come up.... (Interruptions) in Karnataka in which you are...

MR. SPEAKER: Let him answer the question.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: That is why, I explained that the demand for power is growing and we want to keep pace with the demand. Even in 1978-79, we want to add to the existing capacity nearly 3000 MW in the coming year and this year we are trying to add about 2000 MW. And totally in 1978-79, what is slipping in this year will be added; it will be nearly 4000 MW which will be added next year. That is why, every year, the capacity will be added according to the demand that is there in the country. So, we are taking all steps to see that the demand is met in the shortest time possible.

श्री युबराज : अध्यक्ष महादय, इस देश की इस्टाब्लिश्मेंट 21590.7 मेघावाट की है और हम जेनरेट करते हैं 7483 मेघावाट। इसके लिए हमने बाहर के देशों से मशीनरी आदि मंगा कर अपने पावर स्टेशन में लगाया है। बरीनी आदि जो थर्मल पावर स्टेशन हैं और दूसरे पावर स्टेशन हैं जो बीमारी हैं जिनकी बीमारी चलने देश में पावर का क्राइसिस है, इनका ठीक करने के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी कौन सी व्यवस्था करेंगे?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: The machines which are installed in various places, whether they are imported or indigenously manufactured, the Government has taken steps to see that these machines which have failed are rectified in the quickest time possible. We have sent to various places multi-disciplinary teams to see those machines and identify the de-

facts and repair them on time. Whatever efforts we are making will bear fruits in the coming few months.

आरा मोहनिया सड़क का निर्माण

* 415. श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आरा मोहनिया सड़क जो राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 30 का एक भाग है, का निर्माण कार्य कई वर्षों से रुका पड़ा है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) और (ख) : मौजूदा तब आरा घाटिया आरा-पिरो-विक्रम गंज—मामागम मार्ग के स्थान पर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं० 30 पर आरा और मोहनिया के बीच 115 कि० मी० लम्बे सीधे योजनाई मार्ग का निर्माण करने की परियोजना 6 54 कराट रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर स्वीकृत हो गई है। भूमि प्राप्ति में देरी, दुर्गमता, पत्थर की खदानों की दूरी ठेकेदारों के अभाव इत्यादि के कारण दिसम्बर, 1976 तक विभिन्न स्तरों में कार्य की प्रगति धीमी थी। दिसम्बर, 1976 में प्रगति बढ़ने लगी है। लगभग पांच पुला और कुछ पुलियां तो स्वीकृत करना शेष है और बिहार सरकार में कहा जा रहा है कि वे इस के लिए अनुमान शीघ्र भेजें :

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महादय, मैं टम सड़क का देख कर आया हूँ। वहाँ कोई भी काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। वह सड़क ऐसे ही पड़ी हुई है। पहले भी ऐसे ही पड़ी हुई थी। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस पर तुरन्त काम शुरू किया जाएगा ?

श्री चांद राम : यह सड़क 1971 में मंथूर हुई थी। इस पर साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है और इसे बिहार सरकार बना रही है। भारत सरकार ने तो बिहार सरकार को रुपया दे दिया है और हिदायत भी दे दी हैं कि इस सड़क का निर्माण जल्दी पूरा किया जाए। मैंने भी बिहार सरकार के पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के मिनिस्टर को चिट्ठी लिख दी है और हमारे लीफ इंजीनियर ने भी वहां के चीफ इंजीनियर को चिट्ठी लिख दी है कि इस सड़क का निर्माण यथाशीघ्र पूरा होना चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य चूंकि बिहार के हैं, वे अपनी सरकार से कह कर इस कार्य को तेज करा सकते हैं। जहां तक भारत सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, वह तो रुपया ही दे सकती है।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा। राष्ट्रीय मार्ग तीस पर दानापुर से बेहटा तक एक तरफ रास्ता है, सिंगल रोड है। क्या सरकार उसको डबल रोड बनायेगी? आए दिन दुर्घटनाएं हो रही हैं, बसें, गाड़ियां उलट रही हैं। क्या सरकार शीघ्र ही इसको डबल सड़क बनाएगी?

श्री चांद राम : बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने हमें इत्तिला दी है कि आरा-मोहाना प्रोजेक्ट 115 किलोमीटर लम्बी है। मुझे मालूम नहीं दानापुर इस में पड़ता है। लेकिन दिसम्बर, 1979 तक हम इस काम को पूरा कर देंगे यह उन्होंने कहा है।

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : उत्तर दिया गया है कि बिहार सरकार से कहा जा रहा है कि काम तेज करें। केन्द्र से बिहार सरकार को सहायता दी जाती है इस सड़क के निर्माण के लिए। बिहार को जितनी केन्द्रीय सहायता मिलनी चाहिए उतनी नहीं मिलती है, उतनी केन्द्र सरकार नहीं देती है।

MR. SPEAKER: That is a larger question. It has no relevance here.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : इन्होंने कहा है कि बिहार सरकार को काम में तेजी लाने के लिए कहा गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बिना पैसे के काम में तेजी कैसे आएगी? क्या कपास रगड़ने से काम तेज होगा या पैसे से होगा? पैसा समय पर मिले तभी तो काम में तेजी आ सकती है। बिहार में केवल यही एक सड़क नहीं जो निर्माणाधीन है और भी बन रही है। अन्य सड़कों के लिए भी केन्द्र पैसा देता नहीं है और कहती है कि तेजी लाए। बिहार सरकार को क्यों आप पसा नहीं देते हैं और समय पर नहीं देते हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this. Kindly give notice of a separate question.

Next Question.

दिल्ली में जघन्य अपराधों में वृद्धि

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* 416. श्री राजकेशर सिंह :

श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 21 फरवरी, 1978 के 'इंडियनएक्सप्रेस' में 'हीनस क्राइम्स आन दि इनक्रीज इन दिल्ली' (दिल्ली में जघन्य अपराधों में वृद्धि) शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो जनवरी, 1978 में गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में

गंभीर अपराधों में 261.4 प्रतिशत वृद्धि होने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) उनकी रोकथाम के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) जनवरी, 1978 में गतवर्ष की इसी अवधि की तुलना में अपराधों में वृद्धि हुई है । परन्तु प्रत्यक्ष कारणों के लिए अपराध आंकड़ों की तुलना आपात स्थिति से पहले वर्ष 1974 के साथ की जानी चाहिए । जनवरी, 1978 के दौरान 1974 की इसी अवधि की तुलना में हत्या, हत्या के प्रयत्न के मामलों की संख्या में कमी हुई है । जनवरी, 1978 में राहजनी के मामलों में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है । यह वृद्धि मुख्यतः एक विशेष गिरोह, जिसको समाप्त कर दिया गया है, की गतिविधियों के कारण हुई है । बताया जाता है कि इस गिरोह का 35 मामलों में हाथ था । किन्तु अपराधों की प्रवृत्ति के बारे में कोई सार्थक निष्कर्ष निकालने के लिए एक माह की अवधि बहुत थोड़ी है । अपराधों में वृद्धि के महत्वपूर्ण कारणों में—मामलों का अबाध पंजीकरण करना, आपातस्थिति समाप्त करने के बाद बदमाशों को छोड़ना, जन संख्या में वृद्धि होना तथा नई रिहायशी कालोनियों का बनना है ।

(ग) अपराधों को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :—

1. डकैतों/चोरों की रोकथाम के लिए रातदिन कड़ी चलती फिरती गश्त लगाई जा रही है ।

2. विषम समय में अपराधियों की गतिविधि को रोकने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर प्रायः सशस्त्र पुलिस टुकड़ियां तैनात की जा रही हैं ।

3. नामी अपराधियों पर निगरानी कड़ी की जा रही है और अपराधियों के रिकार्ड अद्यतन बनाये जा रहे हैं ।

4. अपराधियों के विरुद्ध निष्कासन की कार्यवाहियां तेज की जा रही है ॥

5 पुलिस की संख्या बढ़ाने तथा नई पुलिस चौकियां / थाने स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव सक्रिय रूप से विचाराधीन हैं ।

श्री राजकेशर सिंह : यह सच है कि हत्या के अपराधों में कमी हुई है या और भी किस्म के जघन्य अपराध हैं जिन में कमी हुई है । लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि डकैतियों तथा राहजनी के केसों में वृद्धि हुई है जिससे जनता में आतंक एवं भय की भावना फैलती जा रही है । क्या सरकार इस स्थिति को रोकने के लिए कोई कड़े कदम उठाएगीं और ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जहां इस प्रकार की घटनाएं होती हैं उनके इस्पैक्टर्ज एवं एस० पी० को इनके लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराएगी ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अक्सर यह जो ख्याल है कि दिल्ली की क्राइम की सिचुएशन खराब होती जा रही है, कई बार माननीय सदस्य इस सदन में अपने ख्याल का इजहार भी कर चुके हैं, यह तथ्य के विरुद्ध है, जैसा कि अभी सवाल के जवाब में बतलाया गया कि एक महीने के आंकड़ों से कोई नतीजा निकाल लेना गलत होगा । हो सकता है कि किसी एक महीने में क्राइम ज्यादा हों, दूसरे में कम हों और तीसरे में उससे भी कम या ज्यादा ।

जनवरी, 78 में क्राइम्स के बारे में सवाल किया गया है । मैं उससे एक महीने

पहले दिसम्बर और एक महीने बाद फरवरी के आंकड़े बतला देना चाहता हूँ जो कि इस प्रकार हैं :—

	दिसम्बर, 1977	जनवरी, 1978	फरवरी, 1978
मंडर	17	15	9
ग्रैटम्ट टू मंडर	21	18	17
रायटस	16	15	15
डैकोयटीज	2	8	10
राबरी	45	60	34

तो डकैनी में बेगक वृद्धि हुई है। तो एक महीने के आंकड़ों से नतीजा निकालना ठीक नहीं होगा।

इस के अलावा माननीय सदस्य इस बात के लिए राजी होंगे कि यह जो कुछ किस्म के सोरियम फाइम्स या हीनस फाइम्स या जो माइनर फाइम्स जो पीछे हुए हैं उनके सन् 1970, 1974 और 1977

के आंकड़े मैं देता हूँ। 1975-76 को मैं एबनार्मल, असाधारण पीरियड मानता हूँ। पर लाख पापुलेशन पर फाइम का इमीडेंस या रेट आफ फाइम यह है, तादाद में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है, पर— लाख पापुलेशन के हिसाब से लगाया जायें।

कपेरेटिव फिंगर्स इस प्रकार है :—

	पर—लाख पापुलेशन पर		
	1970	1974	1977
डकैनी . . . . .	.7	.6	.3
मंडर	3 0	3 5	3.1
ग्रैटम्ट टू मंडर	3 3	5 7	3 5
राबरी	8.8	7.0	6.08
रायटस	4 9	5.7	2.52
बगलरी	87 8	56.2	45.88
बैपट	434.2	416 1	372.38
मिसलेनियस	219.1	194.4	136.5
टोटल	762.0	690 3	725.9

यह तीन साल का मैंने बतलाया है।

SHRI SOUGATA ROY: Let us have a full hour's discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: When the request comes we will consider it.

SHRI SOUGATA ROY: Sir, the Question Hour is over. Please don't give the Minister any more chance to explain away the crimes.

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up the Short Notice Question.

Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Strike by the Development Officers of the Life Insurance Corporation of India

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S. N. Q. 2. **DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

SHRI RAM DHARI

SHASTRI:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN

PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that several thousand Development Officers of the Life Insurance Corporation of India have proceeded on strike which they say will last for a month;

(b) if so, the reasons of their going on strike from 8th of March, 1978;

(c) is this the result of negotiations breaking down and if so, what are the main points on which no agreement could be reached; and

(d) what steps does Government have in view to bring this strike to an end as quickly as possible?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir:

(b) to (d). The main duty of the Development Officers of the LIC is to....

MR. SPEAKER: If it is a long statement, you can lay it on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): It is an important statement; let him read it. (Interruptions).

SHRI SOUGATA ROY: We have already seen his statement. They are not coming to terms with the Development Officers: they are strike.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Please. There is a procedure for it. If he wants to read the statement, let him read it. It is a long statement and that is why I said. ... (Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, my request is that just as in the case of Starred Questions 1 to 20 every day when written statements are there, we get copies in the Notice Office, would you, similarly, arrange that henceforth when answers to Short Notice Questions are long, the same can be made available in the Notice Office? It would save time.

MR. SPEAKER: Surely. Mr. Minister, please go on.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: It would take a long time.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am told that the Members have not been able to get copies of it; let him, therefore, read the answer

Please do not note interruptions.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The main duty of the Development Officers of the LIC is to procure life insurance business through agents. These are well paid employees, considering the fact that the average yearly emoluments of an Development Officer are over Rs. 25,000. Having regard to the nature of their duties and the Cor-

poration's need, in the interest of policyholders, to operate at a reasonable cost, it is essential that the new business which the Development Officers procure is adequate and bears a reasonable relationship with the cost incurred on them. Though the concept of cost limitation was incorporated in the appraisal system for the Development Officers which was brought into force after nationalisation, the system was relaxed over the years and in 1971 the Corporation entered into an agreement with the Development Officers under which the minimum criteria for new business were laid down without any reference to cost norms. The Corporation, however, soon found out that after this agreement there was a deterioration in the performance of Development Officers. A large number were operating at uneconomic levels. During 1974-75, the Development Officers whose cost ratio exceeded the high level of 35 per cent numbered over 2,000 out of a total of 8,000 and of these, there were as many as 195 Development Officers whose cost ratio was over 100 per cent, that is to say, their cost exceeded even the premium income which they brought in. In view of this unsatisfactory position, the LIC felt it necessary to link the remuneration of the Development Officers with their performance. On consideration of the various cost-constraints, the Corporation felt that the new business premium income brought in by a Development Officer should be at least five times the cost incurred on him. Accordingly, the Corporation introduced a scheme of cost norms in 1976 which provides that the cost ratio of a Development Officer should not exceed 20 per cent. It may be mentioned that this cost ratio is liberal as compared with the cost ratio norm of 15 per cent recommended by the Morarka Committee in 1969.

In view of the representations received from the Development Officers for scrapping the cost norms and for restoration of guarantees relating to

grant of automatic increments, protection of remuneration and security of service, the LIC reviewed the position and while retaining the basic concept of cost norms has offered several concessions to reduce the rigour of their implementation. For example, it has agreed to postpone the implementation of norms by a full year in order to enable the Development Officers to improve their performance. Besides, the scheme has been modified to ensure that those Development Officers who suffer a reduction in their emoluments because of poor performance in a particular year will be allowed a restoration of the cut if their performance improves in the subsequent year.

Notwithstanding these relaxations, the Development Officers have continued to insist that they would discuss any new concept of cost norms only if all the guarantees relating to security of service, grant of automatic increments and protection of salary are ensured by the Corporation. The Development Officers have proceeded on strike to press their demands and have done so during this month because 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the annual new business of the Corporation is procured during this month and consequently a strike at this time of the year will seriously affect the business operations of the LIC.

Government are firmly of the view that it is essential to have a scheme of cost norms for appraisal of the performance of Development Officers. Considered in this context, there is clearly no justification for the present strike.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No interjections to be written. He is expressing his views.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Please listen to this final sentence.

However, subject to the acceptance by the Development Officers of the

principle of cost norms, Government are prepared to consider any reasonable proposals which, while being fair to Development Officers, would, at the same time, safeguard the legitimate interests of LIC's policyholders.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This is an evasive reply.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: In view of the long statement which the hon. Minister has made, I would request you to give me a little longer time.

It is one of the emergency excesses which is in this 1976 order scrapping the 1971 agreement. Now, the Minister has explained various things. May I also request him to explain whether the LIC management offered any negotiations or wanted to hold talks with the Federation of LIC Development Officers for before scrapping this 1971 agreement, whether they wanted to make certain changes and these officers declined, whether actually some situation like this arose or not or whether it was unilaterally scrapped *ex parte* as an emergency measure. If no offer was given, no talks were held and the whole agreement was scrapped unilaterally during emergency, then it is a fit case for looking afresh into the whole problem and redressing their grievances.

It has been mentioned by the Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly come to your point.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I am coming. This is one part of the question. I am framing it, Sir.

Then he has mentioned the cost ratio of Development Officers. May I request you to kindly explain how this cost ratio is determined and what is the proportion of Development Officers whose cost ratio exceeds 20, 30 or 40 per cent or so and whether the performance of the LIC Development Officers declined after the 1971 agree-

ment in fact or whether the business of the LIC increased and the performance improved after this 1971 agreement and how far these cost norms are arbitrary as mentioned by these Development Officers or how far they are in the interests of the policyholders as the Minister has pointed out?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It is rather a long question. But may I say that the LIC did not scrap the thing without discussions with the Federation. Agreement terminated in 1973. Thereafter the LIC tried to reformulate proposals and discuss with them and send proposals to the Government in 1974-75.

I mentioned to you the actual performance of the Development Officers. I said it fell so seriously. I shall give some information about it.

(Interruptions)

The Development Officers working at below cost fell from 33.2 per cent in 1973-74 to 24.3 per cent in 1975-76, a drop of 9 per cent over a period of only 2 years. During the same period the percentage of those working between 20 and 40 per cent cost ratio increased from 33 to 37 and those working over 40 per cent increased from 15 to 21 per cent. During the year 1974-75 there were 195 Development Officers who had cost ratio of over 100 per cent. i.e. the payment made to them in cash was more than the first year premium they collected. It had also been seen that during the years 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 on an average nearly 47 per cent of the Development Officers operating at the cost ratio at 20 per cent and below brought in 68 per cent of the business, while the remaining 53 per cent of the Development Staff brought in only 33 per cent of the business. Therefore, it was felt necessary that certain standards had to be stipulated to make each Development Officer perform at economic level.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I think Panel Chairman knows the rules.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Hon. Minister has said that it was not unilateral. But I think that the case of LIC officers had always been that it has been unilaterally scrapped. I would like to point out that he has not answered specifically.

Secondly, in view of the fact that the Government are ready to have the question examined, will the Minister be ready to hold a tripartite conference—where the Members of the LIC Development Federation and the LIC Management and the Ministry people are present to come to an agreed solution which is beneficial to all sections? Is he ready for this or not?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Certainly. I have already said in the concluding portion of the statement, in reply to the Short Notice Question that Government is ready to sit down and discuss, provided the cost norm....

(Interruptions)

This is an important point.

The cost norms must be accepted. This is one concept. If this is not acceptable, then there cannot be any fruitful negotiations. Is it considered by the hon. members on the opposite side that the LIC should be asked to do business at uneconomic cost so that Policy Holders get nothing at all?

Do you realise, the policy holders since LIC was nationalised, insurance companies were nationalised, there has been....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Minister, please answer the main question.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I may say that this particular decision against which the Development Officers are protect-

ing is the decision of the previous Government.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It was an excess of emergency.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: When it suits you, you call it an excess of emergency.

MR. SPEAKER: If you allow yourself to divert to another question..

SHRI H. H. PATEL: I am sorry. I stand corrected.

My reply to the questioners is that Government is prepared to negotiate with the Development Officers, provided they accept the principle and concept of cost norms. If there is no acceptance there cannot be any discussion.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: In the last part of the reply it is stated:

'However, subject to the acceptance by the Development Officers of the principle of cost norms, Government are prepared to consider any reasonable proposals' etc.

May I know whether it is a fact that the Finance Minister held discussions with the leaders and representatives of the Development Officers yesterday or today morning and if so, what is the outcome, may I know whether it is fruitful?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This morning the Development Officers had a demonstration in front of my house and they said that if I would agree to receive a memorandum from three of their leaders they would be happy. So I received the three leaders, the President, the Secretary and one other officer. They gave a memorandum which was a one-page memorandum. They said they would like to have discussions, but they wanted security of employment etc. etc. I said, I am afraid, those conditions are not acceptable. I told them that the cost norm

principle should be accepted. I told them that the cost norm would be reasonable for the policy-holders and it would not be unfair to the Development Officers. I told them, if you accept the principle, I am ready to sit with you and discuss the matter. I do not see, Sir, what else I could have done.

श्री राम धारी शास्त्री : मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 1971 में लेकर 1978 तक जो द्विपक्षीय समझौता था उसकी क्लॉज 6 में इस बात की व्यवस्था है कि अगर किसी प्रकार से इसमें परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता हो तथा कोई संशोधन करना आवश्यक हो तो दोनों पक्ष बैठ कर बात करेंगे और निर्णय करेंगे, क्या इसको देखते हुए मंत्री जी उनके बारे में विचार करेंगे? दूसरे क्या आप इस बात को ध्यान में रखेंगे कि इस हड़ताल से रोजाना दस करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है और अब तक दो सौ करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो चुका है, तथा जब से यह एग्जीमेट हुआ तब से दो हजार करोड़ रुपये से भी ज्यादा एल० आई० सी० का बिजनेस हुआ? इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या आप इस द्विपक्षीय समझौते का पालन करेंगे और जिस प्रकार श्रीमती गांधी ने तानाशाही तरीके से इस समझौते का पालन नहीं किया, क्या आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे? क्या आप इस हड़ताल को रोकने के लिए उनसे कोई ट्रिपार्टाइट समझौता करने के लिए तैयार होंगे? मोरारका कमेटी ने अपनी सिफारिशें 1969 में की थीं जिनको 1971 में सरकार ने नहीं माना। क्या फिर से आप सारी स्थिति को देखते हुए इस पर विचार करेंगे और अरबों के नुकसान से इस देश को बचावेंगे?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The business as increased. Quite true. But the rest of the business has also gone up.

I have already said that I am prepared to meet and discuss with them provided they accept this one point of cost norms which are reasonable to the policy-holders and would not be unfair to the Development Officers.

श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : मान्यवर, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया है। मैं कहना यह है कि मोरारका कमेटी ने काम-वाला सिद्धान्त 1969 में तय किया था और उसकी सिफारिश की थी जिसको 1971 में सरकार ने नहीं माना था। क्या आप उस समय की कोई कंडीशन कोट न कर या कोई कंडीशन उनके सामने न रख कर खुले दिल से इस सब पर विचार करने के लिए तैयार है?

SHRI H. M. PATEL. No, Sir. I am not prepared to accept this except on the condition that I mentioned. The hon Member should know that the Morarka Committee's recommendation was not accepted. It may have been accepted by the Government. But the Development Officers offered resistance and, therefore, the LIC., at that time, gave in.

In the light of the experience, subsequent to that, they realised that the performance of the Development Officers, a large number of them was going down to a serious extent.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि इस तरह से डिबेलेपमेंट आफिसर्स का वर्तमान केडर अनाधिक हो जाएगा। 1971 में समझौता हुआ था। यह कहा गया है कि उसके बाद एल आई सी का बिजनेस बढ़ा है। समझौते को भंग करते समय आपने उनको नहीं बुलाया, जिन के साथ बैठ कर समझौता किया गया था उनके साथ आपने बातचीत नहीं की। मोरारका कमेटी की ग्रन्थ जो सिफारिशें थी उनको आपने कहाँ तक लागू किया है, यह भी आप बताएं। मैं एस

भाई सी का एक जो पत्र है उस में से उद्धरण देना चाहता हूँ कि आप का कहना उचित भी है या नहीं ?

"Ever since nationalisation, Corporation has adopted a pattern of field organisation in which the cadre of Development Officers play a pivotal role in recruiting, guiding and supervising the agents in their day-to-day activities. The services of about 5,300 salaried inspectors were transferred to the Corporation with the expansion of Corporation's business and it is spreading the activities to various parts of the country, addition to the Development Officers cadre was found necessary.

"The increase in the business of the Corporation over the years has more than kept pace with the increase in the strength of the Development Officers and it could be seen from the table shown below—I do not want to read that—that the average production of a Development Officer has risen from Rs. 6.5 lakhs in 1958 to about Rs. 23.6 lakhs in 1975-76."

चूँकि बिजिनस बढ़ रहा है इस वास्ते कोई कारण नहीं था कि समझौता भंग किया जाना । उन लोगों को जिनको सैलरी निश्चिन की गई थी उनको उनके वेतनमानों से घटा कर केवल दो तीन या चार सौ प्रति मास उनको मिलते रहे । इस प्रकार से वेतनमानों में कमी करने का क्या सरकार को कोई अधिकार था ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am glad to see that the hon. Members are so anxious regarding a set of persons whose minimum emoluments are Rs. 2,000. But, you do not want them to do a regular full-day's work—regular and satisfactory performance.

The hon. Member said that the business has increased. Yes, the business goes on increasing. The fact is this. Whereas the business has gone up four times, the cost of Development Officers has also gone up six to seven times.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : पूरा उत्तर नहीं आया है । 1971 में समझौता हुआ था । 1976 में उसको भंग करते समय क्या उन से बात की गई थी अथवा नहीं ? भंग नहीं की गई थी तो उसका कारण क्या है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I do not know that. But, I do know this that the L.I.C. did put these propositions to the Federation though the Federation says that there were no formal negotiations. There was any amount of informal discussion and the point the L.I.C. wanted to put across was that they must include the cost norms performance also. That was put to them.

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Sir, in view of the fact that thousands of the L.I.C. employees are involved and practically M.Ps. of all sections of this House support their demand, will the hon. Minister take the initiative of discussing that with the M.Ps?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: First of all the hon. Member has not stated it correctly when he says that all sections of this House support the demands. I say (*Interruptions*) that if all sections of the House do support one demand namely that there should be discussion with the Development Officers, I am in entire agreement with it provided they accept this one condition of cost norm. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you all getting up every now and then? I am trying to give opportunity to all the parties. Four members have already spoken. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Sir, I would like to know from the Minister as to how many of these Field Officers are working in the rural areas? What does he mean by common cost norm? Because one knows what is the limitation of the insurance work in the rural areas. I would like to know why is that the Minister cannot meet

them and have talks with them and find out what their position is instead of laying down a condition and delaying the matter and thereby creating further and further loss to the LIC.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: First of all I may say that I have never refused to meet them. I met them this morning.
(Interruptions)

My condition is that they do a reasonable quantum of work. The Development Officers are intended to procure business. If the procurement of business is at an uneconomic cost then certainly they are not doing their duty properly.

The hon'ble Member asked whether in the rural areas the same concept of norm could be put. Certainly. So far as those working in the rural areas are concerned in the course of discussion—it can be clarified and pointed out that their work will be judged in a manner which will not be unfair to them and also not unfair to the policy holders. I take it that a large number of policy holders are involved in this matter and not only the Development Officers.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mr. Patel it a very sweet and a reasonable person. He has agreed that he would negotiate provided a condition is met. The Federation and the employees in general have also said that they do not object to the measurement of performance. Such measurement was accepted by them in 1971 Agreement. In view of the fact that the terms and conditions of policy holders have also become stricter, I would like to know from the Minister whether even the concept of cost norm and the scope of that will also be part of the negotiation?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Certainly. As to what should be the cost norm it will be discussed.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: The Minister's long statement in reply to the main question and his various

answers to various supplementaries have merely justified the present Government's case and insistence. But I am afraid they have not explained the whole position.

My question is whether in view of the fact that this particular decision was taken by the erstwhile Government during Emergency unilaterally without having taken the Development Officers into confidence and since the new Government is committed to non-authoritarian trends in their discussions will they not have an open discussion without any condition? Finally, the LIC officers have now to do work with certain cost accounting norms without sacrificing the interests of the policy holders, will the hon'ble Minister not see the point that LIC was not doing this all these years and only during Emergency they have done ignoring the security of the Development Officers. In view of this will the Minister not have a really genuine receptive mind?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Sir, I would like to repeat that I will be prepared to enter into these discussions without any kind of conditions. My only condition would be....(Interruptions) It is perfectly easy, Sir, for me (Interruptions) I am glad to see that the hon. Members of this House would like the business to be run in an unbusiness like manner I am glad to have the confirmation of the views of this House. Those sitting opposite consider that we should enter into agreement to run this business of L.I.C. in an unbusiness like manner. I am quite prepared to enter into..... (Interruptions) I have said that we will certainly discuss with them. If they want a complete *de novo* discussion, no previous agreement or arrangements subsisting on any side, and we should sit down and start a fresh discussion, I have no objection (Interruptions) No conditions, not even on their side.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

*406. चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति आयुक्त ने खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के प्रबन्धकों को अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों को नियमानुसार पदोन्नति आदि के बारे में पत्र लिखा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन द्वारा उस पर की गई कार्यवाही का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है तथा अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित कोटे में उनके कितने कर्मचारियों को पदोन्नत किया गया; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) स्टाफ चयन समिति ने श्री ललिता प्रसाद निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक को उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक के रूप में पदोन्नत करने की सिफारिश की थी किन्तु सहायक श्रम आयुक्त (केन्द्र) द्वारा अन्तरिम आदेश दिए जाने के कारण जिसमें खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के प्रबन्धकों से खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा दायर मुकदमे पर निर्णय होने तक कोई पदोन्नति न करने को कहा गया था, इसे कार्यान्वित नहीं किया जा सका था । इस दौरान छः महीने से अधिक समय तक रिक्त पड़ा रहने के कारण यह पद भी समाप्त हो गया । किन्तु पद को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए

तत्काल कार्यवाही की गई और सहायक श्रमायुक्त से स्थगन आदेश उठा लिए जाने की सूचना मिलने के तुरन्त बाद श्री लालता प्रसाद को उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक के रूप में पदोन्नत कर दिया गया था ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

बिजली कर लगाने में एकरूपता

*413. श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से केन्द्र सरकार का विचार सभी राज्यों में बिजली कर लगाने के बारे में देश भर में एकरूपता लाने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में राज्यों को मार्ग-दर्शी निदेश देने का है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Decrease in Export of Films to Sri Lanka

*417. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of Hindi and Tamil Films to Sri Lanka has come down;

(b) whether the prices given to Indian Films by Sri Lanka have come down by 75 per cent;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to remedy this situation?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Distribution of papers through Consumer Societies

*418. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI PRASANNBHAI
MEHTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether association of Printers, Publishers and Lithographers have recently sent a memorandum to Government in which it was suggested that the production of all paper mills in the country be brought to central pool and distributed to consumers directly through consumer societies or the civil supplies department; and

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

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

(b) At present only white printing paper is to be supplied by the mills at the fixed rate of Rs. 2750 per tonne and its distribution is made according to Government's directions. Government do not consider it necessary to fix fair prices or control the distribution of all varieties of paper.

Transfer of Police Officers to and from Delhi

*419. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of police officers have been brought to Delhi and a number of

senior and subordinate officers transferred to some other States; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the details regarding the number of Police officers transferred or brought from other States to Delhi during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). Presumably, the question relates to deputation of Police officers from other States to Delhi Police and vice versa. No officer of Delhi Police has been sent on deputation or transferred to other States. Transfer of I.P.S. officers of U.T. cadre to other U.Ts. and their deputation to Central Police Organisations is a normal feature. During the last one year one I.P.S. officer on deputation to the Delhi Police was reverted to his parent State while three were relieved for appointment in the Central Police Organisations. At present three I.P.S. officers are on deputation to the Delhi Police.

जयपुर में बड़े उद्योगों की स्थापना

*420. श्री नाथू सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जयपुर (राजस्थान) में कुछ बड़े उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और उस पर कितना परिव्यय होगा तथा उनकी क्षमता क्या होगी ;

(ग) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्र सरकार से भी सहायता मांगी है; और

(घ) राजस्थान में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां राज्य सरकार अथवा उद्योगपति उद्योग स्थापित करना चाहते हैं तथा जिसके लिए उन्होंने अनुमति मांगी है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री चार्न कमलसिंह):
(क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत जयपुर में कोई बड़ा उद्योग स्थापित करने का नहीं है। राज्य सरकार की इच्छा है कि राजस्थान में कोई केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र की कोई परियोजना स्थापित की जाय। सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाएँ स्थापित करने के लिए स्थान सम्बन्धी निर्णय तकनीकी आधिकारिक पहलुओं के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(घ) पार्टियों के नाम और परियोजना के स्थापना स्थान सहित आशय-पक्षों और औद्योगिक जाद्वेजों के बारे में (बीकली बुनेटिन आफ इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिंग इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिंग एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिंग) और "मन्थली लिस्ट्स ऑफ लेटर्स ऑफ इण्डस्ट्रियल एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस" में प्रकाशित कि जाने हैं। इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतियाँ समूह के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं। राज्य सरकार द्वारा ही दी गई सूचना के अनुसार अलवर, काटा, सर्बाई माधोपुर, उदयपुर, जोधपुर, अजमेर, जयपुर भीलवाड़ा, पाली और बूंदी सिरोही में उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Communal Riots

*421. SHRI ABDUL AHED VAKIL:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many communal riots took place in the country since the present Government came to power at the Centre;

(b) the causes that led to communal riots, the number of persons, who lost their lives and the amount of the property lost;

(c) how many persons were caught and prosecuted for the riots, the community-wise break-up of the persons involved in the cases and progress of the cases in the courts of law;

(d) whether any relief was given to the dependents of the dead; and

(e) if so, the total amount?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) During the period April to October, 1977, 9 incidents of communal riots took place. Information in respect of the period after October 1977, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) These communal riots occurred on account of various causes such as disputes relating to places of worship misbehaviour towards women and religious processions. In these riots, 14 persons lost their lives and property worth about Rs. 2.58 lakhs was destroyed. Similar information for the period after October, 1977 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Addition to Power Generation Capacity

*422. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an additional 2,250 MW capacity has been added in the current year to power generation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to fulfil the target?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). 1245 MW of capacity has been commissioned. An additional 760 MW of capacity is likely to be commissioned by 31st March, 1978, thereby making a total of nearly 2000 MW.

Units so far commissioned are:—

(A) Thermal	MW
(i) Obra Extn. (Unit 9)	200
(ii) Harduaganj 'C' (Unit II)	60
(iii) Amarkantak Extn. (Unit I)	120
(iv) Kothagudem Extn. (Unit B)	110
TOTAL . . .	490

(B) Hydro

(i) Beas (Dehar Unit I)	165
(ii) Lower Sileru (Unit I)	100
(iii) Pong Power House Unit I & II	120
(iv) Nagarjunasagar	110
(v) Lower Jhelum (Unit I)	35
(vi) Kundah Power House Stage-IV (Unit I)	60
(vii) Beas Dehar (Unit II)	165
TOTAL . . .	755 MW

Total : (Thermal + Hydro) 1245

The Central Electricity Authority has high level construction monitoring units for thermal and hydro projects. They keep themselves constantly informed of the progress and problem of the different projects and assist in resolving bottlenecks with a view to expedite commissioning and fulfil targets set.

‘मीसा’ के कारण बेरोजगार हुए व्यक्तियों के लिये नीकियों की व्यवस्था

* 423. डा० महादीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आपात स्थिति के दौरान ‘मीसा’ के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्द किये गये अनेक व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हो गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन के परिवारों के सदस्यों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में सरकार की कोई नीति है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . आपातस्थिति के दौरान मीसा के अधीन नजरबन्दी के कारण सरकार, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों और गैर-सरकारी उद्यमों के कर्मचारियों की सेवाएँ बड़ी संख्या में समाप्त कर दी गई थी। सरकार के ऐसे सभी कर्मचारियों की बहाली के लिए 10 मई, 1977 को प्रत्युद्देश जारी किये गये थे। श्रम मंत्रालय ने भी सभी उपक्रमों को सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों में ऐसे सभी कर्मचारियों को बहाल करने की सलाह दी।

ऐसे मामले भी हुए हैं जहाँ लम्बी नजरबन्दी के परिणामस्वरूप गैर-सरकारी व्यवसायों तथा व्यापार में अव्यवस्था के कारण भारी वित्तीय हानि हुई है। राज्य सरकारों को वर्तमान योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत उन व्यक्तियों को सहायता स्वीकृत करने में प्राथमिकता देने की सलाह दी गई है जो आपातस्थिति के दौरान मीसा अथवा भारत रक्षा तथा आन्तरिक सुरक्षा नियमों के अधीन छः महीने अथवा उससे अधिक की अवधि के लिए कारावास में रहे थे।

मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति

* 424. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में हिन्दी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के बारे में वर्ष 1968 में एक योजना बनाई गई थी; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री वरन सिंह) : (क) पीर (ख). विभिन्न मंत्रालयों / विभागों में हिन्दी प्रधिकारियों के पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए सन 1968 में प्रावश (माडल) समरूप नियम जारी किए गए थे। उसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जा रही है। [सभापति ने रकी गई। देखिए संख्या एल-टी—1984/78]।

Improvement in TV Programmes

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the reported glut in the TV industry in the country;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are also aware of the growing unpopularity of the TV programmes; and

(d) if so, whether any survey has been made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) There is no glut in the TV receiver industry in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Audience Research surveys are conducted periodically for Doordarshan Kendras to assess audience reaction. These surveys do not indicate that the programme are becoming unpopular.

Parity Price for Coal

*426. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the absence of parity price for

coal all over the country puts additional and avoidable burdens on some of the States, situated at a long distance from the coal fields, whose buying needs for coal are substantial;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to ensure the parity price for coal throughout the country, and if so, how and when; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The selling prices of coal and coke vary from place to place depending upon the distance from the Collieries from which coal or coke is obtained and the mode of transport used.

(b) and (c). For the present, it is not proposed to bring about equalisation of price for coal throughout the country, in view of the prevalent pricing pattern which encourages major consumers to locate their units near the coalfields, and minimises thereby the strain on the transport system.

Suicide by Scientists of Variable Energy Cyclotron Project

3874. SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or two scientists of VEC Project had committed suicide;

(b) whether a VEC scientist deputed to the United States for training in Radio Frequency (RF) System refused to return, and another scientist sent as replacement resigned from VEC Project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) name of the scientist who committed suicide and name of the scientist sent as replacement?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) One scientist of VEC Project, Shri S. Mukherjee died of electrocution at his residence.

He was a chronic ulcer patient and because of his illness suffered frequent bouts of mental depression.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No replacement has been found necessary.

कपड़े का अधिकतम मूल्य

3875. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कपड़े की किस्मों को बहुत कम करके तथा धागे के काऊंटर्स के आधार पर मूल्यों की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करके कपड़े के मूल्यों की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने के काम में सरकार को कोई सफलता मिली है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका अर्थ क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मशतौ) : (क) प्रो. (ख). सूती वस्त्रों के उत्पादन में किस्मों में कमी करने की फिजहाल कोई कानूनी योजना नहीं है और उस संदर्भ में मूल्य की सीमा निर्धारित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

भारतीय रूई निगम द्वारा मंसस ए० एम० टेक्सटाइल मिल्स को बेची गई रूई की खरीद बाजार

3876. श्री हुकन चन्व कछवाय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री 1 दिसम्बर, 1977 के आतारंकित प्रश्न मक्या 2251 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत् तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारतीय रूई निगम द्वारा

मंसस जे० एम० टेक्सटाइल मिल्स को सप्लाय की गई रूई मिल द्वारा काले बाजार में बेची गई थी ; और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का इस मामले की जांच करने का विचार है; और

(ख) मिल द्वारा इस समय कितनी मात्रा में रूई की खपत की जाती है और उसकी खरीद किल फर्मों से की जाती है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मशतौ) : (क) सरकार जे० एम० टेक्सटाइल मिल्स नाम की किसी मिल से प्रवगत नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Allocation made for Tribal Sub-Plan Areas for 1978-79

3877. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANAGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry earmarked allocation for tribal sub-plan areas for 1977-78 for the development of education, social upliftment and for culture;

(b) if so, whether the money will be given to the States as matching-grant or assistance; and

(c) if not, the schemes formulated by the Ministry for the tribal sub-plan areas in the year 1978-79 and for Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). During 1977-78 an amount of about Rs. 7.30 crores was allocated to the different States as special Central assistance for education and other social and community services. The amount proposed for 1978-79 is about Rs. 10.50 crores. The amount of special Central Assistance is given as a supplemental grant to the States.

Difficulties faced by Juggji Jhonpari Dwellers in Trans-Jamuna Area

3878. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate population now in the Jamuna trans area after the shifting of about two lakhs Jhuggi Jhonpari dwellers from there during the emergency;

(b) whether the bridges over the Jamuna River between trans-Jamuna area in Delhi and old Delhi between these two parts are sufficient to cater to the requirements of the people; and

(c) if not, what steps Government are taking to remove these difficulties of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). According to 1971 census, the trans-Jamuna area in Delhi had a population of 4,62,241. Four permanent bridges already exist and another bridge near Inter-State Bus Terminal has been planned for construction.

Expansion of Monopoly Houses and Multinationals

3879. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the references made by the Finance Minister, West Bengal in his Budget Speech regarding expansion of monopoly houses and multinational Corporations and regarding the need for a clear cut policy on drastically curtailing their activities; and

(b) the time by which Government propose to bring about a clear cut policy in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Govern-

ment have seen the Budget Statement made by the Finance Minister of West Bengal. The Minister of Industry had already laid before Parliament the Statement on Industrial Policy on 23rd December, 1977, which *inter alia* clarifies the policy of Government relating to the regulation of the activities of large industrial houses and foreign companies. Paragraphs 17, 18 and 19 of the Statement explain Government's policy relating to expansion of large industrial houses. Paragraphs 24, 25 and 26 of the Statement clarify the policy relating to foreign investment and foreign companies.

बिजली घरों को कोयले की सप्लाई

3880. श्री गोविंदराम मिश्र : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार देश में बिजली की बढ़ती हुई मांग से अवगत है जिसे केवल नए ताप बिजली घरों की स्थापना करके अथवा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड द्वारा वर्तमान बिजली घरों का विस्तार करके पूरा किया जा सकता है ;

(ख) बिजली पैदा करने के कार्यक्रमों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए नए बिजली घरों को कोयले की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) कोयले के निक्षेपों का पता लगाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है जिसके अभाव में विद्युत् परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन में बिलम्ब हो रहा है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) सरकार द्वारा जनवरी, 1973 में गठित स्थायी संयोजन समिति, की नियमित बैठकें होती हैं जिनमें, बिजली उत्पादन के कार्यक्रम के अनुरूप, वर्तमान

तथा नए ताप बिजली घरों को कोयले की सप्लाई की पुनरीक्षा की जाती है। इस समिति में रेल मंत्रालय, केन्द्रीय विद्युत् प्राधिकरण, योजना आयोग, कोयला उत्पादक संगठनों, कोयला विभाग, उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग, केन्द्रीय ईंधन अनुसंधान संस्थान, केन्द्रीय खान आयोजन व डिजाइन संस्थान के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं। स्थायी संयोजन समिति की नियमित सावधिक बैठकों के अतिरिक्त जब कभी आवश्यकता पड़ती है तब इसकी विशेष बैठकें भी की जाती हैं जिनमें कोयले की उपलब्धता की दृष्टि से नए ताप बिजली घरों को मंजूरी दी जाती है।

(ग) सरकार देश में कोयला भण्डारों—खासतौर से ताप बिजली उत्पादन की जरूरतों को पूरा करने वाले भण्डारों—की खोज के लिए पहले ही आवश्यक कदम उठा चुकी है। कोयले की कमी के कारण किसी बिजली घर की योजना नहीं रुकी है।

सेवाओं में हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों की नियुक्ति

3881. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार की सेवाओं में श्रेणी 1, श्रेणी 2, श्रेणी 3 तथा श्रेणी 4 के पदों पर कितने हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों की नियुक्ति की गई; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार चालू वर्ष के दौरान वरिष्ठ पदों पर और अधिक हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों को नियुक्त करने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) कलैण्डर वर्ष 1976 के दौरान श्रेणी I, II, III तथा

IV (सफाई कर्मचारियों को छोड़ कर) पदों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन नियुक्त किए गए अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों की संख्या को दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। कलैण्डर वर्ष 1977 के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की सूचना आने वाली है और केवल 31 मार्च, 1978 के बाद मंत्रालयों विभागों से उपलब्ध हो सकेगी।

(ख) वरिष्ठ पदों सहित विभिन्न पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को पहले से ही इस विषय पर संगत आदेशों के अनुसार आरक्षण उपलब्ध हैं। नियोक्ता प्राधिकारियों के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि वे अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए पिछले वर्षों से अग्रणीत आरक्षणों सहित, आरक्षित रिक्तियों पर, इन जातियों के उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती करने के सभी निर्धारित कदम उठाये। ये कदम वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान भी उठाये जाते रहेंगे। इनके अतिरिक्त, सेवाओं में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के और अधिक उम्मीदवार भर्ती करने की दृष्टि से हाल ही में निम्नलिखित और कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(i) एक वर्ष में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षण (अग्रणीत की गई रिक्तियों सहित) सामान्यतया कुल रिक्तियों के 50 प्रतिशत को उच्चतम सीमा के अध्याधीन है। किन्तु अब यह निर्णय किया गया है कि जब कभी न भरी गई आरक्षित रिक्तियां अग्रणीत की गई हों, तो अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए वर्ष में कुल रिक्तियों के 50 प्रतिशत की सीमा से अधिक रिक्तियां आरक्षण करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए,

बनाते कि विशिष्ट ग्रेड अथवा सेवा में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के प्रतिनिधित्व की सम्पूर्ण स्थिति पर्याप्त न पाई जाती हो (अर्थात् क्रमशः 15 प्रतिशत और 7½ प्रतिशत से कम हो)।¹

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में यह अनुदेश भी जारी कर दिए गए हैं कि कहीं किसी मंत्रालय/कार्यालय में प्रतिनिधित्व

के आधार पर की जाने वाली नियुक्तियों की संख्या काफी अधिक हो, वहाँ नियोक्ता अधिकारी को यह देखने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि ऐसे पदों को उचित अनुपात में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों द्वारा भरा जाता है, बजाते कि फीडर संघों से इन संयुक्तियों के अर्हता प्राप्त व्यक्ति उपलब्ध अथवा हों।

चिस्वर

श्रेणी	नियुक्त किए गए अनुसूचित जातियों की संख्या	नियुक्त किए गए अनुसूचित जनजातियों की संख्या
I	243	67
II	423	74
III	17356	6584
IV (सफाई कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर)	13261	9194

स्थल सेना में अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति

3882 श्री हयाराम शास्त्र : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क)गत दो वर्षों में स्थल सेना में कर्नल से ब्रिगेडियर तथा ब्रिगेडियर से मेजर जनरल के पदों पर किन व्यक्तियों की पदोन्नति हुई और उनकी नियुक्त की तिथिया क्या है, और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त नियुक्तियां वरिष्ठता के आधार पर नहीं हुई हैं?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) :

(क) वर्ष 1976 और 1977 में, कर्नल से ब्रिगेडियर और ब्रिगेडियर से मेजर जनरल के पद पर पदोन्नत अफसरों के नाम और इन पदों पर उनकी नियुक्ति की तारीखें सलग्न विवरण में दी गई हैं। [संसाध्य में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 1885 78]।

(ख) साधारणतया ये नियुक्तियां उसी क्रम के अनुसार की जाती हैं जिस क्रम में चयन बोर्ड द्वारा जनरल काडर अथवा सम्बन्धित कोर अथवा सेवा में नियुक्ति के लिए उनका अनुमोदन किया जाता है। उच्चतर कार्यकारी पद ग्रहण की तारीख का ध्यान किए

बिना रैंक में स्थायी पदोन्नति के लिए परस्पर बहिष्कार की रखा की जाती है।

Recognition to S.C. & S.T. and Backward Classes on a National Basis

3883. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give recognition to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes on a national basis instead of State; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). According to the provisions of articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been specified in relation to a State or Union territory. There is no proposal to amend these articles for making a provision for an all-India list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Central Government have not drawn up any list of Backward Classes other than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Declaration of Border Areas as Backward Area

3884. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some border areas in Punjab have been declared backward by Government because these border areas have always suffered in all the wars with Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether Ferozepur district is also included therein; and

(c) if not, reasons for the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a). Some areas in the border districts are declared backward by State Government but not due to the fact that these have suffered in wars.

(b) Part of it that is only Bet areas of Sulej has been included.

(c) Does not arise.

Conversion of A.I.R. Station Alleppey into a Full-Fledged Station

3885. SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN: SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

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

(a) whether Government have received representation for improvement in AIR stations in Alleppey and Trichur;

(b) whether any proposal is pending before Government for conversion of Alleppey into a broadcasting station and when a final decision in the matter will be taken; and

(c) the proposals to improve the facilities and to introduce Yuv Vani programme at Trichur and the action taken on these proposals?

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

(b) The question of converting the relaying station of Alleppey into a full-fledged broadcasting station was considered but had to be dropped from the Draft Sixth Plan in view of financial constraints.

(c) Trichur is already a full-fledged radio station and is originating programmes for about 5 hours daily. There is no proposal at present either to augment the facilities further or to introduce Yuv Vani programme at this station.

Agreement between G.D.R. and India on Sound Broadcasting

3886. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has recently been made for cooperation on sound broadcasting between the Government of India and the German Democratic Republic; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Under the aegis of Cultural Agreement, a subsidiary Agreement on sound broadcasting between the Government of India and the German Democratic Republic was signed in New Delhi on 13th January, 1978

The salient features of the Agreement are:—

1. Exchange of radio materials depicting various aspects of development in the social, economic, scientific and cultural fields;

2. Exchange of radio reportages and radio plays covering the social and cultural life in the two countries;

3. Observance of National Days of both parties by putting out special programmes on radio on the occasion;

4. Exchange of music of all genres and technical literature related to Sound Broadcasting;

5. Assistance to correspondents and reporting teams of the other country; and

6. Visits of staff members for exchange of experience, preparation of programmes and training.

DTC Bus route from Teen Murti to Okhla

3887. SHRI U. S. PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that from and to Teen Murti New Delhi is not provided with any direct DTC bus service to Okhla via Lajpat Nagar and Kutub Minar via Sarojini Nagar, Safdarjang Hospital etc.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is no direct DTC bus service connecting South Avenue/Teen Murti via North Avenue to Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations and passengers wishing to catch various trains have to face a lot of hardships, if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, Teen Murti area is covered by a number of routes, as indicated below which provide convenient change over points for going to various localities of the city.

Route No.	From	To
200	Teen Murti	Mori Gate
620	I.I.T. Gate	Plaza
640	Central Sectt.	Vasant Vihar
680	Central Sectt.	Madangir
710	Central Sectt.	Dhaura Kuan
720	Central Sectt.	Janakpuri
Mini M-36	I.I.T. Gate	N.D. Railway Station

(c) The routing pattern of the Corporation now provides direction oriented services. It is not feasible to link all localities of the city by direct ser-

vices but convenient change-over facilities have been made available.

Promotion of Hindi Assistants

3808. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons appointed to Class II non-gazetted posts of Assistants and Hindi Assistants separately in the various Ministries/Departments on the basis of recruitment made through the UPSC in the year 1959;

(b) whether it is a fact that a number of Assistants out of them have been appointed to the post of Section Officers and have been allowed further promotion in higher grades on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Hindi Assistants are not allowed any promotion to the next grade on the basis of seniority-cum-fitness; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to eliminate this discrimination and provide avenues of promotion for the employees originally recruited as Hindi Assistants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The number of persons appointed as Assistants and Hindi Assistants on the basis of recruitment made through the Union Public Service Commission in 1959 is as follows:—

Assistants' Grade of C.S.S.

April, 1959 Examination	30
May, 1959 Examination	150
Hindi Assistants	
June, 1959 Examination	46

Whereas the examinations of April, 1959 and May, 1959 through which Assistants were appointed to Central Secretariat Service were open to all

eligible graduates all over the country the examination of June, 1959, through which Hindi Assistants were appointed was confined to Upper Division Clerks/Lower Division Clerks of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service, who were graduates with one of the subjects as Hindi and had rendered at least on year's service in the grade on 1-1-1959.

(b) Yes, Sir. in so far as promoting to the Section Officers Grade is concerned. Appointments to higher grades are made on the basis of merit.

(c) and (d). Posts of Hindi Assistants were created as isolated ex-cadre posts in the Ministries/Departments for work of translation from English to Hindi and vice versa. Since these posts do not form part of any organised Service, the question of promotion of the incumbents of these posts to any higher grade in the Ministries/Departments concerned does not arise. However, to provide them avenues of promotion, they were permitted to apply for higher posts Class I (Junior) and Class II posts such as Hindi Officers, Research Assistants (Hindi), etc. created for work connected with the use of Hindi. The question of bringing the various posts created for Hindi work into an organised Service has already been taken up and is nearing finalisation.

Officers of C.I.S.F.

3889. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Police Service Officers from Uttar Pradesh Cadre serving in the Central Industrial Security Force for over five years; and

(b) extensions granted to such officers and proposals to rotate them with other I.P.S., officers from Uttar Pradesh/other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). One I.P.S. officer of Uttar Pradesh Cadre presently with the Central Industrial Security Force has been on continuous Central deputation for over five years and has been allowed extension till May, 1978. A suitable substitute will be selected from any of the State Cadres on his repatriation.

Allocation for Development of Hydro Power Plant in Madhya Pradesh

3890. **SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total plan allocation for the development of Hydro Power Plant for narrowing down the regional imbalances provided to Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) its results so far achieved?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). The existing hydro-electric stations from which Madhya Pradesh gets benefits are:

- (i) Gandhisagar — 115 MW
- (ii) Ranapratapsagar — 172 MW
- (iii) Jawaharsagar — 99 MW

These stations form part of the Chambal Multi-purpose project which was implemented jointly by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, sharing the cost and benefits equally. Madhya Pradesh has invested about Rs. 37.5 crores in the Chambal complex and its share of power benefits is 193 MW.

The only hydro electric project under construction, from which Pradesh will get benefits, is the 180 MW Pench Project. This is a joint project with Maharashtra. The cost and benefits from this project are being shared in the ratio of 2/3 : 1/3 between Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. Madhya Pradesh's share of

cost in the project is Rs. 41.04 crores of which Rs. 18.82 crores would have been spent upto the end of 1977-78. An outlay of Rs. 8.7 crores has been approved for this project in the Annual Plan of Madhya Pradesh for 1978-79. This project is to be completed by 1981-82.

Loss in J.C.I.

3891. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present Managing Director of J.C.I. had flouted the decision of the board number of times;

(b) whether it is a fact that there was a decision that "Jute should be released only off-seasons" but Managing Director acted against this decision and favoured National Company and incurred a loss of Rs. 1.5 crores; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) No instance of the present Managing Director of J.C.I. having flouted the decisions of the Corporation's Board of Directors have come to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c). While it is a fact that there was a decision that jute procured during 1976-77 should not normally be released except in off season, earlier sales were not ruled out altogether. The supply of raw jute, even during the peak season to the National Company whose management had been taken over under I (D & R) Act, 1951 was agreed to after a discussion among the Chairman and the Managing Director of the J.C.I. and the Jute Commissioner on the basis that the Company would purchase its entire requirements from the Jute Corporation of India. It was considered that this would open up an assured outlet for disposal of more

than 2.5 lakh bales of jute on guaranteed payment terms and would ease the storage problem of J.C.I. to a large extent.

Under this arrangement 50,200 quintals of raw jute were supplied to the National Company during the peak season at Rs. 180.50 per quintal (minimum price fixed for Calcutta). Since, at the time these supplies were effected, the market was ruling weak, it cannot be said that loss was incurred on sales during the peak season.

Proposals from M.C.D. for Augmenting its Resources

3892. SHRI CHAUDHRY BRAHM PERKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received certain proposals from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi regarding augmenting the resources of the Corporation;

(b) the nature of proposals received and the reaction of Government to each of the proposal; and

(c) when a final decision is likely to be taken in respect thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi had made proposals regarding change in the rates of Terminal Tax, revision of rates of electricity charges and levy of Education Cess for augmenting their resources. The proposals regarding Terminal Tax and Electricity charges have already been approved by the Delhi Administration. The proposal regarding levy of Education Cess is under the consideration of Delhi Administration.

Assistance to States for Modernisation of Jails

3893. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have given any directions to the State Governments with regard to the modernisation of the jails;

(b) if so, what are the directions;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Central Government have given grants to the States for the improvement of jails; and

(d) if so, the details of the aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). "Prisons" is a State Subject. The Ministry of Home Affairs provides technical guidance and advice to States and coordinates their efforts to bring about prison reforms in the light of modern trends in social defence and correctional administration. In this context, the recommendations made by the Working Group on Prisons (1972-73) appointed by the Ministry suggesting many pronged reform was forwarded to the State Governments for implementation. Copies of the report were also given to the Parliament House Library on 23rd October, 1974.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 2 crores was provided in the Home Ministry's budget grant for the current financial year (1977-78) for providing financial assistance to State Government for improvement of Jails. Funds have been allocated out of this amount to all those States who asked for the same for schemes intended to improve the living conditions in Jails including sanitation, hygiene, water supply, electrification, reducing over-crowding, and modernisation of agriculture and industries. A statement showing the funds sanc-

tioned to States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1886/78].

Reconstitution of Coir Board

3894. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to reconstitute Coir Board with a view to make its more representative; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

Mahajani Committee Recommendations on the Re-organisation of N.C.C.

3895. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of Mahajani Committee on the re-organisation of National Cadet Corps have been implemented;

(b) if so, number of teachers employed as NCC officers on full time employment;

(c) number of Emergency Commissioned officers employed on full time engagement;

(d) number of senior division units disbanded during 1976-77; and

(e) whether Government propose to replace non-regular officers by regular officers in N.C.C.?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) The Government have taken a view on the various recommendations of the Mahajani Committee on Reorganisation of National Cadet Corps. While Government decisions on some of the recommendations have been imple-

mented, some others are in the process of being implemented.

(b) 77.

(c) The number of Ex-Emergency Commissioned officers/Short Service Commissioned Officers who have been granted NCC commissions and are now employed on full time basis in the NSS is 619.

(d) As a result of re-organisation, 7 Group Headquarters and 191 Senior Division Units were found surplus and were, therefore, disbanded during these two years. However, 25 new units were raised. The net reduction, therefore, was 7 Group Headquarters and 166 Senior Division units.

(e) The recommendation of the Mahajani Committee in this regard was considered by Government. It was felt that since the Services were themselves short of their requirements of officers they would not be in a position to meet the entire requirement of officers for the NCC and thus other arrangements for officer-ing the NCC would need to be continued side by side.

Missing Children from Delhi and New Delhi

3896. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children reported missing during the year 1977 from Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) the number of children recovered out of them up-to-date; and

(c) the special steps taken by Government for recovering the children who are still missing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANU K LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Out of 4043 children reported missing from the capital during the year 1977, as many as 3400 have been recovered up-to-date.

(c) The following steps have been taken to recover the missing children:—

(i) Wireless messages have been sent to Superintendents of Police throughout India giving detailed description of the missing children to intimate if such a child is found there.

(ii) The names of the missing children are broad-cast over the All India Radio and Television and are also published in the Delhi Police Bulletin.

(iii) Search is being made at Bus Stop, Railway-Stations, Hotels, Dharamshalas, places of worship, etc.

(iv) Posters have been distributed amongst the general public.

(v) The assistance of other State Police Forces have been sought in locating the children as and when any information is received.

(vi) Officers are sent to places where such children are likely to be found.

(vii) The names of the children alongwith full particulars and photo are sent for publication in Criminal Intelligence Gazette.

(viii) A special cell "Missing Persons Squad" exists under the charge of the S.P. Crime and Railways. Special raids are conducted in the capital as also other States to locate the missing children.

आईनेन्स इन्विपमेंट फेंडरी, कानपुर में कैदियरों और टनरी सेक्शन का प्राधुनिकीकरण

3897. श्री हरगोबिन्द बर्मा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या आईनेन्स इन्विपमेंट फेंडरी, कानपुर में कैदियरी और टनरी सेक्शन का

प्राधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इसका प्राधुनिकीकरण किया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर कुल व्यय कितना आया है और क्या यह व्यय आवश्यकता से अधिक नहीं है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 1971 में स्वीकृत एक योजना के अन्तर्गत टनरी सेक्शन और उसमें भी केवल बेजिटबल टनरी का प्राधुनिकीकरण करने की योजना बनाई गई थी । वह योजना अब पूरी हो चुकी है ।

(ग) इस योजना पर आया कुल व्यय इस प्रकार है :—

साख रुपये	
मिबिल कार्य	5.67
संयंत्र और मशीनरी	4.721
जोड़	10.391

यह व्यय आवश्यकतानुसार किया गया है ।

Revision of the Salary of Sainik Schools

3898. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the salary of the Sainik School teaching staff are not revised since 1962;

(b) if so, what are the reasons and whether it created discontent among the teaching staff; and

(c) what steps are being taken for pay revision of the teaching staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. However, employees of the Sainik Schools have been sanctioned from time to time Dearness Allowance at the rates admissible to the Central Government employees.

(b) and (c). There is no doubt some discontent amongst the Sainik School employees on the salary revision issue, but their scales of pay could not be revised so far because of the financial constraints. The main source of income of the Sainik Schools is the scholarship money received by them from the State Governments and other scholarship sanctioning authorities. The question of enhancement of the rate of scholarship has been taken up. The revision of scales of pay of the Sainik School employees is proposed to be considered after the scholarship sanctioning authorities have agreed to enhance the scholarship contributions and the schools are in a position to bear the extra financial burden.

Introduction of full time cadres for officers in N.C.C. and the Territorial Army

3899. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce full time cadres for officers in the National Cadet Corps and the Territorial Army;

(b) if so, particulars thereof; and

(c) Government's proposal if any for the grant of pensionary benefits to such officers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). There is already a cadre of whole-time National Cadet Corps Officers. However, these officers are presently being granted extensions in service for a period of 3 years at a

time, upto the age of 55 years. As several of these officers have rendered fairly long and continuous service in the National Cadet Corps, a proposal to give permanent commissions to such of these officers as are having a good record of service is under consideration. There is no such proposal for the Territorial Army as the officers recruited to the Territorial Army are normally expected to be otherwise gainfully employed in civil jobs and they are generally called up for embodied service only occasionally such as in a national emergency or for purposes of training.

(c) Proposal to grant pension and other terminal benefits to these whole-time National Cadet Corps officers who may be granted permanent commissions is at present under consideration.

There is no general proposal to grant pension to Territorial Army officers because of the part-time concept of their employment. Pension is, however, proposed to be sanctioned on ad hoc and individual basis in respect of officers who for various reasons have already rendered continuous embodied service for 20 years or more.

Cement Production from Fly ash and Sludge

3900. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cement Research Institute has evolved technology on the use of fly ash from thermal power stations and steel plant sludge in place of limestone for cement production;

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

(c) what steps are being taken to make use of the above waste material in cement production?

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

(b) Cement Research Institute had prepared techno-economic feasibility reports for the manufacture of portland pozzolana cement as per IS specifications using fly ash from thermal Power Stations. Low Carbon Ferrochrome Slag has also been evaluated by the Institute for making cement. A training course entitled 'Technology of Manufacture of Blended Cement' was held in the Institute in December, 1976.

(c) The Cement industry in the country is already producing portland blast furnace slag cement and portland pozzolana cement. During the year 1977, out of a total production of 19.10 million tonnes, the production of PBFS cement and PPC was 32.9 lakh tonnes and 19.8 lakh tonnes respectively. Government are also examining certain proposals for incentives to the Cement industry to increase the availability of cement in the internal market by materialising additional production out of the existing capacity by the use of grinding capacity available to grind pozzolanic materials.

Conferring of Police Medals

3901. SHR['] ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many I.P.S. officers in West Bengal were conferred Police medals during the period 1972-75; and

(b) what were their designations and places of postings at the time of conferring police medals on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Two I.P.S. Officers were awarded the President's

Police and Fire Services Medal for Distinguished service and 6 IPS officers were awarded the Police Medal for Meritorious Service during the period 1972-75. A list of the officers who were awarded the medals is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

List of Officers who have been Awarded President's Police and fire services Medal for distinguished service and Police Medal for Meritorious service during the Period 1972-75.

PRESIDENT'S POLICE AND FIRE SERVICES MEDAL

1. Shri Ronald Allen Moors, Senior Deputy Commissioner of Police Calcutta Armed Police, West Bengal.

2. Shri Bibhuti Bhushan Chakraborti, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Detective Department, Calcutta, West Bengal.

POLICE MEDAL

1. Shri Panchu Gopal Mukherji, Supdt. of Police, Burdwan, West Bengal.

2. Shri N. N. Mazumder, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, West Bengal.

3. Shri Kamal Krishna Guha, Supdt. of Police, Malda, West Bengal.

4. Shri Uma Sankar Bandopadhyay, Commandant, State Armed Police, 5th Battalion, West Bengal.

5. Shri Sadananda Chakrabarti, Supdt. of Police, Bankura, West Bengal.

6. Shri Satyabrata Basu, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Intelligence Branch, West Bengal.

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा, भारतीय पुलिस सेवा तथा भारतीय विदेश सेवा के लिए सच लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा आयोजित परीक्षाएँ

3903. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुनम : क्या यह सही यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सच लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा 1976 तथा 1977 में आयोजित परीक्षाओं के परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा, भारतीय पुलिस सेवा, भारतीय विदेश सेवा तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध सेवाओं के लिए कितने व्यक्ति चुने गये,

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के हैं तथा कितने नगरीय क्षेत्रों के; और

(ग) इनमें से कितने व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा आदि परीक्षा, 1976 के अन्तिम परिणामों के आधार पर भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा, भारतीय पुलिस सेवा, भारतीय विदेश सेवा और केन्द्रीय सेवाओं, समूह 'क' और समूह 'ख' में नियुक्ति के लिए सच लोक सेवा आयोग ने 681 उम्मीदवारों की सिफारिश की थी। जहाँ तक 1977 की परीक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, उपर्युक्त सेवाओं में नियुक्ति के लिए उम्मीदवारों की सिफारिश करते हुए उनके अन्तिम परिणामों को अभी घोषित किया जाना है।

(ख) 1976 परीक्षा के परिणाम-स्वरूप साक्षात्कार किए गए उम्मीदवारों द्वारा दी गई सूचनाओं के अनुसार नियुक्ति के लिए सिफारिश किए गए 681 उम्मीदवारों में से 177 उम्मीदवार गाँवों से, 128 उम्मीदवार कस्बों से और 370 उम्मीदवार शहरों में आए थे, 6 उम्मीदवारों ने अपेक्षित सूचना नहीं दी है।

(ग) 1976 की परीक्षा के परिणामों पर इन सेवाओं में नियुक्ति के लिए सिफारिश किए गए 681 उम्मीदवारों में से 104 उम्मीदवार अनुसूचित जातियों के और 41 उम्मीदवार अनुसूचित जन जातियों के थे।

विभिन्न केन्द्रों में टेलीविजन के कार्यक्रमों को तैयार करने के लिए सुविधाएँ

3904. श्री टी० एस० नेगी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय किन टेलीविजन केन्द्रों के लिए कार्यक्रम दिल्ली में तैयार किए जा रहे हैं, और

(ख) केवल दिल्ली में ऐसे कार्यक्रम तैयार करने और यह सुविधा अन्य केन्द्रों में उपलब्ध न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल-कुछन अग्रवाणी) : (क) जयपुर और रायपुर ट्रांसमीटरों तथा अमृतसर केन्द्र के लिए कार्यक्रम फिलहाल दिल्ली में ही तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) जयपुर रायपुर और अमृतसर दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों की शुरू में पूर्णरूपेण यूनिटों के रूप में कल्पना नहीं की गई थी, इसलिए इन केन्द्रों के लिए कार्यक्रम तैयार करने हेतु दिल्ली में ही व्यवस्था की गई। अन्य दूरदर्शन केन्द्रों में कार्यक्रम जो अधिकांशतया सम्बन्धित प्रादेशिक भाषा में होते हैं, तैयार करने के सीमित मसाधन हैं।

Prospects of Salt in Rupeshu in Ladakh

3905 SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether Rupeshu in Ladakh offers good prospects for salt; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to develop this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Reserves of 106,000 tonnes of Sodium Sulphate, 9,500 tonnes of Thenardite (a form of Sodium Sulphate) and about 0.8 million tonnes of Total Salts (Sodium and Potassium) are available from the salt bed beneath the lake water and about 0.66 million tonnes of elemental Sodium from the lake Brine at Rupshu in Ladakh.

Protocol between India and Czechoslovakia for New Cement Plants

3906. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recent protocol signed by the Minister and the Czechoslovakian Minister for Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering;

(b) whether the equipment to be manufactured by the HEC for three large cement units will be used for setting up new plants within the country or it will be exported to third countries; and

(c) details thereof in either case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). It has been agreed in the recent discussions which took place in Delhi with Czechoslovak Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering that Czechoslovakia will contribute in promoting the utilisation of industrial capacities of Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC), Ranchi by importing equipment for rolling mills and coke oven batteries and provide assistance to HEC in the manufacture of large capacity cement plants. The detailed terms of the contracts are under negotiations. The basis of further development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Bharat

Heavy Electricals Ltd. for supply of components for power generating sets manufacture of trolley buses was also agreed to. Supplies of engineering goods to Czechoslovakia were also identified particularly in respect of tower cranes for steel and construction projects. Cooperation and implementation of projects in third countries, chiefly relating to cement plants, steel plants and crude oil refineries were identified on the basis of complementary production of the two countries.

The equipments proposed to be manufactured by HEC for large capacity cement plants will be utilised for setting up new plants within the country and also exports to third countries, depending on the orders secured.

Setting up of Wig factory at Palani

3907. SHRI K. A. RAJU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India is aware of the fact that pilgrims from all over India visit Palani and worship Lord Muruga and offer their human hair to Lord Muruga; and

(b) if so, with the availability of this large amount of human hair, is there any proposal with the Government of India to open a large scale wig factory, so that tops can be exported to foreign countries and the Government will earn foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation of India was running a Wig Factory at Madras which had to be subsequently closed down as the operations were uneconomic. The Government of India do not have any proposal at present to set up a large scale wig factory.

Annual Plan outlay for Gujarat and other States

3908. SHRI AMARSINGH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual plan of Gujarat and other States of the country for 1977-78;

(b) how much amount has been asked by Gujarat and other States; State-wise;

(c) how much amount has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission for Gujarat and other States;

(d) the reasons for the cut in the allocation; and

(e) what conditions have been laid down for allocating the same?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). A Statement showing the outlay proposed by the State Governments and outlays approved by the Planning Commission for their Annual Plans 1977-78 is attached.

(d) and (e). State Plans are not based on some uniform reduction in the outlays proposed by individual States. In some cases, the outlays finally agreed to may even be higher than the amounts originally proposed by the State Governments. The Annual Plan outlays are determined keeping many different considerations in view. These include the availability of resources with the States and the Central Government, the stage which continuing projects and programmes have reached, Sectoral priorities and the feasibility of implementation. Central assistance is given in block grants and loans. No conditions are, therefore, stipulated except that outlays on priority projects and schemes and those under the Minimum Needs Programme are earmarked so that there is no diversion.

Statement

Annual Plan, 1977-78

(Rs. lakhs)

States	Proposed Outlay	Approved Outlay
1. Andhra Pradesh .	35793	36875
2. Assam . .	10299	11939
3. Bihar . .	31990	30694
4. Gujarat . .	30575	29158
5. Haryana . .	14534	15440
6. Himachal Pradesh	6504	5635
7. Jammu & Kashmir	9486	8968
8. Karnataka .	25600	24150
9. Kerala . .	13112	14152
10. Madhya Pradesh	38050	35577
11. Maharashtra . .	62049	66180
12. Manipur . .	3198	2319
13. Meghalaya .	3068	2446
14. Nagaland . .	2128	1927
15. Orissa . .	18235	15400
16. Punjab . .	26950	26550
17. Rajasthan .	16800	17530
18. Sikkim . .	1451	1247
19. Tamil Nadu .	26088	26012
20. Tripura . .	2243	1578
21. Uttar Pradesh .	81892	65475
22. West Bengal .	31212	31592
TOTAL ALL STATES	491257	470844

Loss of the vessel 'Katrina' in Bay of Bengal

3909. SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN: Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the vessel 'Katrina' carrying cargo for

India which was reported to have sunk in Bay of Bengal was diverted to some other port;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what was the details of cargo, its costs and the measures taken to realise the cost from the shipping company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No information is available with the Government about this vessel.

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

एक० एम० प्रसारण का आरम्भ किया जाना

3910. श्रीमती प्रेमला बाई चव्हाण : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आगामी पांच वर्षों में एक० एम० प्रसारण आरम्भ करने के लिए स्टेशनों के नाम और समय अनुसूची है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल-कुम्य बडवाणी) : आगामी पांच वर्षों के दौरान बम्बई, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली में एक० एम० प्रसारण आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव है। जबकि कलकत्ता और बम्बई में एक० एम० प्रसारण सेवा की व्यवस्था करने की योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने का काम चौबीसवर्षीय योजना के अग्र के रूप में चल रहा है, दिल्ली में ऐसी सेवा की व्यवस्था करने की योजना अभी विचार-धीन है।

Recruitments to C.I.S.F.

3911 SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of personnel recruited (including those on training) by the Central Industrial Secu-

rity Force (CISF) year-wise during the last three years ending 31-12-77;

(b) the reason why the rural/regional people are not recruited to the CISF as per the requirements of the various industrial regions and why larger number of personnel are being recruited by the Head Office;

(c) whether Government propose to set up one recruitment office (to the CISF) in each State for rural and regional people; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MAN-DAL): (a)

Year	Total Number recruited (including on training)
1975	5082
1976	4182
1977	2495
TOTAL	11759

(b) Only 358 out of the above were recruited at the head-quarters and the remaining 11401 were recruited proportionately from different States/regions from amongst the candidates sponsored by the State/Regional Employment Exchanges.

(c) and (d). The Selection Boards comprising of CISF Officers posted at different industrial undertakings carry out recruitment as and when required at various centres in different States. Candidates for such recruitment are sponsored by the Employment Exchanges on whom necessary demand is placed. These, by themselves, serve as separate centres of recruitment.

Report by Commission of Enquiry to probe crash of IAF plane near Jorhat

3912. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Court of Inquiry appointed to probe the crash near Jorhat of the IAF plane with the Prime Minister and others on board in November last, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) The findings of the Court of Inquiry are under examination in the Ministry.

बिहार में नमक के भूखों में वृद्धि

3913. श्री रामजीवन सिंह : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि बिहार में नमक की आपूर्ति मांग से ज्यादा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ तो, हाल के महीनों में बिहार में नमक की कमी और उसके मूल्य में भारी वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ;

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शाना मयली) : (क) और (ख). बिहार की 3 96 लाख मी० टन नमक की अनुमानित वार्षिक मांग थी किन्तु वर्ष 1977 में बिहार राज्य का 4 54 लाख मी० टन नमक भेजा गया था । किन्तु पटना और मुजफ्फरपुर जैसे बिहार के कुछ जिलों में, सड़कबाजारों में स्टॉक इकट्ठा हो जाने तथा

निकटवर्ती राज्यों से नमक भेजे जाने के फलस्वरूप नमक की कमी की जानकारी मिली थी । इस अस्थायी कमी को दूर करने के लिए जनवरी, 1978 में राज्य को 33,000 मी० टन के सामान्य मासिक कोटे के स्थान पर 57,000 मी० टन नमक भेजा गया था ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युत करवों द्वारा कपड़े का उत्पादन

3914. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रामीण जिलों को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने और ग्रामीण जिलों में श्रमिकों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने तथा उद्योगों के विकेन्द्रीकरण को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरणों द्वारा कपड़े का उत्पादन करने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शाना मयली) : जी नहीं, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है ।

रई का आयात

3915. श्री चर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार किस किस किस्म की कितने मूल्य की और कितनी कितनी मात्रा में रई का आयात किया गया ;

(ख) वर्ष 1977-78 में कितने मूल्य की और कितनी मात्रा में तथा किस-किस मूल्य की और कितनी मात्रा में तथा किस-किस किस्म की रई का आयात करने

का विचार है और अब तक कितनी मात्रा में रुई का आयात किया जा चुका है और कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया जाना है ;

(ग) देश में अच्छी किस्म और ग्रेड की रुई के उत्पादन के बावजूद विदेशों के अधिक मूल्य पर रुई का आयात करने और उन्हें मिल मालिकों को कम दरों पर दिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) वर्ष 1978-79 में कितने मूल्य की कितनी मात्रा में किम किस्म की रुई का आयात किया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आशा बक्शी) : (क) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ख) भारतीय रुई विभाग निगम को 1976-77 के रुई मौसम के दौरान 14 लाख गॉटों आयात करने के लिए प्राधिकृत किया गया था। इस परिणाम में से 31 अगस्त, 1977 तक लगभग 228 करोड़ ६० के मूल्य की 8.18 लाख गॉटों प्राप्त हो गई थी। उसके पश्चात् 1.84 लाख गॉटों 15 फरवरी, 1978 तक प्राप्त हो गई। शेष परिमाण चालू रुई मौसम 1977-78 की शेष अवधि में प्राप्त हो जाएगा। 1977-78 के दौरान आयात की जाने वाली रुई के मूल्य, किस्म और मात्रा से सम्बन्धित जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) 1976-77 में रुई संभरण की स्थिति में काफी कमी आई। 1976-77 के आयात कार्यक्रम के उद्देश्य मुख्यतः देश में रुई के भाग और संभरण के बीच की खाई का पाटना तथा रुई की कीमतें स्थिर करना भी था। चूंकि आयातित रुई ऊँचे मूल्यों पर प्राप्त हुई, सरकार ने इसे समान किस्म के देशी मूल्यों के मुकाबले कम दर पर बेचने का निर्णय किया।

(घ) सरकार में 1978-79 के रुई मौसम में रुई के आयात के प्रश्न पर अभी तक विचार नहीं किया है।

सीमेन्ट की काले बाजार में विक्री

3916. श्री गंगा अमृत सिंह :
श्री लखेन्द्र सिंह :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1978 के प्रथम सप्ताह में उन्होंने अपने विभाग के अधिकारियों तथा कर्मचारियों की बैठक को सम्बोधित करने हुए यह स्वीकार किया था कि प्रतिवर्ष 25 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का सीमेन्ट काला बाजार में बेचा जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो काला बाजारी करने वाले लोग कौन हैं ; और

(ग) इस कालाबाजारी को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं और कालाबाजारी करने वालों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज कर्नलडिल) :

(क) और (ख). यह सही है कि उद्योग मंत्री ने 8 जनवरी, 1978 को उद्योग मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को सम्बोधित करते हुए यह बताया था कि समूचे देश में सीमेन्ट की विक्री में होने वाली काला-बाजारी की खबरें मिली हैं तथा इसके जगह विभिन्न लोगों द्वारा लगभग 25 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की राशि अर्जित की जाती है। उपर्युक्त आंकड़े वास्तव में एक अनुमानित राशि थी, जो विभिन्न राज्यों में

निजी क्षेत्र के स्टॉकिस्टों द्वारा बुले बाजार में लगभग 100 लाख मी० टन सीमेण्ट की बिक्री में विभिन्न मात्रा में की जाने वाली गड़बड़ियों से सम्बन्धित प्राप्त जानकारी पर आधारित थी।

(ग) बाजार में सीमेण्ट की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाकर तथा सीमेण्ट बाजार को बिक्रते बाजार से फ्रेना बाजार में परिवर्तित करके ही कालाबाजारी को समाप्त किया जा सकता है। सरकार विद्यमान एककों द्वारा अधिक उत्पादन किये जाने, अतिरिक्त क्षमता स्थापित करने तथा सीमेण्ट का परिरक्षण किये जाने तथा बहुर उपयोग किये जाने जैसे अनेक कदम उठा रही है। अधिक महत्वपूर्ण कदमों में प्री-केल्सिनेटरा लगाना तथा स्लैग, फ्लाई ऐश और अन्य पोजलाना पदार्थों का अधिक प्रयोग, स्थानीय स्लैग और चूने के पत्थर का प्रयोग करने हेतु स्टील सयंत्रों के स्थापना स्थल के समीप नए सीमेण्ट संयंत्रों की स्थापना, चूने के पत्थर के छोटे षण्डारों के उपयोग हेतु छोटे सीमेण्ट सयंत्रों की स्थापना तथा नए एककों और बिन्तारों के निर्माण कार्यों में तेजी लाना शामिल है। सरकार ने देशी बाजार में सीमेण्ट की उपलब्धता को बढ़ाने हेतु लगभग 10 लाख मी० टन सीमेण्ट का आयात करने का भी निर्णय किया है। सरकार बाजार पर आयातित सीमेण्ट के पड़ने वाले प्रभाव पर निगाह रखे है तथा सरकार द्वारा निश्चित स्तर तक सीमेण्ट के बिक्री मूल्यों को कम करने के प्रयास में यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो वह सीमेण्ट का और अधिक मात्रा में आयात जारी रखेगी। सरकार क्षमता को बढ़ाने के मार्ग में आने वाली विद्यमान रुकावटों का पता लगाने तथा इस बारे में आवश्यक सुधारालम्बक कार्रवाई निश्चित करने को ध्यान में रखते हुए उद्योग के एक नवीन विस्तृत अध्ययन हेतु एक उच्चस्तरीय निकाय की नियुक्ति पर भी विचार कर रही है।

4239 LS-4.

Cotton price

3917. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton prices have fallen further in February, 1978;

(b) if so, whether they are now at an uneconomic level;

(c) whether several farmers growing cotton are likely to switch over to other crops as a result; and

(d) if so, what steps the Government is taking to help these farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). The prices of cotton in North Indian markets which were quite promising and reached levels comparable to 1976-77 started showing a decline in February, 1978, rather marginally. During 1976-77 cotton season prices spiralled to unprecedented levels on account of shortfall in domestic production of cotton. During 1977-78, the cotton production, estimated at 66 lakh bales is more than that of 1976-77 by 6.50 lakh bales. Further nearly 80 to 85 per cent of the estimated crop in Punjab and Haryana had been marketed by February, 1978 and the left-over stock consisted mainly of the third picking. Consequently the prevailing prices of the residual stock will have to be viewed with reference to their quality and demand.

Even then the prevailing prices are much above the minimum support prices announced by the Government. Government, therefore, do not expect that the farmers would switch over to other crops.

बिल्ली में सड़कों की समस्या

3918. श्री ए० ए० हनुमान अलहाबाद : क्या नौबतून और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीस हजार की सेशन कचहरी के साथ वाली सड़कों की, जो कि बहुत खराब

हालत में है, मरम्मत कब से नहीं की गई है,

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन सड़कों की मरम्मत करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उनकी मरम्मत कब तक की जाएगी और यदि नहीं तो उनके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चारु राम) : (क) (ग) तीस हजार की कार्ट्स के भीतर सड़का और पटरियों का रखरखाव दिल्ली प्रशासन, लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा किया जा रहा है। जा सूचना उन्होंने दी है, उससे पता चला है कि मूल सड़कों का निर्माण सीमेंट कंक्रीट की पटरियों से किया गया है और उन पर बिटूमन की एक और तह बिछाई गई है, जिसे सप्ताषजनक माना गया है। अप्रैल, 1976 में कहीं-कहीं पर इसे दुबारा नवीकृत किया गया, जिसमें सत्र न्यायालय के सामने की सड़क भी शामिल है। स्थानीय प्रशासन कुछ अन्य हिस्सों में भी दुबारा तह बिछाने की कारवाई कर रहा है। दिल्ली नगर निगम ने, जो तीस हजार की कार्ट्स के पट्टव मार्गों (अर्थात् मारीगेट मार्ग, गाखले मार्ग और बुलबुल मार्ग) के लिए उत्तरदायी है, सूचित किया है कि इन सड़कों का रखरखाव उचित रूप से हो रहा है और वे सप्ताषजनक अवस्था में हैं।

National Highways in Assam

3919 SHRI SAMAR GUHA Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether all the national highways in Assam are found in miserable conditions,

(b) whether this has been the experience of the Prime Minister who

recently visited Assam and publicly complained about the unsuitability of these national highways in a border State,

(c) whether other Ministers and MPs who recently visited Assam also publicly complained about the national highways in Assam,

(d) if so, whether Government will take proper and prompt measures for expansion and repairs of the national highways in the border State of Assam, and

(e) if so facts thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a), (d) and (e) No Sir The National Highways in Assam are being developed maintained in reasonable condition commensurate with the available resources However, some stretches which are vulnerable to floods of Brahmaputra and its tributaries get adversely affected at times and these are also attended to

Since the beginning of Fourth Plan, about 200 works covering widening and strengthening of pavement, construction/reconstruction of weak or narrow bridges culverts, by-passes etc costing about Rs 1900 crores have been sanctioned An amount of Rs 1535 crores have so far been spent from the beginning of the Fourth Plan period upto March, 1977 and an amount of Rs 400 crores is expected to be spent in this financial year Improvements are also expected to be undertaken continuously in the next Plan period depending upon the scope and outlay that may be fixed for that Plan and the allocations that may be made available from year to year Apart from works of original nature mentioned above, routine maintenance and repair works, restoration of portions affected by the floods, special repairs to severely damaged stretches are also undertaken An amount of Rs 844 crores

has been spent on maintenance from the beginning of Fourth Plan upto March 1977. During this year, a sum of Rs. 1.80 crore has been released for the purpose.

In order to pay special attention to the National Highway System, a field office of my Ministry has been set up at Gauhati to liaise/assist the State Public Works Department of Assam for the proper improvement and up-keep of the National Highways and this has been functioning for the past 14 years.

(b) and (c). No reports to that effect have been received.

बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों द्वारा अर्जित लाभ

3920. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

वर्ष 1975-76 और 1976-77 के दौरान, पृथक्-पृथक् बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों द्वारा प्रति वर्ष कितना-कितना लाभ अर्जित किया गया और उनकी पूंजी में कितने-कितने प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी शारदा भयती) : एकाधिकार एवम् प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया अधिनियम, 1969 की धारा 26 (2) के अधीन पंजीयित उपक्रमों के आधार पर बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों द्वारा अर्जित लाभ के बारे में संकलित अधुना-तम जानकारी वर्ष 1975 तक की है। जोटी के 45 औद्योगिक गृहों द्वारा वर्ष 1975 के काराधान से पूर्व के अर्जित लाभों और उनकी परिस्थितियों में वर्ष 1972 से 1975 तक हुई औसत वार्षिक प्रतिशत वृद्धि को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	औद्योगिक गृह का नाम	वर्ष 1975 का लाभ	वर्ष 1972 से वर्ष 1975 तक परिसम्पत्तियों में हुई औसत वार्षिक वृद्धि
1	2	3	4
1	टाटा . . .	75.45	14.4
2	बिरला . . .	83.99	16.7
3	मुफ्तलाल . . .	22.16	11.0
4	जे० के सिंगानिया . . .	16.38	24.2
5	बापर . . .	26.69	15.1
6	मिन्धिया . . .	16.80	23.3
7	आई० सी० आई० . . .	22.88	10.6
8	श्री राम . . .	5.138	12.5

1	2	3	4
9	ए०सी०सी०	10.21	6.4
10	बागुर्	8.39	11.1
11	किलोस्कर	13.93	17.3
12	लारसन एण्ड टूत्रो	11.47	24.7
13	बालचन्द	4.34	9.1
14	खटाऊ	16.66	28.9
15	आई० टी० सी०	10.19	18.7
16	मेकनील एण्ड मेजर	7.26	2.6
17	महेन्द्रा एण्ड महेन्द्रा	1.80	31.7
18	साराभाई	2.46	10.1
19	कस्तुरमाई लालभाई	15.52	12.5
20	टी० भी० एस० ग्राइंगर	13.36	34.3
21	हिन्दुस्तान लैबरथे*	10.73	8.9
22	बजाज*	8.01	22.0
23	मोदी*	6.03	22.2
24	पेरी	3.26	11.8
25	डनलप	9.43	37.9
26	भिवन्डीवाला*	3.89	30.7
27	काल्टेक्स	0.07	56.9
28	जेम्स फिल्ले	6.85	1.7
29	जी० के० डब्बू०	6.29	15.3
30	यूनियन कार्वाईज	11.64	15.0
31	बडं हीलगर	6.04	13.4
32	क्लिक (कापाजिया)	(-) 5.69	15.1
33	नाडू जी० भी०	3.17	12.2
34	बुक ब्रांड	8.28	11.7
35	गोदरेज	5.20	20.4
36	चोगुले	7.13	1.8
37	रालिस	3.68	28.9
38	भी० एच० डेम्पू*	8.23	61.4
39	फिलिप्स	5.25	(-) 2.2

1	2	3	4
40	सिम्पसन्	6.12	11.8
41	मदुरा कोट्स	1.80	21.1
42	एकोर्टस	7.34	11.9
43	यूनाइटेड ब्रेवेरिज	5.08	15.2
44	कमानी	(-) 3.96	(-) 2.8
45	अग्रॉक नाइलैण्ड	9.94	24.3

*लोक सभा में 21 फरवरी, 1978 को पूछे गए अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 170 के उत्तर में दिए गए विवरण के अनुरूप (1) ग्रेट ईस्टर्न शिपिंग कं० लिमिटेड (मिवांडीवाला), (2) मोदी रकड़ लिमिटेड (मोदी), (3) हिन्दुस्तान लीवर लिमिटेड (हिन्दुस्तान लीवर), (4) मुकुन्द आयरन एण्ड स्टील वर्क्स लिमिटेड (बजाज) और (5) डेम्प्रा ब्रदर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (बी० एस० डेम्प्रा) नामक 5 कंपनियों के बारे में वर्ष 1974 के कराधान से पूर्व के लाभ को वर्ष 1975 में दोहरा दिया गया है ।

Reservation quota in services

3921. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation quota in services is being considered on the basis of census of 1961 or 1971;

(b) if on the basis of 1961, why it is so;

(c) who is trying not to implement on the basis of census of 1971; and

(d) what action Government propose to take against such officers, who are bottleneck in the progress of SC/ST by not implementing it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) (a) The existing percentage of reservation prescribed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment on an all India basis as well as in recruitment on regional or local basis are already based on the percentage of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population according to the 1971 Census.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Grievances made by C.S.I.O. Employees Union

3922 SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No 5139 on 27th July, 1977 and Starred Question No. 315 on the 7th December, 1977 regarding relay fast by Union Leaders of Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh, and state:

(a) whether he is aware that even after his assurance given in Lok Sabha on the 27th July, 1977 and 7th December, 1977, nothing has been settled in regard to the grievances made by the CSIO Employees' Union; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in this matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The decisions taken in regard to the grievances of the employees of Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO) have been implemented by the Organisation.

(b) Does not arise.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में
अनुसूचित जातिय तथा अनुसूचित जनजातीय
व्यक्तियों की पदोन्नति

3923. चौधरी बलबीर सिंह : क्या
उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली
के प्रबन्धको द्वारा वर्ष 1975, से 1977 के
दौरान प्रवर्ता एव चयन के आधार पर
कितने पद भरे गये

(ख) उन में से कितने पद अनुसूचित
जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के
कर्मचारियों को दिये गये और

(ग) यदि उपरान्त भाग (ख) का
उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो ऐसा किस आधार
पर किया गया है और अनुसूचित जाति
एव अनुसूचित जन जाति के कर्मचारियों
के लिये आरक्षित पदों को भरने के लिये
सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार
है ।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी
प्रभा मयती) : (क) 1975 से 1977
की अवधि में भरे गये पदों का ब्यौरा नीचे
दिया गया है

(1) बरिष्ठता के आधार पर 10 पद

(2) चयन के आधार पर 31 पद

(ख) चार ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

सचिवालय में शक्ति का केन्द्रीयकरण

3924. श्री रामदेव सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में शासन
चलाने की जो पद्धति ब्रिटिश सरकार ने
अपनाई थी, उसे भारतीय सरकार अभी तक
अपनाती चली आ रही है ,

(ख) क्या सचिवालय में शक्ति के
केन्द्रीयकरण की वही पद्धति अभी तक मौजूद
है जो ब्रिटिश शासन में थी , और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भागों का उत्तर
सकारात्मक है, तो क्या सरकार का विचार
इस मामले में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है
और यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस०
डी० पाटिल) (क) से (ग) स्वतंत्रता
के बाद सरकार के कार्यचालन में आधारभूत
परिवर्तन हुए हैं। अंग्रेजों का देश का एक
उपनिवेश मान कर शासन करते थे और
महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय हार्डिग हाल में ही लिए
जाते थे, जब कि मौजूदा सरकार में जनता के
चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि होते हैं और वह विधान-
मंडली के प्रति पूरी तरह जबाबदेह होती
है। प्रशासन वस्तुतः जनता की सेवा के
लिए होता है। आजकल प्रशासन के
विकेन्द्रीकरण और वाम्त्विक प्रशासन में
जनता का यथा संभव अधिक से अधिक
भाग्यदारी बनाए रखने पर बल दिया जा रहा
है।

Conducting UPSC Examinations in
Hindi

3925 SHRI P S RAMALINGAM.

SHRI K MAYATHEVAR.

SHRI P KANNAN

SHRI A BALAJANOR-

SHRI S D SOMASUNDA-

RAM

SHRI RAGAVELU

MOHANARANGAM

SHRI C N VISVANATHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AF-
FAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have de-
cided to conduct UPSC examinations
in Hindi as reportedly stated by Ex-
ternal Affairs Minister at Bhopal, and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to even
out the handicaps for non-Hindi
knowing competitors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Kothari Committee on Recruitment Policy and Selection Methods has *inter alia* recommended the use of all languages listed in the VIIIth Schedule of the Constitution and English as alternate media in the proposed Civil Services Examination for recruitment to the All India and Central Services. Government of India have accepted this recommendation and requested the UPSC to take appropriate steps for its implementation.

Time given on Publicity to Proceedings of Shah Commission on A.I.R.

3926. **SHRI VASANT SATHI:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated hours given so far for publicity of Shah Commission and other Commissions proceedings and related news and special programme through A.I.R.;

(b) details of Government policy/directions given to the authorities in this regard; and

(c) justification for higher allocation of time for such proceedings/news?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) On the basis of the study of the four major news bulletins

(i) broadcast from AIR Delhi between April 1977 and February 1978 in respect of time devoted to Shah and other eight Commissions of Enquiry appointed by the Central Government indicating the percentage of total time, a statement is placed on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1887/78].

(ii) In addition to the coverage in the news bulletin, daily 10-minute review of the Shah Commission's hearing is broadcast in Hindi and English when the Commission holds its public hearings. Another statement indicating the time devoted to such reviews of the Shah Commission's proceedings upto February 1978 is also laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1887/78].

(b) and (c). The time allotted for the coverage of the proceedings of the various Commissions is not on the basis of any directive given to any authority by the Government, but on the basis of the news value and the great deal of public interest in the proceedings of these Commissions and also in the revelations pertaining to the excesses of Emergency, misuse of power, irregularities, subversion of law etc.

Hindi Teaching Scheme

3927 **SHRI D. G. GAWAI:**

SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Government annually on the Hindi Teaching Scheme during the last five years for its employees;

(b) the number of Government servants who were trained in Hindi during the last five years and given one increment also;

(c) whether it is a fact that no one of them is doing his official work in Hindi and papers are put up in English only; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure that all Hindi knowing persons do their official work in Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The expenditure incurred on Hindi

Teaching Scheme for the last five years is as under:—

1973-74	30,26,000
1974-75	44,61,000
1975-76	48,04,600
1976-77	49,63,000
1977-78	43,02,243

(Upto January 1978)

(b) In the last five years, nearly 87,200 Central Government employees passed the various examinations under the Hindi Teaching Scheme. Such employees, on passing the prescribed Hindi examination, are granted personal pay equal to one increment for a period of 12 months, subject to certain conditions. This increment is given to the employees by their respective Ministries/Departments, and the expenditure incurred thereon is also borne by them.

(c) No, Sir. Not all the Central Government employees, after training in Hindi, transact their official work in English alone.

(d) In accordance with Section 3 (1) of the Official Language Act 1963, Central Government employees have the option to do their official work either in English or in Hindi. Keeping in view the policy of the Government to progressively increase the use of Hindi in official work, a scheme was formulated in Oct. '74 to provide cash incentives to the employees who use Hindi for the official purposes of the union. This is applicable to the Central Government offices located in the Hindi speaking areas and Gujarat, Maharashtra and Punjab.

Moreover, the official language Rules provide that those employees who acquire working knowledge of Hindi may not ask for English translation of documents, other than those of legal or technical nature. Further workshops are being organised to remove the hesitation of employees in using Hindi for the purposes of noting and drafting etc.

It has also been provided under Rule 10(4) of the Official Languages Rules, 1976 that offices where 80 per cent or more staff possess working knowledge of Hindi, shall be notified and out of these offices, some may be specified under Rule 8(4) where employees possessing proficiency in Hindi, will be asked to do their noting and drafting etc. in Hindi only.

The Government has also emphasised upon its employees the use of simple Hindi including popular words of English wherever necessary. This policy has encouraged more and more Government employees to use Hindi in their official work.

फिल्म उद्योग को एक उद्योग के रूप में मान्यता देना

3928. श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अथवा राज्य सरकारों ने फिल्म उद्योग को एक उद्योग के रूप में मान्यता नहीं दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इसे एक उद्योग के रूप में मान्यता देने का है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल-कृष्ण शर्मा) : (क) और (ख). फिल्म निर्माण इस अर्थ में उद्योग है कि यह एक क्रमबद्ध आर्थिक गतिविधि है। तथापि, इसको अधिक जोखिम भ्रष्ट प्राथमिकता वाला उद्योग समझा जाता है। कृषि, सिंचाई, बिजली परियोजनाओं, आदि जैसे प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की स्पर्धी भावों को देखते हुए, उपलब्ध संसाधनों के अन्दर इस उद्योग को संस्थागत वित्तीय सहायता देने की मुविधाएं देना सम्भव नहीं हुआ है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सौदेस्य विषयों पर उच्च

कोटि की कम लागत वाली फिल्मों के निर्माण हेतु तथा सिनेमा उपकरण खरीदने के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए फिल्म वित्त निगम स्थापित किया हुआ है। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने भी अपने अपने राज्यों में फिल्म उद्योग को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अपने अपने फिल्म विकास निगम स्थापित किए हुए हैं।

लघु उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए खनिजों का सर्वेक्षण

3929. श्री श्याम लाल धुर्वे : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या खनिजों तथा वन उत्पादों जैसे कच्चे माल से संपन्न जिलों का सर्वेक्षण कराने की कोई योजना है ताकि उनसे संबंधित लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए उपयुक्त स्थानों का पता लगाया जा सके,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस उद्देश्य के लिए अब तक योजना न बनाने के क्या कारण हैं?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी प्राभा मयती) : (क) स्थानीय स्रोतों, स्थानीय कुशलता और स्थानीय भाग के आधार पर लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना करने की दृष्टि से लगभग सभी जिलों का सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है। जिला उद्योग केन्द्रों के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, जिस में देश के सभी जिले थोड़ी सी अवधि में ही आ जाएंगे, विद्यमान लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देने और नये औद्योगिक क्रिया कलाप की स्थापना के लिए सर्वेक्षणों की सवीक्षा की जायेगी।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1968 के उपबन्धों की क्रियान्विति

3930. श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उन के मंत्रालय/विभाग ने राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1968 और उस के अन्तर्गत जून, 1976 में बनाये गये नियमों के बारे में अपने संबद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को सूचना दे दी है तथा क्या उन्हें इनको क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कहा गया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो मंत्रालय/विभाग ने उत्तर दिया है कि उक्त उपबन्धों और नियमों का पूरी तरह से पालन किया जा रहा है, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और उक्त नियमों का पूरी तरह से पालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल-कुण्ठ भट्टराणी) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) और (ग). यथा संशोधित राजभाषा अधिनियम तथा राज भाषा (संघ के सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के उपबन्धों को यथा सम्भव हद तक कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। उक्त अधिनियम और नियमों के उपबन्धों का पूरी तरह पालन न होने के मुख्य कारण हैं पर्याप्त अनुवाद सुविधाओं और हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों आदि की कमी तथा अधिकांश अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों का हिन्दी में प्रवीण न होना या हिन्दी में काम करने का अभ्यस्त न होना। उक्त अधिनियम और नियमों के उपबन्धों का पालन सुनिश्चित करने हेतु निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं :-

(1) मंत्रालय के विभिन्न सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों से प्राप्त हिन्दी के

प्रयोग सम्बन्धी त्रिमाही प्रगति रिपोर्टों की जांच की जाती है और उन में पाई जाने वाली कमियों को सम्बन्धित कार्यालयों के ध्यान में लाया जाता है और उन से उन्हें दूर करने के लिए कहा जाता है ।

(2) मंत्रालय की राज भाषा कार्यालय समिति अपनी आर्वाधिक बैठकों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार विमर्श करती है और हिन्दी के प्रयोग सम्बन्धी विभिन्न आदेशों के कार्यान्वयन पर बल देती है ।

(3) हाल ही में मंत्रालय के कुछ कार्यालयों में हिन्दी अनुवादकों, हिन्दी टाइपिस्टों आदि के कुछ पदों का सृजन किया गया है और कुछ अन्य कार्यालयों में इस प्रकार के पदों के सृजन के प्रस्तावों के बारे में कार्रवाई चल रही है ।

(4) कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी/हिन्दी टाइपराइटिंग/हिन्दी आशुनिधि में सेवा कालीन प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है ।

Black Marketing by Digvijay Cement

3931. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Digvijay Cement and its subsidiaries are black marketing the imported Korean Cement in Bombay and the local cement production reduced considerably; and

(b) if so, steps taken to stop black marketing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). No specific instance of black marketing of imported cement has come to the notice of the Government.

The Sewree grinding unit of M/s. Digvijay Cement Co. has a licensed

capacity of 16.667 tonnes per month. Against this, the production so far during 1978 has been:

January	. 21,289 tonnes
February	. 16,027 tonnes
March	. 11,816 tonnes (upto 14-3-1978)

M/s. Digvijay Cement Company have been appointed as one of the handling agents for handling and distribution of imported cement at Bombay. Their rate of unloading the ships has been around 2,000 tonnes per day against the stipulated minimum discharge of 1,000 tonnes per day. The quantity discharged has been despatched by M/s. Digvijay Cement Company to release order holders as well as cement-stockists as per directions of the Regional Cement Controller. No quantity of cement has been kept by them in their godown as unsold.

Establishing a Permanent Coast Guard Organisation

3932. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a permanent coast guard organisation to guard the countries coast line;

(b) if so, the time by which the organisation is expected to be established; and

(c) the strength and the responsibilities of the organisation?

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

(b) and (c). The Coast Guard Organisation is expected to come into being during the current year. Details in this regard are yet to be finalised.

गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले लोग

3933. श्री एम० एस० सोमानी : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की सख्या का राज्यवार पता लगाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्संबंधी योजना क्या है और उन की दशा सुधारने के लिए क्या योजना बनाई गई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) गरीबी के राज्यवार अनुमान केवल 1964-65 के लिए उपलब्ध है। ये मूल्य विवरण में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) यह निर्णय किया गया है कि विकास योजना के अगले चरण के प्राथमिक उद्देश्य ये हाने चाहिए :—

(1) लगभग 10 वर्षों में रोजगार और काफी कुछ अन्न राजगार को दूर करना ,

(2) जन सख्या के सबसे कम आय वाले वर्गों के 40 प्रतिशत के लिए 5वीं अवधि में मूल सेवाओं (पीने का पानी, प्राथमिक शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य की देख-भाल) को व्यवस्था करना ,

(3) आय और संपत्ति की वर्तमान असमानताओं में पर्याप्त कमी करना ।

इन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यक्रम और नीतियां तैयार की जा रही हैं, पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्राप्प (1978-83) में इन के कुछ संकेत दिए गए हैं।

विवरण

प्रॉफेसर वी० एम० दांडेकर और श्री एन० रथ ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि उपभोग के राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम स्तर को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए यह आवश्यक होगा कि 1968-69 को कीमतों पर सीमत प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक उभाग व्यय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 27 रुपए और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 40 50 रु० होना चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के 19वें दौर पर आधारित अधिकारि उपभोक्ता व्यय आंकड़े 1964-65 वर्ष के लिए उपलब्ध हैं 1964-65 में 1968-69 के बीच कीमतों की वृद्धि के लिए समायोजन करने हुए, न्यूनतम जीवन-स्तर का सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 1964-65 को कीमतों पर 20 रुपए का प्रति व्यक्ति मासिक व्यय ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में और 30 रुपए शहरी क्षेत्रों में आवश्यक होगा। इस आधार पर 1964-65 में विभिन्न राज्यों और सब शासित क्षेत्रों में गरीबी के स्तर में नीचे रह रही जनसख्या की लगभग सख्या और अनुपात का अनुमान इस प्रकार है:—

गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे की राज्यवार जनसख्या (1964-65)

क्रम सं०	राज्य	ग्रामीण (000)	अनुपात +	शहरी (000)	अनुपात +
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	15331	48.50	3976	57.61
2	असम	2206	18.30	535	48.51
3	बिहार	19609	42.80	2533	55.55

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	गुजरात . .	7261	45.59	3701	54.48
5	हरियाणा .	1474	21.16	719	48.11
6	जम्मू व कश्मीर .	825	26.63	393	61.38
7	केरल . .	9498	60.82	1889	66.36
8	मध्य प्रदेश .	13953	46.32	2857	54.73
9	मद्रास	13229	50.94	5395	55.16
10	महाराष्ट्र	14422	47.02	5552	43.93
11	मैसूर	9642	48.99	3065	51.81
12	उड़ीसा .	10977	62.04	736	57.58
13	पंजाब	2154	22.69	1272	43.39
14	राजस्थान .	6156	35.29	1890	51.41
15	उत्तर प्रदेश .	28820	41.61	6572	62.56
16	पश्चिम बंगाल .	14446	50.19	3877	40.18
17	मध् राज्य क्षेत्र	360	33.24	870	24.12
18	अखिल भारतीय	17979.3	44.57	45832	51.34

† हरेक मामले मे कुल जन संख्या का प्रतिशत ।

रिहन्द विद्युत केन्द्र से मध्य प्रदेश को बिजली की सप्लाई

3934. श्री सुभाष घाटुजा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) रिहन्द विद्युत् केन्द्र द्वारा बनी बिजली में मध्य प्रदेश का कितना हिस्सा है,

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश ने रिहन्द विद्युत केन्द्र चालू हो जाने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश को उसके हिस्से की बिजली सप्लाई की है,

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश ने मध्य प्रदेश को वस्तुतः कितनी अवधि तक विद्युत् सप्लाई की,

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश का विद्युत् का वास्तविक हिस्सा कितना है और उसके हिस्से को विद्युत् न सप्लाई करने के बदले उत्तर

प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश को क्या क्षति पूर्ति दे रहा है, और

(ङ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश ने अगस्त, 1977 में विद्युत् सप्लाई बन्द कर दी थी; और यदि हा, तो मध्य प्रदेश को उसके हिस्से की विद्युत् सप्लाई मुनिश्चित करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) रिहन्द विद्युत् केन्द्र से वर्ष प्रतिवर्ष के आधार पर विक्रय योग्य ऊर्जा में 15 प्रतिशत भाग मध्य प्रदेश का है। अधिकतम भाग सीमा 37.5 मेगावाट है।

(ख) से (ङ). रिहन्द विद्युत् केन्द्र मार्च, 1962 में चालू किया गया था। मार्च, 1962 से अगस्त, 1967 तक बिजली की सप्लाई लेना मध्य प्रदेश के लिए संभव नहीं था क्योंकि इस अवधि के दौरान

बिजली लेने के लिए किसी प्रकार की पारेषण सुविधाएं नहीं बनाई गई थीं। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को इस अवधि के लिए दी जाने वाली प्रतिपूर्ति का प्रश्न अभी तय नहीं हुआ है।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड को निम्नलिखित अवधियों के लिए सप्लाई नहीं मिली थी और प्रतिपूर्ति की जाने वाली बिजली की बाकी मात्रा का ब्यौरा भी प्रत्येक अवधि के सामने दिया गया है—

अवधि	प्रतिपूर्ति की जाने वाली बिजली की बाकी मात्रा
1-9-1967 से 15-11-1968 तक	1500 कि० वा०
16-11-1968 से 31-12-1968 तक	1000 कि० वा०
1-1-1969 से 15-5-1969 तक	250 कि० वा०

40% भार अनुपात मानकर और 9.5 पैसा प्रति यूनिट की दर अपना कर उसके आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश को प्रतिपूर्ति देने के लिए सिद्धान्ततः सहमति हो गई है।

निम्नलिखित अवधियों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने निम्नलिखित मात्रा में बिजली प्राप्त की—

16-11-1968 से 31-12-1968 तक	500 कि० वा०
1-1-1969 से 15-5-1969 तक	1250 कि० वा०

16-5-1969 से 30-9-1974 तक की अवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने अपना पूरा अंश नहीं लिया था और मध्य प्रदेश बिजली बोर्ड को दी जाने वाली प्रतिपूर्ति के प्रश्न पर दोनों राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के बीच वार्ता चल रही है।

ली गई बिजली का संयोजन करने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने अगस्त, 1977 से बिजली की सप्लाई देना बन्द कर दिया था। फरवरी, 1978 में कुछ दिनों के लिए सप्लाई दी गई थी।

रिहन्द से उपलब्ध विक्रय योग्य ऊर्जा में से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के 15 परसेंट हिस्से को बिजली की सप्लाई उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने रिहन्द से नवम्बर, 1975 से देना शुरू कर दी थी। यह बताया गया है कि नवम्बर, 1977 तक मध्य प्रदेश ने 25 मिलियन यूनिट अधिक बिजली ली है। अधिक

ली गई अधिक बिजली का समझन रिहन्द से होने वाले वर्तमान उत्पादन से कर लिए जाने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश की बिजली का उसका हिस्सा उन्हें पुनः बहाल करने का प्रश्न केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के साथ दिसम्बर, 1977 में भी उठाया था। मामले पर अभी भी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के साथ कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति आदेश (संशोधन) अधिनियम 1976 का लागू किया जाना

3935. श्री शिव सम्पति राम : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति आदेश (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976, जो कि राज्यों में क्षेत्रीयता की बंदिश समाप्त करता है, मध्य प्रदेश में लागू न किये जाने के क्या कारण है ,

(ख) जब भापाल, रायसीन एवं सिहार जिलों में 'धोबी' जाति का अनुसूचित जातियों की सूची में रखा गया है तो समूचे राज्य 'धोबी' की अनुसूचित जाति न मानने के क्या कारण हैं , और

(ग) क्या "धोबी" जाति जा केवल अजमेर जिले में अनुसूचित जाति घोषित की गई थी अब राजस्थान के समूचे राज्य में मानी जाने लगी है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति आदेश (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976 मध्य प्रदेश समेत सभी संघीय राज्यों में 27 जुलाई, 1977 में लागू किया गया था।

(ख) उक्त अधिनियम में ही व्यवस्था है कि मध्य प्रदेश के केवल भापाल, रायसीन और मिहोर जिलों में धोबी समुदाय का अनुसूचित जाति माना जायगा।

(ग) जी हा, श्रीमान।

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना में अधिकारियों का स्थायी बनाया जाना

3936. श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजभाषा विभाग में हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रीय अधिकारियों

(अब उप निदेशको) के स्थायी पदों पर तैनात व्यक्तियों को स्थायी किये जाने का मामला वर्ष 1968 से अनिर्णीत पड़ा है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं , और

(ग) वर्ष 1968 से अब तक उक्त मामले पर निर्णय करने के लिए विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति ने कितनी बार बैठके की ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की 1968 में अब तक तीन बैठके हुई हैं।

तमिलनाडु में आकाशवाणी द्वारा हिन्दी समाचारों का प्रसारण

3937. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आकाशवाणी दिल्ली से प्रसारित हिन्दी समाचार तमिलनाडु में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र में प्रसारित नहीं किये जाते हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लालकृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) प्रातः 8.00 बजे और रात्रि 8.45 बजे वाले हिन्दी के समाचार बुलेटिनों को तमिलनाडु में स्थित आकाशवाणी के सभी केन्द्रों द्वारा रिले किया जाता है। इसके अलावा, आकाशवाणी, मद्रास विश्व समाचार बुलेटिनो का हिन्दी रूपान्तर भी प्रतिदिन प्रातः 6.00 बजे और हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिन प्रातः 11.00 बजे रिले करता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society

3938. SHRI KACHARULAL HEM-RAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the financial condition of the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Society Ltd., New Delhi is very bad;

(b) the number of times the cheques issued by the Society have been returned uncashed;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to financial crisis the Society has not been able in the past and is not able to procure goods to be sold at its large number of stores for sale;

(d) whether it is a fact that in spite of the tight financial position the Society made certain promotions of its staff during 1977-78 and if so, the particulars of the promotions made; and

(e) the justification of these promotions and the need of these posts when the society is running in losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The present financial position of the Society is not satisfactory.

(b) On three occasions only. But these were subsequently honoured shortly thereafter.

(c) No, Sir. Purchases are made subject to the availability of items with the suppliers and estimated requirements at stores.

(d) and (e). The Society made certain promotions during 1977-78, the particulars of which are given in the statement.

These promotions were made against the existing vacancies and no new posts were created. It was felt that to the extent such posts remained vacant, the Society was being denied the necessary managerial assistance thus affecting its business adversely.

Statement

Statement showing the promotions made by the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi

S No.	Name	Designation	Promoted as
1.	Shri R.P. Kapur	Manager	Zonal Supervisor
2.	" B. N. Goel	Head Cashier	Zonal Supervisor
3.	" P. S. Verma	Asstt. Accountant	Asstt. Purchase Officer
4.	" V. K. Verma	Asstt. Accountant	Asstt. Purchase Officer
5.	" O. Samuel	Head Clerk	Superintendent
6.	" T. N. Sharma	Head Clerk	Superintendent
7.	" Gurdit Singh	Senior Clerk	Head Clerk
8.	" J. R. Mittal	Cashier	Head Cashier
9.	" Bhagwan Dass	Senior Saleman	Manager
10.	" Satish Kumar	Accts. Clerk	Asstt. Accountant
11.	" M. C. Thakur	Accts. Clerk	Asstt. Accountant
12.	" R. K. Aggarwal	Accts. Clerk	Asstt. Accountant

Outlay for Agriculture in Rolling Plan

3939. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Development Council has approved the basic outlines of the First Five Year Rolling Plan; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its size and whether Agriculture has been given any special consideration so far the question of outlay is concerned?

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

(b) The overall plan size projected for 1978-83 would be Rs. 116,240 crores. Of this the public sector outlay would be Rs. 69,380 crores representing 59.7 per cent of the total plan outlay. The agriculture and irrigation sectors will receive the highest priority accounting for Rs. 18,250 crores of the outlay. Special attention will be given to small and marginal farmers and landless labourers, especially from the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In terms of allocation, the programmes for rural development account for 43.1 per cent of the total public sector outlay.

Commissions Appointed to Enquire into Excesses during Emergency

3940. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various Commissions appointed by the Central Government to enquire into the excesses committed during the national emergency and the amount spent on each Commission so far; and

(b) when these Commissions are likely to submit their Reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Only one Commission of Inquiry (The Shah Commission) has been appointed

by the Central Government to enquire into excesses committed during the Emergency. This Commission was appointed on 28-5-1977. The present term of the Commission stands sanctioned upto 30-6-1978 and an expenditure of Rs. 25,58,600/- has been incurred on the Commission upto 31-1-1978.

(b) The Commission has submitted its first interim report on the 13th March, 1978.

Manufacture of Offshore fixed Drilling-cum-Platforms

3941. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the progress so far made in the project for the manufacture of offshore fixed drilling-cum-platforms etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): The Oil and Natural Gas Commission have so far placed an order for manufacture of three offshore platforms on Mazagon Dock Ltd., Bombay. Work has commenced for fabricating these platforms in January 1978. Simultaneously, work is progressing satisfactorily for the creation of facilities for manufacture of larger number and wider range of such platforms.

आकाशवाणी में प्रशासनिक नियुक्तियों के बारे में नीति

3943. श्री मूलचंद प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में प्रशासनिक नियुक्तियों व पदोन्नतियों के बारे में सरकार की नीति और प्रक्रिया क्या है ;

(ख) क्या विशिष्ट भारतीय भाषाओं के मूर्धन्य साहित्यकार 'प्रोड्यूसर' या

प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव नियुक्त किए जाते हैं ;
और

(ग) महानिदेशक, केन्द्र निदेशक आदि जैसे उच्च पदों पर भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा व भारतीय पुलिस सेवा के कितने व्यक्ति नियुक्त किए गए हैं और उनमें से कितने व्यक्ति साहित्यकार भी थे या हैं और कितने साहित्यकार या कलाकार बाहर से नियुक्त किए गए हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लालकृष्ण शर्मावाणी) : (क) आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के सम्बद्ध कार्यालय हैं। इन कार्यालयों में सिविल पदों पर प्रशिक्षण निमित्तियों और पदोन्नतियों के सम्बन्ध में नीति और प्रक्रिया बनी है जो भारत सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों में है।

(ख) प्राइमर और प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव दोनों लक्षणों में कार्य करते हैं और वे कार्यक्रमों की योजना बनाने और उनको नैयार् करने के लिए उत्तरदायी हैं। इन सबमें से भर्ती निर्धारित भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार की जाती है। विभिन्न भारतीय भाषाओं के प्रत्येक साहित्यकारों को प्राइमर या प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिवों के रूप में नियुक्त किया जा सकता है यद्यपि कि वे निर्धारित अर्हताएं पूरी करने हों और उनका चयन भर्ती नियमों की शर्तों के अनुसार है।

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान, आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में महानिदेशक, उप महानिदेशक और निदेशक के पदों पर भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा से चार व्यक्ति और भारतीय पुलिस सेवा से दो व्यक्ति लिए गए थे। इन व्यक्तियों को इस बिना पर नियुक्त नहीं किया गया था कि वे साहित्यकार थे। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान आकाशवाणी और दूरदर्शन में इन प्रशासनिक पदों पर बाहर से किसी साहित्यकार या कलाकार को नियुक्त नहीं किया गया।

बिहार के पूर्वी भागों में उद्योगों की स्थापना

3944. श्री राम सेवक हुसारी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना को प्राथमिकता देने की नई सरकार की नीति है ;

(ख) क्या बिहार राज्य के समस्तीपुर तथा दरभंगा जिले के पूर्वी भाग में उद्योग स्थापित करने की कोई योजना है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त जिले के पूर्वी भागों में उद्योग स्थापित करने से प्रस्तावित सकरी-हसनपुर रेल लाइन को यातायात मिलेगा ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का बिहार शांति ही ऐसी योजना तैयार करने का है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमान श्रीमान) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) पुराना दरभंगा जिला (जो ३ व दरभंगा समस्तीपुर और मधुबनी नामक तीन जिलों में विभाजित है) केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना की ग्रामीण उद्योग परियोजना के अन्तर्गत आता है। पुराने दरभंगा जिले का बिहार राज्य के औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए जिले के रूप में भी चुना गया है ताकि वह गिरावटी बल योजना और विनियोजन राज सहायता की केन्द्रीय योजना दोनों का लाभ बन सके। उस क्षेत्र में गहन हथकरघा विकास हेतु एक केन्द्रीय परियोजना भी स्थित है जिसके अन्तर्गत दरभंगा और मधुबनी के नए जिले आते हैं।

(ग) क्षेत्र में उद्योगों की स्थापना से सकरी-हसनपुर रेलवे लाइन पर यातायात शुरू हो जाएगा।

(घ) जिन रेलवे लाइनों पर काम चल रहा है उनमें पर्याप्त प्रगति हो जाने पर इस लाइन पर निर्माण कार्य शुरू किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Compulsory Methods of Vaccination and Inoculation in the Armed Forces

3945 SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that traditional methods of compulsory vaccination and inoculation were in force in the armed forces;

(b) if so, whether any change or relaxation is under consideration to make it optional along with the indigenous alternative medical treatment.

(c) whether the new peoples Health Policy would be extended to the armed forces, and

(d) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) (a) Modern methods of compulsory vaccination and inoculation are in force in the Armed Forces.

(b) No, Sir

(c) and (d) No proposal to extend the new peoples Health Policy to the Armed Forces is under consideration at present

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में कार्यरत अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों के छेड़

3946. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में कुल पदों या ग्रेडों की संख्या कितनी है ,

(ख) उनमें से किन पदों पर अथवा ग्रेडों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के व्यक्ति कार्यरत हैं , और

(ग) क्या सरकार कानियमों के अन्तर्गत अनुसूचित जातियाँ और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित काटे का पूरा करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आशा नयतो) : (क) और (ख) . विवरण नीचे दिया जा रहा है —

क्र० सं०	पदनाम	पदों की कुल सं०	अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति द्वारा भरे गए पदों की संख्या
1.	अनुभाग प्रभारी	9	—
2.	सेल्स मैन—I (ग्रेड) (बिक्री करने वाला)	4	—
3.	सेल्समैन—II (ग्रेड)	22	—
4.	सेल्समैन—III (ग्रेड)	38	1
5.	उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक	36	2
6.	अधर श्रेणी लिपिक	46	—
7.	सहायक (क्लेयर)/पैकर, चपरासी, सफाई कर्मचारी आदि	62	10

(ग) जी, हाँ ।

Securing of Trade for Indian Ships

3947. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India have entered into maritime agreements with some countries; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). India has entered into bilateral shipping agreements with U.S.S.R., Poland, Egypt, Pakistan and Bulgaria. However, the Agreement with Bulgaria is yet to come into force, pending completion of certain formalities. Though there is no bilateral shipping agreement between India and GDR, the shipping services between the two countries are operated in pursuance of letters exchanged between India and GDR in 1968

Generally speaking, the operative elements of most of these agreements are that the national cargo moving between the two countries is shared on 50.50 basis, and the freight earnings of the vessels of one country on the carriage of this cargo are not taxed in the other country.

Modification of the Improved version of HF 24 Aircraft

3948. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are re-considering the proposal of modification of the improved version of HF 24 Aircraft;

(b) how much money has already been spent on the above proposal since September, 1964; and

(c) what steps has the Defence Ministry taken to fulfil the operational necessity for introducing an aircraft with an adequate range?

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

(b) Approximately Rs. 620 lakhs.

(c) We are continuously trying to improve the range of our aircraft keeping in view the operational requirements. It is not in public interest to disclose further details.

कपड़े, चमड़े के जूते और साबुन का उत्पादन

3949. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणापत्र के अनुसार छोटे उद्योगों का मतलब कम पूँजी निवेश नहीं है बल्कि इसका मतलब एक विशेष प्रकार की तकनीकी प्रणाली से है और क्या इसके अनुरूप छोटे उद्योगों की नई परिभाषा की जाएगी ;

(ख) क्या सरकार सूती कपड़े, चमड़े के जूते और साबुन के उत्पादन को छोटे उद्योगों को सौंपने तथा उनके जर्गि बरोजगारी की समस्या हल करने के प्रश्न पर गंभीरतापूर्वक सोच रही है ; और

(ग) उक्त तीनों वस्तुओं का देश में कितना उत्पादन होता है और उसमें से कितना उत्पादन अभी बड़े उद्योगों द्वारा किया जाता है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी प्राणा मयती) :

(क) औद्योगिक नीति विवरण में जिसमें जनता पार्टी के चुनाव घोषणापत्र में उल्लिखित बातों को दृष्टिगत रखा गया था तथा जिसे संसद पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया गया था के अनुसार लघु उद्योगों की विद्यमान परिभाषा बनी रहेगी। लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत छोटे (टाईनी) क्षेत्र के एकको की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जावेगा।

(ख) औद्योगिक नीति विवरण में यह स्पष्ट रूप से बताया गया है कि सरकार संगठित मिल और विद्युत करषा क्षेत्र में बुनाई क्षमता में विस्तार की अनुमति नहीं देगी। सरकार विद्यमान धारक्षण लागू करेगी और इसका और वस्तुओं तक विस्तार करेगी।

चमड़े के जूतों और साबुन का उत्पादन 1967-68 से ही लघु क्षेत्र के लिए धारित है।

(ग) तीनों वस्तुओं का देश में अनुमानित उत्पादन और बड़ा उद्योगों में इनका वित्तना उत्पादन किया जाता है नीचे दिया गया है —

वर्ष	वर्ष	ईकाई	बड़े पैमाने के उद्योगों और पंजीकृत लघु क्षेत्र का कुल उत्पादन	बड़े उद्योग
(1)	वस्त्र (खादा, हथकरघा, विद्युत् और मिल क्षेत्र)	1976-77	दस लाख मी० सूती कपड़ा	8283 1164*
(2)	जूते: (चमड़े के जूते)	1977	दस लाख जाड़े	34 27 14 27
(3)	कपड़े धाने (लाट्री) के साबुन	1977	मी० टन	6,52,100 2,92,100

*विद्युत् क्षेत्र के अलावा

Recruitment of Clerks by Staff Selection Commission

3951 SHRI P KANNAN
SHRI A MURUGESAN
SHRI A BALAJANOR

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the rationale behind the policy of the Staff Selection Commission for not admitting candidates who have already appeared twice for the examination for recruitment of clerks, and

(b) the avenues for employment open for such candidates in view of the massive unemployment problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S D PATIL) (a) The restriction on the number of chances applies to recruitment to the clerical grade of the Central Secretariat Service and Allied Services. For recruitment to

this as also to certain other cadres, a common examination is conducted by the Staff Selection Commission. The restriction of two chances is based on the recommendations of the Public Services (Qualifications for Recruitment) Committee 1956. This Committee had expressed the view that the mental qualities as also the perspective of a candidate can best be judged in one or at the most two examinations and that a candidate who fails in two chances might become successful later merely on the basis of experience gained in the technique of the examination.

(b) Government is fully alive to the unemployment problem. This is a general issue which has to be tackled in the larger context. The restriction about the number of chances in respect of a particular category of posts in the clerical cadre is however not likely to have any significant effect on the unemployment problem.

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, कोपाल,
के निलम्बित कर्मचारियों द्वारा उपस्थिति
लगाना

3952. श्री नवल तिवारी :

श्री शरद यादव :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत हेवी
इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड, कोपाल के कर्मचारियों
के लिए स्थायी आदेशों में नौकरी से निलम्बित
कर्मचारियों की कारखाने के मुख्य सुरक्षा
अधिकारी के कार्यालय में प्रतिदिन अपनी
उपस्थिति देने का प्रावधान है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या नवम्बर और
दिसम्बर, 1977 और जनवरी, 1978 में
श्रमिक आन्दोलन में भाग लेने के कारण
निलम्बित किए गये कर्मचारियों को मुख्य
सुरक्षा अधिकारी के कार्यालय में जाकर
उपस्थिति देने की व्यवस्था है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण
हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी
बामा भवती) : (क) और (ख) : जी, हाँ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूहों में
प्रादिवासियों की संख्या

3953. श्री राघवजी : क्या गृह
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अण्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप
समूहों में इस समय जातिवार जनसंख्या
कितनी है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन द्वीप
समूहों में प्रादिवासियों की संख्या में निरन्तर
कमी हो रही है ; यदि हाँ, तो इस कमी के
क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार ने
क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक
लाल मंडल) :

(क). सन 1951, 1961 तथा
1971 की जनगणनाओं के अनुसार अण्डमान
व निकोबार द्वीप समूह में अनुसूचित जन
जातियों की जनसंख्या का एक विवरण
संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग) अण्डमानीय
जराया तथा जातियों के बारे में कमी की
प्रवृत्ति देखी गई है। इसके अनेक कारण
प्रतीत होते हैं जैसे कम प्रजनन शक्ति,
दीर्घ जीवन तथा स्त्री-पुरुषों का अनुपयुक्त
अनुपात आदि चिकित्सा, स्वास्थ्य तथा
स्वास्थ्य बर्द्धक सुविधाओं में सुधार किया
जा रहा है और आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के
लिए उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

विवरण

अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह में 1951-1971 तक अनुसूचित जनजातियों की अलग-अलग
जनसंख्या :

जनजाति	1971	1961	1951
1	2	3	4
1. अण्डमान जिस में चारियर या चारी, कोरा, ताबों या बो, यारे केड़े, बो, बलावा, बेजियावा, जुवाई और कोल :	24	19	23

1	2	3	4
2. जरावा	275*	500*	50*
3. घांग	112	129	150*
4. सेन्टीमेली	82*	50	—
5. निकाबारी	17874	13903	11902
6. शोम पेन	92	71	20*
जोड़	18,459	14,672	12,145

* जन गणना मन्त्रालय निदेशालय द्वारा प्राकलन :

Telecast of Swearing in Ceremony of Tamil Nadu Ministry

3954. SHRI S. I. SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the names of States wherein on the spot telecast was arranged in respect of election results and swearing in ceremony of the Ministers during last year,

(b) whether such telecast was done in respect of the swearing in ceremony in Tamil Nadu after the last Assembly elections; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir. No such arrangements were made in any of the States.

(b) No, Sir

(c) It is not the practice for Doordarshan to do on-the-spot telecast of such events

Revenue spent on Rural Development encouraging Cottage Industries

3955. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the revenue spent in percentage on

rural development encouraging cottage industries for providing employment to the unemployed in the rural areas, during last two years; and

(b) whether any new policy has recently been launched by Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Details of the revenues spent on the Small Scale Sector encouraging cottage industries and providing employment to unemployed in the rural areas during the last two years, 1976-77 and 1977-78, are as follows.—

(Rs. in crore*)

	1976-77 (Actual)	1977-78 (Anticipated)
1	2	3
Village and Small Industries		
1. Small Scale Industries	26.26	41.06
2. Industrial Estates	4.50	6.99
3. Khadi and Village Industries	31.26	46.90
4. Handloom Industry	25.53	35.48

	1	2	3
5 Powerlooms .	0 25	0 45	
6 Sericulture .	5 26	8 85	
7 Handicrafts .	3 29	8 68	
8 Coir Industry .	2 12	1 42	
<i>Centrally sponsored</i>			
9 Rural Industries Projects .	3 96	6 00	
10 Rural Artisans Programme .	0 18	0 30	
TOTAL .	102 61	156 13	

The percentage are as follows

	Percentage
1976 77 .	25 6
1971 78 .	28 8

(b) Yes Sir The new policy recently launched is based on the New Industrial Policy Statement laid on the Table of the House on 23rd December 1977

Standard Cloth through Khadi and Handlooms

3936 SHRI T A PAI Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to make standard cloth through Khadi and handlooms, and

(b) if so, by what time will this decision be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) (a) and (b) There is at present no proposal to make standard cloth either through Khadi or Handlooms However a scheme of production of controlled varieties called Janata cloth in the Handloom Sector with a view to making it available to the weaker sections of the population at subsidised prices has

been under implementation by 11 States and one Union Territory since 2nd October, 1976 The estimated production from the inception of the scheme to the end of March 1978 is 70 to 80 million metres.

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं के लिये भू-जल की उपलब्धता के बारे में प्रमाण-पत्र का सलग्न किया जाना

3957 श्री छबिराम शर्मा : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राज्य विद्युत बाडों के लिये उन ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं और न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम व माध भू-जल की उपलब्धता का प्रमाण-पत्र सलग्न-करना आवश्यक है जिन्हें ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम की स्वीकृति हेतु भेजा जाता है

(ख) यदि हा ना ऐसा प्रमाण-पत्र कितना अवधि के लिए आवश्यक है, और

(ग) क्या ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना के पांचव बच के अग्न तक विद्युतीकरण पम्पों के आधार पर प्रस्तुत प्रमाण-पत्रों का स्वीकार करना मभव है।

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामबन्धन) :

(क) राज्य बिजली बाडों के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम को वित्तीय सहायता के लिए बे जो स्कीम रिपोर्टों भेजे उनके साथ इस आवश्यक का प्रमाण-पत्र भी भेजे कि संबंधित स्कीम में जितने पम्पसेटों को ऊर्जित करने का प्रस्ताव किया गया है उनके लिए भू-जल उपलब्ध है ?

(ख) और (ग) निगम द्वारा मागा जाने वाला प्रमाण-पत्र केवल स्कीम के क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध भू-जल की उस क्षमता के बारे में होता है जो ऊर्जित किए जाने

के लिए प्रस्तावित पम्पसेटों के लिए आवश्यक है यह किसी विशिष्ट अवधि से संबंधित नहीं होता।

Setting up of small scale Industries Centres at Districts Headquarters

3958. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have framed any scheme on every district headquarters town level in the country encouraging cottage industries for providing employment to the unemployed in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) It is proposed to set up a District Industries Centre in every district of the country in a phased manner to cater to the needs of small, village and cottage industries. Under the single roof of the District Industries Centre, all the services and support required by small and village entrepreneurs will be provided. These will include economic investigation of the District's raw materials and other resources, supply of machinery and equipment, provision of raw materials, arrangements for credit facilities, an effective set-up for marketing and a cell for quality control, research and extension. The Centre will have separate Wing for looking after the special needs of cottage and household industries as distinct from small industries. It is proposed to delegate adequate responsibility and authority to the DICs to enable them to provide effective leadership and ensure that all clearances are accorded and procedural formalities are sorted out under a single roof. The DICs will be manned by a senior level officer of the rank of General Manager and assisted by seven functional managers

with wide experience in their respective fields of work and discipline. This is a Centrally sponsored scheme to be implemented by the State Governments and Union territories. The scheme is expected to come into operation from 1st May, 1978.

Guidelines on functioning of Government Department,

3959. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the Union Government have taken a decision to reduce the number of Secretaries in the Union Government;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether the Union Home Minister and Prime Minister have issued special guidelines to the Secretaries regarding functioning of their departments; and

(d) if so, how far these guidelines have helped to remove the inefficiency in the administration and quick disposal of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). As part of a drive for inculcating efficiency and economy in Government, it was decided after the new Government assumed office that a review should be made of the numbers of senior posts in Government. Accordingly, a review was conducted and some posts at the level of Secretary/Additional Secretary were abolished downgraded.

(c) and (d). The Prime Minister met the Secretaries to the Government of India on two occasions, on 14-4-77 and 2-2-78 to discuss and impress upon them the need for toning up administration at all levels and for ensuring the efficient and timely disposal of Government work. During these discussions the Prime Minister generally emphasised the need to

strengthen and improve the administrative machinery, specially in the context of the new Plan to be started from 1st April, 1978. He also stressed the need for arrangements to deal with public complaints and redressal of grievances.

Recruitment for Central Coal Fields Ltd. in Madhya Pradesh

3960. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that personnel for Central Coal Fields Ltd. a Public Undertaking in Madhya Pradesh, are recruited from outside Madhya Pradesh and not the local people;

(b) if so, whether as a result, local people are being deprived of the employment opportunity; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereto and steps proposed to be taken to prevent the undertaking from recruiting personnel from outside and give preference to local people?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY: (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). All vacancies in the establishments of Central Coalfields Limited in Madhya Pradesh are notified to the local Employment Exchanges and recruitments are done from amongst the candidates sponsored by them. Recruitment from outside has to be resorted to only when these Exchanges are unable to sponsor suitable persons particularly for jobs requiring specialised and technical skills and qualifications

Brain Drain

3961. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a policy of the Janata Government to stop brain drain and to attract Indian talent from abroad assuring suitable place in the national reconstruction;

(b) if so, the facts in details, number of Indian experts abroad and the number returned after emergency;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Indian experts who return from abroad get a raw deal at home and that such a case was referred by the Prime Minister to the Ministry of Energy recently; and

(d) whether Government propose to come out with a clear cut policy declaration with respect to the employment of Indian experts to attract them from abroad?

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

(b) The exact number of Indian experts abroad is not available. The CSIR, however, maintains an 'Indians Abroad' Section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel of Indian for enrolment of qualified Indian professionals abroad. Enrolment is voluntary. 10,586 Indian professionals, enrolled in the Register, were abroad on 1-1-1978.

The number of professionals enrolled in the Register who reported their return to India after emergency is 270

(c) No, Sir. With reference to the specific case referred to me by the Hon'ble Member, a Committee constituted by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited have recommended that he may be given an offer of Consultancy for efficient utilisation of certain coils for a period of one year on a consolidated fee of Rs. 2,000 per month. His appointment is being accordingly considered by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

(d) The Government of India have already taken some measures to facilitate the employment of Indian Scientists etc. returning from abroad—Statement attached.

Statement

Measures taken by Government to facilitate return of Indian Scientific and Technical Personnel to India.

(1) A special section—"Indians Abroad" section of the National Register is maintained for enrolment of Indian Scientists and Technologists abroad and for the circulation of their particulars in the form of classified Directories to all Ministries, Departments of the Government of India, State Governments, Union and State Public Service Commissions, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments. Particulars of such personnel are also published in the monthly "Technical Manpower" Bulletin (CSIR) which is distributed free to about 2,500 organisations all over India.

(2) The Union Public Service Commission and some of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian scientific and technical personnel whose particulars are in the Indians Abroad section of the National Register as 'Personal Contact' candidates for posts advertised by them.

(3) The Scientists' Pool, operated by CSIR, provides temporary placement for well-qualified Indian Scientific and Technical personnel returning from abroad without an assured job.

(4) Supernumerary posts can be created in approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad.

(5) A "Package Scheme" has been approved to attract Indian scientists, technologists and engineers working in production units abroad to come back and start their own industries in this country, particularly in spheres where they may have acquired skills in production technology.

(6) CSIR have introduced a scheme for appointment of 'Research Associate' or 'Visiting Scientists' under which

Indian scientists etc. visiting India for a short period can be offered such appointments in CSIR organisations in cases where their background fits the requirement of the organisation.

(7) The University Grants Commission has introduced a scheme under which Indian scholars abroad can be offered short-term appointment in Indian Universities during their sabbatical leave.

(8) With a view to encouraging highly qualified scientists to return to India for permanent settlement, it has been decided that such scientists while returning from abroad will be allowed to import professional scientific instruments and equipment, whether new or used, upto a value not exceeding Rs. 50,000 provided (i) the scientist concerned has been living abroad for two years (ii) the imported equipment will be used by him in India and (iii) the equipment has been purchased out of his own foreign exchange earnings abroad.

Demands made by Employees

3962 SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of the Central Government or Central Undertakings had gone on strikes or work to rule on economic ground after the inception of the Janata Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what measures have been taken to consider the demands of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) to (c). While there have been isolated incidents in some offices/establishments/undertakings of the Central Government like 'work-to-rule' or token strike etc., there has been no occasion of any concerted action or major strike by the

mass of employees of the Central Government or of its undertakings. Various issues, generally those of concern to the employees of the individual offices/establishments/undertakings have been the cause of such isolated incidents and the appropriate authorities have been giving their attention, from time to time, to such issues.

देश में आणविक भट्टियों (रिएक्टरों) की संख्या

3963. भोमती चन्दावती : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे

विद्युत रिएक्टर

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| (i) तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर | (2 रिएक्टर) | 29.16 करोड़ रुपये |
| (ii) राजमहान परमाणु बिजलीघर | (1 रिएक्टर) | 18.16 करोड़ रुपये |

अनुसंधान रिएक्टर

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------------|
| (i) साइरस | } | 74.00 लाख रुपये |
| (ii) अमरा | | |
| (iii) जर्जोना | | |
| (iv) पूर्णिमा | | |
- 42.50 लाख रुपये

विद्युत रिएक्टर बिजली पैदा करने हैं (ध्यातमयिक स्तर पर), जो उद्योग धर्मों और खेती के विकास के लिए अनिवार्य हैं। अनुसंधान रिएक्टरों का इस्तेमाल विज्ञान की विभिन्न शाखाओं में परीक्षण करने के लिए, तथा उद्योग धर्मों कृषि तथा चिकित्सा संबंधी अनुसंधानों में आवश्यक प्राइमोटोप तैयार करने के लिए किया जाता है।

लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थानों में हिन्दी में पत्र-व्यवहार

3964. श्री शरद यादव : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान कितने-कितने नव्वरों में हैं ;

(ख) क्या उन नगरों के संस्थानों जनता को तथा राज्य सरकार के कार्यालयों को राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के अनुसार सभी पत्र हिंदी में भेजे जा रहे हैं और यदि

कि देश की नीतिगत भट्टियां हैं

उनका किन्-किन प्रयोजनों के लिये उपयोग किया गया है और वे देश के अर्थ-विकास में कितना योगदान दे रहे हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

तीन विद्युत रिएक्टरों और 4 अनुसंधान रिएक्टरों के बावजूद वर्ष 1978-79 के वार्षिक बजट में जिस राशि के प्रावधान की मांग की गई है वह निम्नलिखित है --

नहीं, ता इन नियमों के अनुपालन के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं, और

(ग) लघु उद्योग विकास आयुक्त के कार्यालय से अपने उन सभी नव्वरों के कार्यालयों को, जो हिन्दी भाषी क्षेत्रों में हैं, कितने प्रतिशत पत्र पिछले तीन महीनों में हिन्दी में भेजे गये और यदि यह प्रतिशतता सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित लक्ष्य से कम है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आशा मल्हारी) : (क) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में पटना, इंदौर, जयपुर, कोटा, तथा कानपुर में लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान हैं।

(ख) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों में स्थापित तत्काल जनता को तथा राज्य सरकार के कार्यालयों को सभी पत्र हिन्दी में नहीं भेजे रहे हैं अतएव उन्हें राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के उपबंधों का अनुपालन करने के निर्देश दिये गये हैं; और

(ग) मार्च, 1978 को समाप्त होने वाला तिमाही का प्रतिशत अभी तक नहीं निकाला गया है।

Pension to Cantonment Board Employees

3965. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Cantonment Board employees who retired after 1st May, 1976, the date on which Pension-cum-Gratuity Scheme was made applicable in their case, have not been paid their pension; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take to expedite the payment of their pension?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). It has been reported that out of 319 cases received by the competent authorities, provisional pension has been sanctioned in 155 cases. The remaining cases are under scrutiny. Instructions have been issued to finalise consideration of these cases and grant provisional pension expeditiously.

Final pension will be sanctioned on amendment of relevant statutory rules which are under consideration of Government.

Assistance to States for Reforming the Jails

3966. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have made available to Tamil Nadu State Government an amount of rupees twenty lakhs for the reformation of jails in the State recently;

(b) if so, whether the other State Governments will also have the financial assistance from the Central Government for the reformation of the jails in their States; and

(c) if so, the conditions thereof and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A sum of Rs. 28.96 lakhs has been sanctioned for Tamil Nadu. A sum of Rs. 2 crores was provided in the grant of Home Ministry for 1977-78 for providing financial assistance to State Governments for improvement of the working of Prisons in respect of living conditions, sanitation, hygiene, water supply electrification, over-crowding and modernisation of agriculture and industries. A statement showing the funds sanctioned to various States is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1888/78].

(c) For schemes relating to modernisation of agriculture and industries in jails, the State Governments are required to provide a matching contribution. No recurring expenditure is to be incurred out of the funds provided by the Government of India. Loans are to be repaid in 25 instalments and bear an interest of 5½ per cent per annum. These conditions apply to all States.

Rural Electrification in Gulbarga and Raichur Districts in Karnataka

3967. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the electrification programme of villages in Gulbarga and Raichur districts in Karnataka is very slow;

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

(c) the number of villages proposed to be electrified in 1978-1979 in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAHACHANDRAN (a) The progress of electrification of villages in Gulbarga and Raichur districts is given below:

District	Total No of villages	Villages electrified upto 31-3 77	Villages electrified during 1977 78 (upto 28-2-78)
Raichur	1387	625	20
Gulbarga	1304	611	27

Nearly 50 per cent of the villages in the districts have been electrified.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Electricity Board has a programme of electrifying 650 villages in Karnataka during 1978-79.

Grievances by the Civilian Employees of Border Roads Development Board

3968. SHRI PURNA SINHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some 50,000 civilians in the employ of the Border Roads Development Board

under the Ministry of Shipping and Transport are being subjected to untold hardships at Tezpur, Silchar and other stations where General Reserve Engineer Forces are posted;

(b) whether it is a fact that most of the Civilian in G.R.E.F. are Casual employees for years together and they have no right to make joint representation even to the employing authorities for forming trade unions though the Minister of Defence restored the trade union rights to civilians in Defence Services by his statement published in the press in August, 1977; and

(c) whether it is a fact that in spite of Hq DGBR letters No. 69546\$ DGBR-Pers-I, dated 26 April, 1965 and 69546/7DGBR EIE dated 25 April, 1975, unauthorised deductions from wages of the civilians employed by GREF are being made and no appeals against them are being considered by the authorities?

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

(b) The members of the General Reserve Engineer Force being subject to the Army Act and Army Rules, cannot form or associate themselves with trade unions. However, other methods of hearing and redressing the grievances of the employees have been provided.

(c) No, Sir

जम्मू और काश्मीर में सशस्त्र पाकिस्तानियों की घुसपैठ के उत्पीड़ितों को मुद्रावजा

3969. श्री युवराज : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू और काश्मीर के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों के सशस्त्र पाकिस्तानियों की घुसपैठ के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पीड़ित लोगों को उचित मुद्रावजा नहीं दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हीरातगर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र के लोग पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा चोरी, डकैती और मवेशी मगा ले जाने की घटनाओं से अंतर्कित हो गये हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कोई ब्राह्मण गांव में हाल ही में पाकिस्तानियों द्वारा एक दुकानदार को गंभीर रूप से घायल किया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों की सुरक्षा के लिए उन्हें शस्त्र संचालन का प्रशिक्षण देने में कितना समय लगेगा और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल): (क) ऐसा कोई मुद्दा वाजा नहीं दिया गया था ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान । राज्य सरकार के अनुसार पाकिस्तानी घुमपैठियों द्वारा की गई कथित चोरी की केवल दो घटनाएँ हुई और इनकी छानबीन की जा रही है ।

(ग) दो व्यक्तियों द्वारा जिनके पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक होने का संदेह था सीमावर्ती गांव घो ब्राह्मण में 4 और 5 जनवरी, 1978 के बीच की रात्रि को एक दुकानदार को जख्मी किया गया था परन्तु गंभीर रूप से नहीं ।

(घ) राज्य सरकार का विचार है कि स्थिति ऐसी नहीं है कि बड़े पैमाने पर हथियारों का प्रशिक्षण देना आवश्यक हो । परन्तु सीमा पर रहने वाले लोगों को जो भूतपूर्व सैनिक हैं, आत्म रक्षा के लिए राईफ़्ले दे दी गई हैं ।

Restriction on Scholarships to Children of S.C. & S.T.

3970 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during Emergency in Congress regime a restriction was imposed that not more than two children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons are entitled to get scholarships for higher education;

(b) whether he had assured 6 months ago that whatever restrictions were imposed, they would be reviewed;

(c) if so, details of the review; and

(d) whether Government are aware that sticking to that limitation is affecting more than one crore population of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The orders for imposing this restriction were issued on 17-9-74, before the imposition of Emergency, when the scheme of Post-matric scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was rationalised and the rates of maintenance allowance were substantially increased.

(b) to (d). The matter has been reviewed and it has not been possible to relax the condition because larger number of families should benefit from the scheme within the available financial resources. Government do not agree that such restriction is affecting the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe families adversely.

Transportation of Coal for Farakka Super Thermal Station

3971. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigation regarding suitability of the site, the linkage and

transportage of coal for Farakka Super Thermal Station has been completed;

(b) whether there is any proposal for construction of new Railway line for transportation of coal from Rajmahal to Farakka;

(c) if so, whether the Government of West Bengal and Bihar have acquired and made the land available for the purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A feasibility report has been prepared by the National Thermal Power Corporation and submitted for techno-economic appraisal by the Central Electricity Authority.

(b) The feasibility report envisages a proposal for construction of a captive railway line for transportation of coal from the Rajmahal coalfields to the Farakka Super Thermal Station.

(c) and (d). Not yet. The case for land acquisition for the railway line will be initiated after completion of detailed surveys.

Rules for the Members of the Film Censor Board

3972. DR. BAPU KALDATY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down rules or criteria for the members of the Film Censor Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these rules are also applicable for the Regional Board?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI). (a) to (c). In accordance with the provisions contained in the Cinematograph Act, 1952, and the Rules made thereunder, the criteria for being members of the Board of Film Censors and its Advisory Panels

are that they should be persons of individual merit and suitability, and be qualified, in the opinion of the Central Government, to judge the effect of films on the public.

Formation of T.V. Competing Agencies

3973. SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been made by the Television Producers Guild of India to have competing TV agencies in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Television Programme Producers Guild of India have requested Director General, Doordarshan recently for a discussion, among other things, on the following:

(a) to recognise independent producers;

(b) to recognise independent programme companies/agencies; and

(c) to recognise stringer cameramen working for different Doordarshan Kendras.

Government will take a view in the light of the outcome of discussions.

Corruption and Jugglery of Accounts in M.A.M.C.

3974. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that for the mismanagement and corruption and jugglery of accounts Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur is in a deep crisis;

(b) if so, what steps Government are contemplating to take for the rescue of MAMC, and

(c) the salient points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) (a) The accounts of the Company are audited every year by the Statutory audit and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India The Annual Reports on the working of the Company including the balance sheets etc are also laid before Parliament as required under the Companies Act These reports do not reveal any major irregularities or misrepresentation of the financial position of the company

It is however, correct that the Company is confronted with some operational and financial problems These problems stem from —

(a) Cancellation/deferment of a large number of orders by the Coal Mining Industry,

(b) Lack of adequate orders available for execution during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79

(b) and (c) Following measures have been taken to help the company get more orders to solve its operational and financial problems —

(i) The Coal Mining Industry have agreed to revive almost all the orders deferred by it for delivery in 1978-79 and pay the amounts due against pending orders

(ii) Government of India have paid a sum of Rs 91.27 lakhs during the year to the Company for implementation of schemes relating to the installation of balancing facilities

(iii) The Company is negotiating with the financial institutions for increase in the cash credit limit by another Rs 3 crores

(iv) The Coal Mining Industry has been asked to assess and place orders on MAMC for equipment required in 1978-79 and 1979-80 to enable MAMC to plan its production programmes for these years

(v) Government does not permit import of equipment which can be manufactured by MAMC in conformity with customers specifications and delivery schedules

(vi) Government has also encouraged MAMC to enter into fresh collaboration agreements with reputed foreign parties to strengthen its technological base and enlarge its manufacturing profile

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के कर्मचारियों की वर्खास्तगी

975 श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री
कय उद्योग मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड भापाल के प्रबंधका न दिसम्बर, 1977 और जनवरी 1978 के महीनों में 6 कर्मचारियों की वर्खास्तगी तथा 12 कर्मचारियों की मुश्किलों के आदेश जारी किये हैं

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या यह भी सच है कि इन कर्मचारियों की वर्खास्तगी अथवा मुश्किलों के पूर्व इन्हें कोई आराम-पत्र अथवा नोटिस नहीं दिया गया था और न इन्हें अपना पक्ष प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति दी गई थी और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार ने इस कार्यवाही का समाप्त करके इन कर्मचारियों को पुनः सेवा में लेने के लिये हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड भापाल के प्रबंधकों को कोई निर्देश जारी किये हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी प्राज्ञा भवती) : (क) यह सत्य है कि प्राध-
कारियों पर हथला और दुर्व्यवहार करने सहित
कर्मचारी कवाचार के आरोपों के सबध में
दिसम्बर, 1977 और जनवरी, 1978 के
महीनों में भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमि-
टेड, कोषाल की सेवा से छ कर्मचारियों को
बर्खास्त किया गया था। किन्तु उपर्युक्त
बर्खि में बी० एच० ई० एल० में इसी
प्रकार के आरोपों पर मुअ्तिल किए गये
कर्मचारियों की सख्या 12 नहीं है, बल्कि
8 है।

(ख) कर्मचारियों की बर्खास्तगी
कम्पनी के स्थायी प्रादेशों के उपबन्धों के
अनुसार की गई थी। मुअ्तिली के मामले
में आरोप पत्र जारी किये गये हैं। दोषी
कर्मचारियों को उन पर लगाये गये आरोपों
के लिए जाच अधिकाारी के सामने अ्पना
बचाव करने क पूरा मौका दिया जाएगा।

(ग) सरकार द्वारा हस्तक्षेप करने का
अ्पन विल्कुल ही नहीं उठता है।

कपडा पटसन और चीनी का उत्पादन

3976. श्री उद्योग : क्या उद्योग मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1977-78
में कपडा, पटसन और चीनी के उत्पादन में
अब तक किनी प्रगति हुई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी
प्राज्ञा भवती) : बालू प्रवृत्तियों के आधार
पर 1977-78 में कपडा, पटसन और चीनी
का अनुमानित रूपडा उत्पादन इस प्रकार
अभव है —

(1) कपडा	
(क) रूई	7,663 दस लाख मीटर
(ख) सिन्थेटिक	1,350 "
(ग) रेशम	50 "
(ब) ऊन	लागू नहीं होता

(2) पटसन तथा 70 लाख गाठ
मेस्टा

(3) चीनी 57 77 लाख मी० टन

वैच्छिक कार्यकर्ताओं, व्यापारियों, दानशील
व्यक्तियों और बैंकों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का
विकास

3977. श्री चतुर्नृज : क्या उद्योग
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कुछ लोगो, व्यापारियों,
वैच्छिक कार्यकर्ताओं, दानशील व्यक्तियों, बैंकों
और अन्य सम्थाओं ने विकसित प्रौद्योगिकी
का उपयोग करके ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के विकास
के लिये निस्वार्थ रूप से कार्य करने की पैसकश
की है और क्या राष्ट्रीय महत्व के इस कार्य में
स्वेच्छा से योगदान देने वाले ऐसे उ साही
व्यक्तियों के लिये कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त
निर्धारित किये गये हैं, और

(ख) इस कार्य के लिये इन व्यक्तियों
और सम्थाओं का सरकार द्वारा किस प्रकार
की सहायता दी जायेगी और उन अधिकाारियों
तथा विभागों के नाम और पते क्या है
जा इन व्यक्तियों को आवश्यक सुविधायें,
उपकरण, सामग्री माहित्य आदि उपलब्ध
करायेंगे ताकि वे इस प्रयोजन के लिये इनसे
सम्पर्क कर सकें और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में इस कार्य
को शीघ्रता से शुरू कर सकें ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी
प्राज्ञा भवती) : (क) और (ख) जी हा केन्द्रीय
सरकार ने ग्रामीण कल्याण और उन्नति के
कार्य में स्वयं का लगाने के लिए कपनियों तथा
सहकारी समितियों को प्रोत्साहन देने की दृष्टि
से वित्त (स० 2) अधिनियम, 1977 द्वारा
प्राय-कर अधिनियम (1961 में धारा 35
ग० ग० को सम्मिलित किया है)। इस धारा में
ग्रामीण विकास के किसी कार्यक्रम पर अाने वाले
अ्य को कर योग्य लाभ की कुल राशि में से

कम करने का प्रावधान है। इस बारे में वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग से पब्लिक परिपत्र—सं० 231/एच नं० 203/20/77—घाईं०टी०ए० 2 दिनांक 14-11-77 द्वारा मार्गदर्शी निष्ठात जारी किए गए हैं। परिपत्र की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [अध्यास्य में रखे गये। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 1889/78]।

हाल के चुनावों में विदेशी धन का इस्तेमाल

3978. श्री रामगोपाल सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने हाल के विधान सभाओं के चुनावों में विदेशी धन इस्तेमाल किये जाने के बारे में कोई मूल्यांकन किया है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके निष्कर्ष क्या है; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार का विचार क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : (क) विधान सभाओं के हाल के चुनावों में विदेशी धन के उपयोग किये जाने का कोई मामला सरकार के ध्यान में नहीं आया है।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा विदेशों का दौरा

3979. श्री अर्जुन सिंह जलोरीया : क्या विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग के कितने अधिकारियों ने विदेशों का दौरा किया और प्रत्येक अधिकारी

का नाम क्या है और इस बारे में पूर्ण विवरण क्या है;

(ख) इस विभाग के कितने अधिकारियों ने अब तक विदेशों का दौरा नहीं किया है;

(ग) क्या सचिवों के अतिरिक्त इस विभाग के एक अन्य अधिकारी के प्रति विशेष व्यवहार दिखाया गया है जबकि उसके दर्जे के किसी केन्द्रीय सरकारी अधिकारी को ऐसा विशेष व्यवहार नहीं दिया जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस बारे में बरबार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है और यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि भविष्य में इस तरह की गलत कार्यवाही न की जाये ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :

(क) और (ख). विवरण सलग है—
अनुबद्ध 1-2 [अध्यास्य में रखे गये देखिये संख्या एल टी 1890/78]।

(ग) विभिन्न देशों की सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों के वैज्ञानिक सम्मेलन और संयुक्त आयोगों की बैठकों में उपस्थित होने के लिए, उपयुक्त अधिकारियों का चयन हमेशा ही संबंधित विशेषज्ञता के क्षेत्र पर, अपेक्षित सहभागिता के स्तर पर, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक मंचों की कार्यवाहियों में प्रभावी योगदान कर पाने की प्रतिनिधि क्षमता पर और विभाग में उस अधिकारी को सीपे गए उत्तरदायित्व, और कस्तव्यों, के स्वरूप पर और संबंधित संगठन के सुझावों पर, यदि कोई हों तो, निर्भर करता है।

(घ) यह सच है कि कुछ अधिकारी एक से अधिक बार विदेश गए हैं परन्तु ऐसा उपर्युक्त कारणों से हुआ है न किसी अधिकारी विशेष के प्रति किसी विशेष व्यवहार के कारण।

Observance of Punctuality of Government Employees

3980. SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the officers and staff are not observing punctuality both in the morning and after lunch hour after the lifting of emergency; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). The instructions relating to punctuality and strict observance of lunch hour which have been reiterated from time to time continue to be in force even after the lifting of emergency. All administrative authorities are expected to ensure that these instructions are observed by the officer and staff. The Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have received no complaint in regard to the violation of these instructions. However a strict adherence to the punctuality circular dated 23-4-1968 will be insisted.

Advertisements issued to Sanchetna Magazine

3981. SHRI EDUARDO PALEIRO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether during Emergency 'Sanchetna' a Hindi Magazine was given advertisements at a special rate; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). The publication was getting Rs. 325 per page (Rs. 250 plus 30 per cent surcharge) before the emergency. According to the rate-structure introduced during the emergency with effect from

1-2-1977, the publication was entitled to Rs. 110.25 per page at the rate of Rs. 3.15 per single col. cm., but was allowed Rs. 330 per page by giving a special weightage of Rs. 6 per single col. cm.

Causes of Sickness of Textile Mills

3982. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have ever inquired into the causes of sickness of textile mills in the country;

(b) if so, whether it has come to the notice of Government that various textile mills became sick due to the management failures; and

(c) the details of inquiry conducted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). No scientific full scale inquiry has been conducted into the causes of sickness of textile mills in the country. However, management failure can be one of the important causes of sickness or closure of textile mills.

(c) Does not arise.

भारत कोकिंग कोल और ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड लिमिटेड द्वारा कोयले का उत्पादन

3983. श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह : क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974-75, 1975-76 और 1976-77 में भारत कोकिंग कोल और ईस्टर्न कोल, फील्ड इंडिया लिमिटेड ने कोयले का कितना उत्पादन किया और उसकी उत्पादन लागत क्या है और गत तीन वर्षों में कितना लाभ प्रयोज्य हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हानि हुई है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है कि इस मामले में भविष्य में हानि न हो?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) :
(क) भारत कोकिंग कोल लि० तथा

ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लि० में वर्ष 1974-75 से 1976-77 के दौरान कोयले के उत्पादन, प्रति टन उत्पादन लागत और हानि के आंकड़े निम्नलिखित विवरण में दिए गए हैं :—

वर्ष	कोयला उत्पादन मिलियन टन	लागत (प्रति टन रुपये में)	हानि लाभ (लाख रुपये)
भारत कोकिंग कोल लि०			
1974-75	20 19	70.79	-2604
1975-76	22.26	79.64	-1663
1976-77	22 64	82.12	-2152
ईस्टर्न कोल फील्ड्स लि०			
1974-75	23.11	65.07	-3257*
1975-76	26.18	बातों का लेखा परीक्षण	
1976-77	26 47	विवरण तक उपलब्ध नहीं है :	

* अनुत्तिम

(ख) हानि के मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार हैं —

(i) राष्ट्रीय कोयला मजदूरी समझौते जिमके फलस्वरूप कंपनी के मजदूरी बिल में काफी वृद्धि हो गई—1 जनवरी, 1975 से ही लागू कर दिया गया था जबकि कोयले की कीमत में संशोधित जुलाई, 1975 से किया गया।

(ii) 1 जुलाई, 1975 से कोयले की कीमत में संशोधन करते समय सरकार ने कीमत में केवल रु० 17 50 प्रति टन बढ़ाने की अनुमति दी। जबकि उत्पादन लागत के आधार पर रु० 21 80 प्रति टन बढ़ाने की सिफारिश की गई थी।

(iii) 1976-77 के दौरान उत्पादन लागत बढ़ गई जिसका कारण बोनस के स्थान

पर अनुग्रह धनराशि का भुगतान तथा स्टोर विजली, मशीनरी व अन्य निवेशों की लागत में वृद्धि था।

(ग) कोयला जैसा आधारभूत इंधन के मूल्य में किसी प्रकार की वृद्धि के प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार ने इस समय कोयले के मूल्य में संशोधन न करने का निर्णय किया है परन्तु दूसरी ओर किरायात करने, कार्यकुशलता बढ़ाने तथा उत्पादन लागत कम करने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं।

Report on Accident at Baroda Heavy Water Plant

3984. SHRI SUKHDHO PRASAD VERMA.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some external hands have been found out by other intelli-

gence agencies of Government who are stated to have involvement with the accident of Baroda Heavy Water Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) steps being contemplated to protect from future sabotage in any manner?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir

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

Restrictions on Film Producers to Shooting Abroad

3985. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is thinking to put some restriction on those film producers who are conducting shooting of their films abroad unnecessarily and thereby causing a huge wastage of foreign money;

(b) whether Government are going to hold enquiry in this regard through a special committee; and

(c) if so, the detail therein?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHR L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). All proposals for shooting of films on foreign locations by Indian film producers are thoroughly scrutinised. Only after the Government is satisfied that shooting on foreign locations is essential for the theme/story of the proposed film and the number of personnel being sent abroad is the minimum, is the proposal cleared and foreign exchange released by government. In every such case approved by Government, the producer is also required to undertake repatriation of foreign exchange into this country to the extent of four times the amount released for shooting and twice the amount of money spent on travel. There is thus little scope for any producer shooting

his film abroad unnecessarily and thereby causing wastage of foreign currency. There is, therefore, no need to hold any enquiry in the matter.

Reservation of Carpet Industry for non-power Sector

3986. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to reserve the carpet industry for the non-power sector; and

(b) if not, whether it has any figures regarding the expected employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Keeping in view the rationale for promoting hand-made carpet production in view of its higher employment potential, no expansion of mechanised production of carpets is being encouraged.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Posts for S.C. and S.T. in D.T.C.

3987. SHRI BHAGWAN DAS RATHOR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken by the Ministry to ascertain that in filling up the posts in the various categories of services under Delhi Transport Corporation, quota fixed for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been fulfilled;

(b) what is the lists of category-wise posts and number of posts which are still unfilled; and

(c) the post-wise breakup of vacancies likely to be filled up by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) (a) Yes, Sir. There was a backlog in the recruitment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates. To clear this backlog, the following steps have been taken:—

(i) The Delhi Transport Corporation has decided that in the matter of recruitment/promotion to posts, in which there is a backlog, henceforth 45 per cent of the vacancies be filled in from amongst Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates until the backlog in each category is cleared.

(ii) The Corporation has agreed to relax the requirement in regard to length of experience by one year in each category in favour of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes till the backlog in that post/category is cleared.

(iii) Applications exclusively from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates have been invited through advertisements and also by sending requisitions to the Employment Exchanges to enable the Corporation to appoint 45 per cent candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in accordance with (i) above.

(b) and c). The information required is given in Annexures 'A' and 'B' respectively. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1891/78].

Crisis in Photographic Trade

3038. SHRI SHANKER SINHI VAGHELA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the photographic trade is passing through a crisis following an acute shortage of film rolls and cameras; and

(b) the efforts made to meet the shortage of film rolls and cameras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Roll Films: As against the estimated demand of 140.5 lakhs roll films during 1977-78, Hindustan Photo Films have manufactured 93.2 lakh rolls upto the end of February 1978 and would be producing 105.0 lakh rolls by the end of March 1978. The balance of 35.5 lakh rolls has been allowed to be imported. There has been some temporary shortage due to delay in the arrival of imports.

Cameras: Import of box cameras is presently banned. All other types of cameras are allowed to be imported by professional photographers/studios etc. Keeping in view the need for manufacturing quality cameras both for amateur and professional as also for various agencies like Defence, Police, Research Laboratories etc., the Government have recently approved the scheme of M/s. National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, for the manufacture of 65,000 Nos. per annum of 35mm Lense Shutter Cameras and 3,000 Nos. per annum of Single Lense Refract 35 mm cameras. Technical Collaboration has also been approved by the Government with M/s. Regula Werk of West Germany. Production of 35 mm Lense Shutter Cameras has since commenced and production of other type will follow shortly.

Recognition of Unions Working among Seamen

3089. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a scheme from the Labour Ministry to recognise the Unions working among seamen;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals;

(c) whether Government are considering the granting of recognition to the Unions of Seamen through secret ballot; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Setting up of Paper Industry in Pauri Garhwal

3990. SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is large quantity of raw material in the hilly district of U.P. for manufacturing of paper,

(b) whether Government propose to involve scientists for preparation of project reports, erection of plants, research programmes and for manufacture of paper in that area and

(c) whether Government have selected some sites for setting up of this type of project in the District of Pauri Garhwal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Government have approved some proposals from private entrepreneurs for the setting up of paper/pulp projects based on the raw material resources of the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh. Qualified technical personnel would, no doubt, be involved in the preparation of detailed project reports, erection of plants and other related activities. With the assistance of the U.N.D.P., Government are also setting up sophisticated laboratory facilities and pilot plants at Dehra Dun and Saharanpur under a project for the 'Exploration and identification of alternative raw materials for the manufacture of paper and newsprint'.

(c) No, Sir.

संघ लोक सेवा आयोग में रिक्त पद

3991. श्री हुसैन बेग नारायण यादव: क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के सदस्यों में कोई भी हिन्दी का विद्वान सदस्य नहीं है और यह पद कई वर्षों में रिक्त पड़ा हुआ है ;

(ख) क्या इस पद को शीघ्र ही भरे जाने का प्रस्ताव है और इसे रिक्त रखे जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार आयोग की परीक्षाओं में अनिवार्य अंग्रेजी को समाप्त करने का है ; और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० डी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) : संघ लोक सेवा आयोग का न तो अध्यक्ष ही और न ही कोई अन्य सदस्य ही हिन्दी का विद्वान है । अध्यक्ष को मिलाकर आयोग को स्वीकृत सदस्य-संख्या 9 है । इस समय यहाँ दो पद रिक्त हैं । इनमें से एक पद हाल ही में अर्थात् 14 मार्च 1978 को रिक्त हुआ है । जब कभी आयोग के इन पदों को भरने की आवश्यकता होती है और उपयुक्त व्यक्ति उपलब्ध होते हैं तभी इन पदों को भरा जाता है ।

(ग) इस समय आयोग की परीक्षाओं में "अंग्रेजी/सामान्य अंग्रेजी" के अनिवार्य प्रश्न पत्र को समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । इस स्टेज पर ऐसी कार्यवाही किया जाना उचित नहीं समझा गया है, क्योंकि यह महसूस किया जाता है कि उम्मीदवारों की अंग्रेजी का कुछ ज्ञान हो चाहिए ।

सरकार और व्यवसाय की खुली लूट

3992. श्री भारत भूषण : क्या नीबहुन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान दिनांक 8 मार्च, 1978 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में "सरकार व व्यवसाय की खुली लूट" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

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

नीबहुन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क). जी, हां ।

(ख) मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम के उप-बन्धों के उल्लंघन में निजी कारो कोर्टिसियों के रूप में गुप्त प्रयोग के मामलों को पकड़ने के लिए आकस्मिक अभियान चलाने के अलावा विशेषकर टैक्सी परिचालक संघों आमतौर पर जनता को, इस भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने में स्टाफ के साथ सहयोग देने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है । 1 जनवरी 1978 से 18 मार्च, 1978 तक की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा ऐसे 22 उल्लंघन के मामलों में अभियोग चलाया है ।

Sanction of Bridges for Orissa

3993. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the bridges sanctioned by this Ministry under Inter-state and Economic importance and Central Road Reserve Fund in the year 1977-78 for the State of Orissa;

(b) money sanctioned and released for these roads and bridges and utilised the fund by that State so far;

(c) money spent by that State on Vansadhara bridge near Gunupur, Koraput; and

(d) progress and programmes of Vansadhara bridge by the State and the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). No bridges were sanctioned by Govt. of India under the Central Aid Programme of State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance and from Central Road Fund in 1977-78 in Orissa. However, in January 1977, Central Loan Assistance was approved for the following two bridges in Orissa:—

Name of bridge	Loan approved (Rs lakhs)
(1) Baitarani bridge on Anandpur-Bhadrak Road.	90.00
(2) Vansadhara bridge on State Highway No. 4.	108.00

Estimate for (1) has to be sanctioned by the State Govt. since the estimated cost is less than Rs. one crore, and States have been empowered to sanction estimates upto Rs. 1 crore. As for (2), the State Govt. expect to finalise a detailed estimate for sanction soon after the survey and investigation has been completed and designs are finalised.

Smuggling of Coal from Delhi to Neighbouring States

3994 SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:
SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item in *Hindustan Times* dated 4th March, 1978, that coal is being smuggled out of Delhi to the neighbouring States like Haryana and others and is selling at double the price at which it is sold in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what action Government propose to take against this smuggling activities and creation of artificial scarcity?

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

(b) Under the provisions of the Delhi Coal Control Order the import of coal into Delhi and export of coal from Delhi can be done in accordance with a permit issued by the Delhi Administration. The Delhi Administration takes the necessary steps to enforce the provisions of the Delhi Coal Control Order. Coal India Limited have made wide publicity of the easy availability of coal, as a result of which the artificial scarcity is expected to be removed.

Export Cargo

3995. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of wagon loads of export cargo that was handled by the railway systems at the major ports of Calcutta, Bombay,

Madras, last year and what estimated percentage of India's annual exports are presently transported from inland centres to ports by rail;

(b) what were these figures in the last year of the first and the Third Five Year Plans respectively; and

(c) what measures have been taken since the end of the Third Five Year Plan to ensure the smooth flow of cargo traffic to ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a)

Port	No. of wagon loads of export handled by railway system during 1976-77	Estimated percentage of annual exports transported from inland centres to ports by Rail
Calcutta .	70,000	50.9
Bombay .	49,086	24.0
Madras .	1,08,987	75.8

(b),

Port	Last year of 1st plan		Last year of 3rd five year Plan	
	No. of wagon loads of export cargo handled by Railway system	Estimated percentage of annual exports transported from inland centres to ports by Rail	No. of wagon loads of export cargo handled by Railway system	Estimated percentage of annual exports transported from inland centres to ports by Rail
Calcutta	1,46,000	72.6	1,38,000	69.6
Bombay	28,239	30	234,023	29.0
Madras	Not available	71.2	263,623	83.4

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Railways to ensure speedy movement of cargo traffic:—

(i) Bulk exports such as Iron ore are moved in train loads in close circuits. Instances are Kirindul-Vizag, Barajamda-Paradip, Barajamda-Haldia and Hospet-Madras streams.

(ii) Close co-ordination is maintained with the ports to ensure movement of this bulk export cargo including coal so that loading and movement suits the shipping requirement.

(iii) All export traffic are given a higher priority for movement and are generally exempted from the purview of operational restrictions, if any.

Manufacture of Mass Consumption Goods in Small Scale Sector

3996. SHRI SHANKER SINHJI VAGHELA. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have adopted a policy to encourage the manufacture of mass consumption goods in the small scale sector;

(b) whether there is any proposal to ask the big houses presently manufacturing mass consumption goods to diversify into capital intensive core sector industries;

(c) the particulars of items of mass consumption proposed to be manufactured in the small scale sector; and

(d) the reaction of big houses to this and when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir A list containing 504 reserved items for small scale sector was placed on the Table of the House on 23-12-1977 when the new Indus-

trial Policy was announced in the Parliament.

(b) and (d). There is no such proposal at present.

Supply of Gas Turbines to Maharashtra Electricity Board

3997. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is delay in taking a decision about the supply of gas turbines to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board;

(b) whether this would lead to wastage of huge quantity of gas to be derived from Bombay High; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the processes of decision-making?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) .While the proposal of the Maharashtra Government to instal gas turbines had been approved for implementation examination of the various offers received in response to tender invitations took some time. Meanwhile the Maharashtra State Electricity Board decided to review their earlier proposal for installing four units of 60 MW each in view of the likely pollution hazards from these turbines.

(b) A pipeline is being laid to transport gas from Bombay High and this is likely to be completed by May 1978. Government attaches the highest priority to the use of gas as feed stock for the manufacture of fertilizers. The quantum of gas available from Bombay High would be adequate to meet the requirements of Trombay Fertilizer Units of Fertilizer Corporation of India and two new large sized fertilizer projects. Supply of gas for power generation is being considered only as an interim measure till such time as facilities for use of gas by the Trombay units of

the Fertilizer Corporation of India are created and two 1-cw fertilizer projects are established.

(c) The Maharashtra Government are proposing to review the project report to instal only two, instead of fair units of 60 MW to mitigate likely pollution hazards, and to arrange for necessary funds for the project.

Survey of Ghaziabad and Bulandshahar Distts. as Agro-Industrial Area

3998 SHRI MOHAN LAI. PIPIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trans-Yamuna area within the Districts of Ghaziabad and Bulandshahar in U.P. is ideally suited for being developed as an agro-industrial area;

(b) whether it is proposed to carry out a survey of this area with this end in view, and if so, the time by which the said survey will be carried out; and

(c) the nature of industries proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir. The techno-economic surveys indicated that the trans-Yamuna area is suitable for being developed as Agro-Industrial area.

(b) No, Sir. There is no proposal with the State Government to carry out survey of the area, as techno-economic surveys have already been got conducted for Meerut (which included Ghaziabad) and Bulandshahar districts.

(c) The industries being encouraged on the basis of surveys are Agro based, Engineering, consumer goods and demand base industries.

Brand name of Wills Cigarette "From the House of Wills A Super Star is Born"

3999. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that according to the advertisement appeared in the Illustrated Weekly of 15th January, 1978 the proprietor of the Super Star Cigarette company in order to exploit the brand name of Wills Cigarette or to cheat the innocent Indian public has put the advertisement as "From the House of Wills a Super Star is Born"; and

(b) if so, what action Government are taking against this kind of exploitations and cheating in the name of International Brand name?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The Government is aware that ITC Ltd. has brought out the advertisement which has appeared in some issues of the Illustrated Weekly of India. The trademark "Wills" belongs to the ITC Ltd. and the application for registration of trademark 'Wills Super Star' has been accepted for registration under the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act. The provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 are invoked in relation to the use of international brand name only in cases where some consideration for its use is involved. In view of these considerations, there seems to be no violation of the provisions of the law.

Setting up of Atomic Power Station in Ferozepur Fazilka

4000. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals under consideration to set up an atomic power station in Ferozepur-Fazilka region taking into account the

development of the border area and starting of new industries there;

(b) if so, the nature of proposals; and

(c) if not, whether he will consider such an important matter keeping in view the industrial backwardness of the area?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The planning of nuclear power plants has to be coordinated with other projects for generating power. In the light of such coordination in the Northern Region of which Punjab forms a part, Government have already set up the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station and work on the establishment of the Nuclear Power Plant at Narora is in progress. The need of a third nuclear power plant in the region has not yet been established.

Generation of power in Madhya Pradesh

4001. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh being richest with minerals have not achieved desired results in economic field in the absence of adequate power;

(b) if so, the steps that were taken or proposed to be taken with regard to generation of more power in the State;

(c) whether plan allocation in this regard were sufficient; and

(d) if not, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The present status of development of the economy of Madhya Pradesh cannot be attributed only to absence of adequate power.

(b) to (d). The installed generating capacity in the Madhya Pradesh State

has been increased progressively to about 1015 MW at present. The following power generation projects are under construction/have been recently sanctioned to augment the power availability in the State:—

(i) Amarkantak Thermal Extension (Unit II)—1 × 120 MW.

(ii) Satpura Unit 6 & 7—2 × 200 MW.

(iii) Satpura Thermal Extension Units 8 & 9—1 × 210 MW.

(iv) Korba East Thermal—1 × 120 MW.

(v) Korba West Thermal—2 × 210 MW.

(vi) Pench Hydro (M.P.'s share)—106 MW.

These projects are scheduled to be completed progressively in the next five year plan period. In addition, Government has approved the first stage of the Korba Super Thermal Power Project in the Central Sector with an installation of 110 A benefit of 400 MW is expected from this project by 1982-83. A share in the benefits from this project will be available to M.P. State. Adequate funds are being provided in the Plan to enable completion of the various projects within the scheduled time-frame of each project.

रक्षा उत्पादन के लिए सामग्री के
आयात के लिए नये लाइसेंस देने के
बारे में प्रतिबन्ध

4002. श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह क्या
रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ।

(क) क्या सरकार ने रक्षा उत्पादनों
के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों में अपेक्षित
सामग्री के आयात के लिए नए लाइसेंस
देने के बारे में कुछ प्रतिबन्ध लगाये हैं;
और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) जी नहीं ;

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता :

Mechanisation in Coir Industry

4003. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that all the trade unions working in coir industry are against the Government's policy of mechanisation in coir industry;

(b) if so, to what extent Government are prepared to meet the grievances of the workers who might face mass unemployment as a result of mechanisation;

(c) to what extent Government have gone with its new scheme of mechanisation and to whom licences have been issued to set up coir factory;

(d) whether Kerala Government have strong reservation about this policy of the Central Government, and

(e) what is the position of the Coir Board on this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI). (a) to (e). The policy in respect of mechanisation so far has been to allow mechanisation on selective basis depending upon the merits of each case. Recently representations have been received from various interests on the question of mechanised manufacture of coir products, seeking to create an impression that a "recent" action of Govt. to issue a licence for mechanisation in the coir industry poses a threat to a very large number of workers in the industry. The

factual position is that a firm was issued with a licence as far back as 1973 for import of machinery for manufacture of coir products, subject to an export obligation of 75 per cent of its production. Recently on receipt of representations from the Government of Kerala and others, the case was reviewed and, in order to ensure that there is no chance of such licensing having an impact on domestic production, the export obligation was increased to 100 per cent of its production.

2. The mats and matting weaving sector of the industry employs about 20,000 workers, of whom only about 1,750 are engaged in the "Creel mat" variety. Since more than 50 per cent of the mats made are for domestic market, the number of workers affected—if at all—will be only a handful.

3. The whole question of mechanisation is presently under review to determine what impact, if any, this will have on employment in the non-mechanised sector and Government will take a final decision after taking all relevant aspects into consideration.

Project-wise allocation under sub-Plan for Tribal Development in Orissa

4004. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the I.T.D.Ps., project-wise, by Government of Orissa in the year 1977-78 including Tribal Development Agencies under sub-Plan;

(b) the assistance provided by Central Government for these projects;

(c) the amount spent in administration to implement the schemes, project-wise;

(d) the amount spent on development of the tribal areas; and

(e) whether the State and Central assistance was fully utilised by the State without diverting the money?

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

(a) and (b). A statement showing the amounts initially allocated for the ITDPs and TDAs from the State Plan and the allocations from Special Central Assistance during 1977-78 is annexed.

(c) to (e). The amounts spent on the administration and development in the ITDPs will be known only after the close of the financial year. The State Government have intimated that no diversion of funds from sub-plan to non-sub plan area has been reported yet.

Statement

Outlays initially earmarked for the 19 ITDPs and 4 TDAs from State Plan and the special central assistance allocated to them for the year 1977-78.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No.	Name of the ITDP/TDA	State Plan	Special Central Assistance
1	2	3	4
ITDP			
1	Koraput . .	160.20	48.45
2	Nowrangpur . .	149.03	52.80
3	Jeypore . .	333.24	30.11
4	Malkangiri . .	72.23	41.74
5	Rayagada . .	95.23	26.07
6	Baripada . .	155.56	58.16
7	Karanjia . .	73.71	29.80
8	Kaptipada . .	232.37	19.22
9	Rairangpur . .	240.49	37.45
10	Sundargarh . .	184.20	20.52
11	Panposh . .	79.47	23.75

	1	2	3	4
12 Bonai . .			60.90	27.73
13 Keonjhar . .			46.38	21.58
14 [*] Champua . .			49.86	19.39
15 Kuchinda . .			45.22	24.87
16 Nilgiri . .			27.31	13.64
17 Th. Rampur . .			140.72	50.84
18 Phulbani . .			108.18	19.48
19 G. Udayagiri . .			69.05	29.14
T'D.A.				
20 Baliguda . .			47.73	18.75
21 Parlakhemundi . .			47.32	11.33
22 Gunupur . .			89.87	5.53
23 Bhuyanpir and Juangpir . .			223.31	5.77
TOTAL . .			*2838.43	636.12
Reserve . .				121.88
				758.00

*Including Lump Provision of Rs. 106.85 lakhs under the sector communications and Settlement operations.

Allocation for Tribal sub-Plan areas in Orissa

4005. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the departments which earmarked money for the tribal sub-Plan areas in the year 1977-78 and 1978-79 of the Government of Orissa;

(b) whether the big industrial establishments, major projects in these areas comes under the sub-Plan criteria;

(c) how many of them are really meant for the economic upliftment of the tribals and the backward areas of the project areas; and

(d) the guidelines issued by his Ministry regarding the allocation in this regard?

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

(a) All development departments have earmarked the outlays for tribal sub-plan areas in Orissa in the years 1977-78 and 1978-79.

(b) to (d). Major projects benefiting the entire State are not debitable to tribal sub-plans. However, in some States credit is taken for proportional benefits accruing from certain major projects as well while computing the total outlays for tribal sub-plan. The projects which may be located within the tribal areas but whose benefits accrue to non-tribal areas are not taken credit of in the sub-plan merely on consideration of location.

Benefit received by Leather industries for R & D

4006. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many large and small units in the engineering, readymade garments and leather manufacturing (including footwear) industries are receiving benefit from Research and Development Centres in the private or public sector;

(b) what are the names of public or private sector R & D Centres in these industries and how are these Centres financed;

(c) are there any R & D Centres specially catering to the needs of these industries in the small scale sector as well as the large industries; and

(d) what is the estimated number of R & D workers in India's industrial sector and what is the share of these three industries in the total number of R & D workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). A large number of industries in the public and private sector have their

in-house R & D facilities. Besides, there are several National Laboratories under the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research engaged in Research & Development work. The assistance rendered by the Central Leather Research Institute, Madras and Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur, during 1977, is indicated below:—

Leather Industry

(Assistance rendered by Central Leather Research Institute)

No. of Parties

(a) Processes released	5
(b) Sponsored work undertaken	4
(c) Projects/feasibility reports given	18
(d) Demonstration extension and advisory service provided	125
(e) Enquiries attended	1800

Engineering Industry

(Assistance rendered by Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute)

No. of Parties

(a) Processes release	4
(b) Sponsored work undertaken	18
(c) Consultancy service given	16
(d) Enquiries attended	375

These institutions are financed by the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research from the Central Government grants and cater to large, medium and small industries alike. The National Research Development Corporation of India of the Department of Science & Technology publicises the processes which have been made available to the industries through them.

(d) The total number of R & D personnel in the industrial sector as on 1-4-76 is about 14,000 out of which about 8,000 personnel are employed in the three types of industries mentioned in the question.

Production of Laundry, Toilet Soap, Tooth Paste, Matches and Shoes

4007 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total production of laundry and toilet soap, tooth paste, matches and shoes in the country and what is the share of small industries in their production during the last three years,

(b) what are the names of owners of large units manufacturing matches and shoes in the country,

(c) what are the annual production figures in respect of each large industry manufacturing soap, tooth paste (as provided in answer to Unstarred

Question No 345 dated 22-2-78) and shoes and tooth paste for the last three years and what are their percentage shares in total Indian production of these items, and

(d) what is the number of workers employed and total capital employed (debt as well as equity) in each of these large industries and what are comparable figures for an average unit manufacturing these items in the small scale sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) (a) The total production of laundry and toilet soap, tooth paste, matches and shoes in the country in respect of the organised sector is as under —

	Unit (tonnes)	1975	1976	1977
(i) Laundry and Toilet soap		2 70 082	2 69 816	2 92 100
(ii) Tooth paste		4 1 39	6,916	8,432
(iii) Matches	(Million Boxes)	3 734	9 931	3 913
(iv) Shoes (leather rubber and canvas)	(Million pairs)	55 57	55 67	57 12

The production figures in respect of small scale industries are not maintained. Their share of production in the country cannot therefore, be worked out.

(b) A statement (Annexure I) showing the names of owners of large units manufacturing matches and shoes in the country is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1892/78]

(c) A statement (Annexure-II) showing the annual production figures in respect of each large industries manufacturing soap, tooth paste shoes and matches (instead of tooth paste as mentioned in the question), is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1892/78]

(d) The information sought for in the question is not maintained by the Government.

Annual Statistics of Small Scale Industries

4008 SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state what is the present system of collecting annual statistics regarding small units as compared to the system adopted in case of PGTO units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) In the case of the units registered with DGTD, monthly production statistics are mailed by the units to

D.S.T.D. Annual totals are obtained from monthly statistics. The small scale factory units are covered under the Annual Survey of Industries of the Department of Statistics, Government of India, either on census or sample basis depending on the number of workers employed in the units.

Non-factory units and factory units are registered with the State Directorates of Industries on voluntary basis. All these registered units are required to furnish annual returns in respect of basic statistics. The States are making efforts for ensuring flow of annual statistics from small scale units but they have not been able to make any headway due to absence of data collecting staff. A system of collection of monthly data from a small sample of small scale industry units by Small Industries Development Organisation was introduced in 1976 to compile an Index of production in the small scale sector. To improve the quality of the index, the size of the sample is required to be enlarged. In order to fill in the gaps in statistics the State Directorates of Industries are being strengthened with staff to accelerate the flow of annual production returns and undertake a survey in 1978 and 1979 to update the data collected during the census of small scale industries conducted in 1973-74.

Demarcation of Road in Shahdara, Delhi

4009. SHRI RAM DHARI SHASTRI Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the period of Emergency (1975-76) Road No. 65 in Shahdara was demarcated and passed with a view to demolish certain colonies;

(b) if so, whether the present Government has given up this Scheme or is following the erstwhile Policy of earlier Government;

(c) whether Government propose to divert this road to the acquired land

nearby to minimise the loss to the families; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). Road No. 65 was approved by the D.D.A. in December, 1975. But it does not appear to have been demarcated and passed with any particular motive as the approval to the alignment of this road is based on a drawing of the Town and Country Planning Organisation dated 29-5-1974 which is prior to the declaration of Emergency.

This Scheme has not been given up and the construction of the portion of the road from G.T. road to its junction with Road No. 66 is already going ahead.

There is also no proposal for any diversion. The approved alignment has been adopted to avoid inconvenient curves in the road which is a Master Plan Road.

Projects for Production of Additional Electricity in Sixth Plan

4010. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Board and the Department of Energy have prepared any projects for the production of additional electricity to be included in the Sixth Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the projects;

(c) whether any schemes for M. P. has been included in the schemes proposed to be included in the Sixth Plan;

(d) whether the M.P. Electricity Board has forwarded any schemes to the Central Electricity Board; and

(e) if so, whether the M. P. Electricity Board has been permitted to proceed with the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P RAMACHANDRAN) (a) and (b) A power programme had been drawn up for consideration for inclusion in the 5-year Plan 1978-83. The details of projects included in the programme for likely benefits during 1978-83 are given in Statement-I laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-1893/78].

(c) Yes Sir

(d) Yes Sir

(e) The following projects of MP have been sanctioned recently for benefits during 1978-83 —

(i) Korba East Thermal Project —120 MW

(ii) Korba West Thermal Project —420 MW

(iii) Satpura Thermal Project Extension (8th & 9th units) —420 MW

Licences given to run Powerlooms

4011 SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state

(a) how many permits to run the powerlooms were given during the period of Fourth Plan State-wise

(b) is it not a fact that no new permits were given during the Fifth Plan,

(c) is it not a fact that on the assurance of the officers of co-operative department of MP large number of applications were given to the Textile Commissioner for grant of new permits and the necessary fees was deposited through treasury challans,

(d) is it not also a fact that during the period of emergency large number of applicants were forced to withdraw the applications on the ground that the applicant does not intend to instal the powerloom and

(e) if so, whether the Government will hence steps to provide new permits to such applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) (a) A statement indicating the number of powerlooms allotted during the Fourth Five Year Plan is placed on the Table of the House

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Powerloom Bunkar Sewa Sangh Burhanpur had sent 33 applications along with the deposits for installation of 64 powerlooms. As the quota for MP had been exhausted these applications could not be processed further. Necessary fees will be refunded on receipt of the refund claims from the applicants.

(d) We have no information of any applicants having been forced to withdraw applications on the ground that they did not intend to install the powerlooms.

(e) Does not arise

Statement showing the number of powerlooms allotted during the 4th Plan Quota

S. No.	State	No. of powerlooms allotted
1	2	3
1	Uttar Pradesh	10,323
2	Andhra Pradesh	12,480
3	Kerala	3,333
4	Madhya Pradesh	4,300
5	Tamil Nadu	12,500
6	Pondicherry	600
7	Gujarat	3,200
8	Rajasthan	3,350
9	West Bengal	6,000
10	Bihar	7,333

1	2	3
11.	Assam	10,250
12.	Orissa	4,250
13.	Maharashtra	7,300
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4,700
15.	Delhi	500
16.	Punjab	2,150
17.	Himachal Pradesh	600
18.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,800
19.	Tripura	800
20.	Manipur	1,500
21.	Goa, Daman & Diu	100
22.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	250
23.	Harviana	1,400
24.	Chandigarh	50
25.	Nagaland	1,000
26.	Nefa	50
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	100
28.	Laccadive & Minicoy	50
Total		1,00,425

Collection of Funds from the Cadets

4012. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds are collected by DG NCC from the cadets; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to stop such collections/contributions from the cadets?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b) Only a nominal contribution of Re. 1/- per annum is collected from the cadets, part-time officers and JCOs, NCOs serving in the National Cadet Corps, for the Regimental Fund. The commissioned officers serving in the National Cadet Corps also contribute to this Fund at the rate of

Rs. 2/- per annum in the case of officers upto the rank of Colonel and Rs. 4/- per annum in case of officers of the rank of Brigadier and higher. The collections for the Regimental Fund are intended to be spent mainly on welfare, recreational and sports needs and betterment of the National Cadet Corps activities. It is, therefore, not proposed to stop the contributions to this Fund.

कलकत्ता से पोर्ट ब्लेयर तक जहाज का किराया

4013. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कलकत्ता से पोर्ट ब्लेयर (अण्डमान-निकोबार) तक जहाज का किराया हवाई जहाज के किराये से अधिक है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार अण्डमान-निकोबार की निर्धन जनता के हितार्थ जहाज का किराया कम करने पर विचार करेंगी; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) जी, नहीं, केवल सबसे ऊँची श्रेणी वाले यात्रियों के 4 प्रतिशत के लिए को छोड़ कर ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) और (घ). सम्भव नहीं है । क्योंकि इस अलाभकारी सेवा का भाड़ा न लाभ न हानि के भादों से भी काफी कम है ।

Delay of payments by C.C.I.

4014. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) is it correct that the Cotton Corporation of India is buying only 50 to 70 per cent of the arrivals;

(b) is it a fact that the sellers complaint of delay of payments which extend up to three weeks; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to remove all these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) The Cotton Corporation of India is purchasing kapas at market rates in various Mandies to meet a part of the requirements of National Textile Corporation subsidiaries. Therefore, its purchase operations are restricted to the specific indents placed by National Textile Corporation subsidiaries.

(b) and (c). The Cotton Corporation of India tries to ensure that payments for kapas purchased from cotton growers are made within a week's time after tendering kapas.

Transfer of Offices of Coal India Ltd. from Calcutta

4015. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal mine Officers have resented the transfer move from Calcutta offices of the Coal India Ltd.; and

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

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

(b) A review of the present workload in the officers of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries located in Calcutta shows that prime facie the number of employees in these offices is in excess of the requirements. The transfer of staff outside Calcutta will, however, be effected gradually and in such a manner as not to cause undue difficulties to the persons concerned.

लघु उद्योगों तथा कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा

4016. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार यह अनुभव करती है कि देश में बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए श्रम-प्रधान लघु तथा कुटीर उद्योगों को आवश्यक बढ़ावा देने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निर्णय करेगी कि दैनिक उपयोग की आवश्यक वस्तुओं का उत्पादन यथा संभव लघु उद्योगों द्वारा किया जाये; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मयिती) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ। सप्ताह-पटल पर 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 को रखे गए औद्योगिक नीति सम्बन्धी विवरण में इस बारे में पर्याप्त निर्देश किया गया था।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

लद्दाख में सेना के लिए खरीदी गई सक्की

4017. श्रीमती चामेली देवी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लद्दाख और उसके पड़ोसी क्षेत्रों में सैन्य सेना के लिए कितनी घीसत सक्की खरीदी जाती है; तथा सक्की किस दर पर खरीदी जाती है तथा गत वर्ष किस दर से भालू खरीदे गये तथा कहाँ से खरीदे गये ;

(ख) क्या अधिकांश भालू चण्डीगढ़ और अन्य स्थानों से खरीदे गये और क्या ये अधिक मूल्य पर खरीदे गये तथा उन्हें चण्डीगढ़ से विमान द्वारा लद्दाख भेजा गया ; और

(ग) लद्दाख के स्थानीय बाजार में सस्ती दर पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध विश्व के सबसे बढ़िया और स्वादिष्ट भालू न खरीदने के क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या लद्दाख में सेना द्वारा भालू न खरीदने के कारण उन्हें चारे के रूप में पशुओं को डाल दिया जाता है जिसके कारण भालू उत्पादकों में भारी असंतोष है और इस सम्बन्ध में सहायता देने के बारे में क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगज्जन राय) :

(क) जनवरी, 1977 से दिसम्बर, 1977 तक खरीदी गई सक्की तथा भालुओं की घीसत मात्रा निम्नांकित है :—

लेह को-ऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग सोसाइटी में खरीदी गई				चण्डीगढ़ में खरीदी गई
सक्कीया				
1	मात्रा . . .	162 टन		856 टन
2	घीसत दर . . .	89 रुपए प्रति 100 कि० ग्राम		54 रुपए प्रति 100 कि० ग्राम
भालू				
(1)	मात्रा . . .	108 टन		382 टन
(2)	घीसत दर . . .	100 रुपए प्रति 100 कि० ग्राम		72 रुपए प्रति 100 कि० ग्राम

(ख) और (ग). लद्दाख में सेना की भालुओं की वार्षिक खपत लगभग 500 टन है जब कि लेह को-ऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग सोसाइटी से केवल लगभग 200 टन प्रति वर्ष प्राप्त होते हैं। इसलिए शेष मात्रा लद्दाख के बाहर से मंगानी पड़ती है। 1977 में, ए० एस० सी० की विनिष्ठियों के अनुसार लेह को-ऑपरेटिव मार्केटिंग सोसाइटी से 108 टन भालू लिए गए थे।

382 टन की शेष मात्रा, जो स्थानीय रूप से प्राप्त नहीं की जा सकी, चण्डीगढ़ से लेनी पड़ी और इसे वायु सेना की नियमित उड़ानों में लेह पहुँचाया गया। लेह के मुकाबले चण्डीगढ़ में भालुओं की कीमत कम थी।

इस सोसाइटी के टेण्डर के अनुसार ए० एस० सी० की विनिष्ठियों के अनुसार

लहाख में सेना को सप्लाई करने के लिए भालुओं की अधिकतम मात्रा स्थानीय तौर पर खरीदी गई। सरकार को इस बात की कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि लेह में को-प्रोपरेटिव मार्केटिंग सोसाइटी के पास यदि भालुओं की कोई मात्रा बच गई थी तो उसे कैसे बेचा गया। परन्तु सेना प्राधिकारियों के पास ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं की गई है कि सेना द्वारा न खरीदे जाने के कारण भालुओं का स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा चारे के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया गया। स्थानीय सैनिक प्राधिकारियों को ऐसे अनुदेश पहले ही दिए हुए हैं कि लेह क्षेत्र में सेना की खपत के लिए भालु पहले लेह को-प्रोपरेटिव मार्केटिंग सोसाइटी के स्थानीय उत्पादन में से ही लिए जाएं और जितनी मात्रा कम रह जाये केवल उसे ही भारतीय वायुसेना द्वारा चण्डीगढ़ में लेह ले जाया जाय।

Small and Cottage Industries in Ladakh

4013 SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to encourage small scale and cottage industries in Ladakh like wool tweed, woollen blankets, brassware and making of local ornaments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): Apart from training facilities created by the State Government in Ladakh, the All India Handicrafts Board has started a training scheme for woollen carpets in Leh

Development of Industry in Ladakh

4019. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state what steps are proposed to develop industry in Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): The Government's schemes for the develop-

ment of village and small industries, which are generally set up in the Private and Co-operative sector, are mainly promotional. These include schemes for technical advice, training facilities, financial assistance, supply of raw material etc. An outlay of Rs. 7.64 lakhs has been proposed for the year 1978-79 for the village and small industries sector in the Ladakh region. In order to attract private investment in Ladakh, Ladakh has been declared as an industrially backward area to qualify for concessional finance and the Central Scheme for transport subsidy has also been extended to it.

2. The Government have also been trying to explore the mineral resources of Ladakh as these can contribute to the development of industry in this region. The State Department of Geology and Mining has been carrying out prospecting and exploration surveys for gold, chromite, nickel, cobalt in Drass and Kargil areas in the Ladakh region. The Jammu and Kashmir Minerals Limited are engaged in extraction and refining of Potash, Borax and Sulphur from the hot springs of the Pugga Valley in Ladakh. The Geological Survey of India has been carrying out survey and mapping operations and also exploration of economic mineral deposits in the region of Ladakh Granite Complex. The activities of the State Department of Geology and Mining and Geological Survey of India are expected to contribute to the development of industry in Ladakh.

Import of Mutton Tallow

4020. SHRI AMARSINH V RATHAWA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that mutton tallow is being used in India in the manufacture of soap;

(b) if so, the details of qualities in which it is being used and the names of the companies and the brand names of soaps in which it is being used;

(c) whether mutton tallow and such other things are being in some other articles and commodities also;

(d) if so, the names of the same;

(e) the quantity and value of the import of the same during the last 3 years and the names of the country from where it is imported;

(f) whether there is demand from the public and some organisations to stop the import of the same; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the decision of the Government thereto and what would be the impact on price of soap and other articles if the import of the same is stopped?

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

(b) Tallow is not permitted to be imported by units in the organised sector for manufacture of soap in the small scale sector, tallow is primarily used in the manufacture of laundry soap. There is a large number of small scale units using tallow in the manufacture of laundry soap and many of them sell their soaps without specific brand names. Information

regarding the names of the companies and their brand names is not readily available.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Fatty acids (ostearic, oleic acid etc.) and their salts, greases, polishes, leather processing, textile industries etc.

(e) A statement showing the quantity and value of tallow imported, countrywise, during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 is attached.

(f) and (g). Sometime back Solvent Extractors Association of India approached the Government to stop imports of tallow in the interest of development of rice brand oil industry in the country. Due to the requirement of tallow in various other industries, stopping of imports of tallow totally is not desirable. However, import of tallow for the use of soap manufactured in the organised sector has been banned by the Government. Import of tallow is permitted for the soap units in the small scale sector and grease producing units. Prices of soaps and other articles are not relatable only to the import of mutton tallow but are dependent on cost of the different inputs which vary from time to time.

Statement

Statement showing import of fats, unrendered of bovine cattle, sheep or goat; tallow during the years 1974-75 to 1976-77.

Value in Rs. lakhs
Qty. in thousands Kgs.

S. No.	Description of item/ country	RITC Code No.	1974-75		1975-76		1976-77	
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1.	Mutton tallow							
	Australia	4111 3201	1001	48.08	188	6.33	2000	68.58
2.	Fats, unrendered of bovine cattle, sheep or goats, other than mutton tallow	4111 3209						
	Australia . . . . .		..	..	5406	149.61	22297	776.42
	German, Federal Republic		..	..	..	..	neg.	0.04
	U.K. . . . .		..	..	..	..	7	0.88
	U.S.A.		46977	2075.51	..	..	18677	661.44
	TOTAL(2)		46977	2075.51	5406	149.61	40981	1438.78

NOTE :—Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

Source: 1. Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Vol. II (Imports) published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76.

2. Advance data received in the office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce, from the office of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta for 1976-77.

Electrification of Villages in Gujarat

4021. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of villages in Gujarat in each District which have been electrified so far;

(b) the names and number of villages proposed to be electrified during

the current Five Year Plan under the rural electrification scheme; and

(c) how many villages and the names of such villages which will remain unelectrified in Gujarat after the completion of the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There are 18,275 villages in Gujarat. 7,828 villages were electrified as on 31-12-1977. A statement giving District-wise details of the number of villages electrified is enclosed.

Information in regard to the names of the villages electrified in each District is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) It is proposed to electrify 1,200 villages in 1978-79.

(c) The programme for the period namely 1978-79 to 1982-83 has not yet been finalised.

Statement

STATE : GUJARAT

VILLAGES ELECTRIFIED AS ON 31-12-1977

S.I.No.	Districts	Total No. of villages	Villages electrified
1	2	3	4
1. Bulsar (Valsad)	823	463
2. Surat	1,218	474
3. Danga	311	33
4. Broach	1,137	361
5. Baroda (Vadodara)	1,677	725
6. Panchmahals	1,903	208
7. Kaira	957	733
8. Ahmedabad	674	429
9. Gandhinagar	75	75
10. Sabarkantha	1,386	562
11. Mahesana	1,084	676

1	2	3	4
12.	Banabantha	1,351	345
13.	Kutch	900	329
14.	Rajkot	859	484
15.	Surendra Nagar	648	238
16.	Bhavnagar	879	389
17.	Amreli	595	333
18.	Jamnagar	706	321
19.	Junagarh	1,092	575
TOTAL		18,275	7,828

Figures as per 1971 census

Entry Permit System in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram

4022. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is a Entry permit system for the visitors in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to do away with the permit system for the visitors who intend to visit these States for sight seeing etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal.

Strike Notice from Raniganj Group of Refractory Ceramic Workers Union

4023. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a charter of demand and subsequently a strike notice from the Raniganj group of Refractory and

Ceramic Workers Union, Burn and Co.;

(b) whether the pay scale is very poor and raise of amount is only 0.55 N.P. on VDA in the Raniganj Refractory and ceramic groups, Burn and Co.;

(c) whether the pay scale and VDA in above industry is very low in comparison with other neighbouring industries in West Bengal;

(d) whether worker of Raniganj group of Refractory and ceramic, (Burn and Co.) workers are agitating for the revision of pay scales and VDA since last few years and no action has yet been taken from the management; and

(e) in view of the great resentment amongst the workers, what positive step Government are going to take to consider the just demand of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Yes, Sir. A representation was received by Government from the Refractory and Ceramic Workers Union containing the grievances and demands of the workmen of Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Raniganj unit. A strike notice was not received by

Government, but the Company received such a notice on 31st October, 1977.

(b) and (c). The pay scale of the Raniganj Group of Workers is the highest as compared to other Refractory Units of West Bengal. The minimum daily wage in this Unit is Rs. 1.35 basic salary; Rs. 154 FDA, Rs. 0.77 ad-hoc DA Rs. 0.19 HRA and Rs. 5.85 VDA, thus making a total of Rs. 9.70.

(d) and (e). There have been a number of meetings between the Union and the management. The company is unable to increase the wages as it continues to suffer losses and cannot bear a further financial burden, as it continues to suffer losses and wages to its workers among the refractory units of West Bengal. It is also finding itself priced out by small refractory units who take full advantage of the situation by paying low wages and thus offer stiff competition to Burn Standard Co. Ltd. Tripartite talks are under way between management and labour under the good offices of Labour Minister of West Bengal. The West Bengal Government has been requested to consider setting up a Wage Board for the refractory industry in West Bengal.

Manufacture of Trawlers by Public Sector Shipyards

4024. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that our public sector shipyards can manufacture trawlers with comparatively less investment and at competitive costs than the imports prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to start indigenous manufacture of trawlers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Public Sector Shipyards have the capacity to manufacture fishing trawlers even without any additional investment. However, indigenous costs will be higher than import prices. For instance, a 23 metre indigenous trawler will cost around Rs. 48-51 lakhs against the imported price of around Rs. 41-45 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas of Assam

4025. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) policy being followed by the Government of India (as well as by the Planning Commission) to declare the Districts and States as 'Industrially Backward' for purposes of incentives for Industrial Growth;

(b) whether the policy is guided by principles applicable all over the country (in the matter of declaration of districts as industrially backward) and certain peculiar conditions of some States, particularly of Assam are not being taken into account for such declaration;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the Government of Assam has requested the Centre to declare the Districts of Sibsagar, Dibrugarh, and Darang and Goalpara and the State as a whole as Industrially backward; and

(e) what sympathetic consideration is being given to this proposal to declare them Industrially backward in view of the peculiar type of condition of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (e). In pursuance of the decisions of the

National Development Council Committee of State Chief Ministers, the Planning Commission had set up in 1968, 2 Working Groups to make a careful study of the question of regional imbalances. One of these Groups was to recommend the criteria for identification of Backward Areas and the other for recommending Fiscal and Financial Incentives for starting industries in Backward Areas. The Working Group on Identification of Backward Areas had *inter alia* evolved a set of criteria for identification of industrially backward States on the basis of which it had identified such States (including Assam State) and Union Territories as backward. The Working Group had also recommended another set of criteria for identification of industrially backward districts to qualify for special incentives for promotion of industries.

2. The reports of these Working Groups were considered by the N.D.C. Committee at its meeting held in September, 1969. It had accepted the recommendation of the Working Group on Identification of Backward Areas relating to the identification of industrially backward States and Union Territories. As regards the criteria for identification of industrially backward districts, the Committee had desired the Planning Commission to settle it in consultation with the financial institutions and the State Governments. In pursuance, a set of criteria for identification of industrially backward districts was evolved in consultation with the financial institutions and forwarded to the States and Union Territories to be adopted as 'guidelines' for sending the proposals about selection of districts alongwith the statistical data for these districts. On the basis of the proposals of the States and Union Territories for selection of these districts, 247 districts have been selected so far, as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance facilities from the term-lending financial institutions. Out of these, a specified number of districts/areas @ 6 districts/areas

from each of the States identified as industrially backward and 3 districts/areas from each of the other States) have been selected to qualify also for the Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy. Accordingly, 101 districts/areas have been selected for the purpose.

3. On the basis of the Assam Government's proposals, 7 out of 10 districts of the State have been selected as industrially backward to qualify for concessional finance facilities, namely, Cachar, Goalpara, Kamrup, Mikir Hills, North Cachar Hill, Nowgong and New Lakhimpur. Out of these 7 districts, 6 districts (viz. Goalpara, Mikir Hills, Kamrup, Nowgong, Cachar and New Lakhimpur) have been selected to qualify for the Central Scheme of Investment Subsidy.

4. The Assam Government had some time back proposed that the remaining 3 districts of the State (viz. Sib-sagar, Dibrugarh and Darang) may also be selected as industrially backward. The State Government have been informed that on the basis of the statistical data furnished by them, these districts do not qualify for selection as industrially backward.

Legislation on Working of Political Parties

4026. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to bring legislation on the working of political parties in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No such proposal is under consideration at present though Government are of the view that matters concerning collection of funds by political parties, maintenance of accounts in relation thereto and audit and publication of such audited accounts merit examination.

(b) Does not arise.

पश्चिम बंगाल में उद्योगों का बन्द
होना ?

4027. श्री कुमम चन्द कल्याण :
क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि क्या हड़ताल के कारण पश्चिम बंगाल
और कलकत्ते में बन्द पड़े उद्योगों के प्रति-
रिक्त उद्योगपतियों ने भी कच्चे माल, धन
तथा बिजली की कमी के कारण अपने उद्योग
बन्द कर दिए हैं, यदि हाँ, तो इस कमी की
पूर्ति करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही
कर रही है ताकि बन्द उद्योगों को चलाया
जा सके ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(कुमारी आजा मधुती): पश्चिम
बंगाल राज्य सहित सभी राज्यों में औद्योगिक
उपक्रमों का बन्द हो जाना किसी एक ही
महत्वाने जाने वाले तथ्य के कारण नहीं
अपितु घटने का तो यथा, औद्योगिक प्रशान्ति,
कुप्रबन्ध, कच्चे माल की कमी, गत-प्रयोग
मशीनें, विद्युत शक्ति की कमी आदि के
कारण हुआ है। थोड़े प्रयास बहुत
समय के लिए औद्योगिक विचारों से भिन्न
कारणों से फ़ैक्टरी/अधिनियम, 1948 के
अधीन पंजीयत कारखानों के बन्द होने के
सम्बन्धित (राज्यवार) सूचना एक मानक
तालिकाबद्ध रूप में इंडियन लेबर जर्नल
में दी गई है जिसकी प्रतियां ससब भवन
के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन)
अधिनियम की धारा 18 कक में कतिपय
शर्तों के अधीन तीन महीनों से अधिक बन्द
पड़े औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के प्रबन्ध को हाथ
में लिये जाने की व्यवस्था है। जहाँ कहीं
की उचित समझा जाता है और लोकहित
में आवश्यक होता है इस धारा के अधीन
कार्रवाई की जाती है। जहाँ तक पश्चिम
बंगाल राज्य का सम्बन्ध है वित्तीय वर्ष
1977-78 में उद्योग (विकास तथा

विनियमन) अधिनियम की धारा 18 कक के
अधीन मैसर्स खरवा कम्पनी लि०, कलकत्ता
तथा नेशनल रबर मेन्युफ़ैक्चरर्स लि०
कलकत्ता का प्रबन्ध हाथ में लिया गया
था।

सरकार ने इण्डस्ट्रियल रिकन्स्ट्रक्शन
कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया लि० का गठन
किया है जिसका एक कार्य बन्द पड़े एकको
के पुनर्बाँस सहित, एकको की वित्तीय
सहायता प्रदान करना है। इण्डस्ट्रियल
रिकन्स्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया
लि० ने पश्चिम बंगाल के 72 बन्द पड़े
हुए तथा सकटग्रस्त एकको को कुल
मिला कर 40 80 करोड़ रुपये की पुनर्बाँस
सहायता की स्वीकृति दी है। कारपोरेशन
की सहायता दिये जाने के पूर्व 37 एकक
इनमें से वस्तुतः बन्द पड़े हुए थे। इन
37 एकको में से कारपोरेशन की सहायता
से 33 एकक पुनः कार्यसंचालन कर सके
और उनमें लगभग 29,000 लोगों
रोजगार में हैं। सरकार स्थिति पर
सतत निगरानी रखती है और सभी सन्न
उपचारात्मक धन्युपाय करती है।

**Dharna by Central Government Em-
ployees**

4028 SHRI K A RAJAN: Will the
Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Govern-
ment Employees all over the country
have decided to organize mass dhar-
nas on March 23, 1978 in support of
their demands; and

(b) if so, the details of their de-
mands and Government's reaction
thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Govern-
ment have seen some newspaper Re-
ports to the effect that Leaders of
some Associations of Central Govern-
ment employees had decided at a

meeting held by them on the 18th February, 1978 to organise dharnas all over the country on the 23rd March, 1978.

(b) According to newspaper Reports the demands appear to relate to:

(a) Dearness Allowance—Additional instalment and merger of D.A. with pay.

(b) Vacation of all forms of victimisation.

(c) Removal of stagnation.

(d) Removal of ban on recruitment in Group C and D cadres.

(e) "Decasualisation" of Casual labour.

Government have already announced the grant of an additional instalment of D.A. from 1-1-1978. As announced by the Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha on 27-2-1978, the form and manner in which it should be paid will be decided in consultation with the Staff Side of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery. On other relevant aspects relating to D.A. also, consultations would be held with them.

Government will examine the other demands when the details thereof are clearly known.

Wage Revision of Burn Standard Co. Ltd.

4029. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) proposals for staff Wages Revision of Burn Standard Company Ltd., Salem, have been submitted to the Bureau of Public Enterprise and before the Government; and

(b) if so, when they were submitted and what action has been taken on these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The proposal for revision of wages of the staff at the Salem unit of Burn Standard Company Ltd. was received by Government in September, 1977 and clearance has been given to the Company to sign a final settlement.

बुरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल्स के श्रमिकों के दावे

4030. श्री परमानन्द गोविन्दजी-बाला : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बुरहानपुर ताप्ती मिल्स के श्रमिकों ने प्रतिनिधित्व संघ के महासचिव के माध्यम से भुगतान सहायक प्रायुक्त, ब्रह्मदाबाद के सम्मुख 25 अप्रैल, 1977 को 25 लाख रुपये का दावा प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ख) क्या ताप्ती मिल्स के श्रमिकों को संघ के महासचिव के माध्यम से यह सूचित किया गया था कि उन्हें सुनवाई की तारीख के बारे में सूचित कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या सहायक प्रायुक्त ने मामले से सम्बन्ध पार्टी को सुने बिना ही कर्मचारियों के दावों को खारिज कर दिया था ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मयती) : (क) जी, हां। दावा 25,28,963 रुपये का था।

(ख) एक प्राप्ति-स्वीकृति काई भेजा गया था जिसमें उन्हें बताया गया था कि जब उनके दावे पर विचार किया जायेगा तब उन्हें विधिगत सूचना मिल जायेगी।

(ग) जी, हां। किन्तु सहायक प्रायुक्त के आदेश की समीक्षा करने के अवसर

प्रवर्षा उसके प्रोचित्य के सम्बन्ध में विधि मंत्रालय की राय ली जा रही है।

Implementation of the Recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission

4031. CHAUDHRY BRAHM PERKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission that have not so far been implemented by Government; and

(b) the action taken to implement such recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) and (b). A comprehensive statement on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission pertaining to Central Government, indicating the Government decisions on these recommendations and the stage of their implementation was laid on the Table of the House on the 17th November, 1977.

राज्यों की धनराशि का प्रावटन

4032. श्री राम जीवन सिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत सभी पाच पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान केन्द्रीय निधि से प्रत्येक राज्य को अलग-अलग कितनी धनराशि प्रावटित की गई ; और

(ख) क्या प्रावटन का उक्त राज्यवार अनुपात उचित माना जा सकता है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई):

(क) हरेक योजना की प्रवधि में राज्य योजनाओं के लिए दी गई केन्द्रीय सहायता का विवरण मन्त्रालय पर प्रस्तुत है।

[सम्बालित से रखा गया। देखिए मंड्या एल-टी/1894/78]।

(ख) विभिन्न योजना की प्रवधियों में राज्य योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता कुछ निश्चित सिद्धान्तों के आधार पर दी गई है। प्रावटनों का राज्यवार अनुपात बिल्कुल ठीक रहा है।

Grant of Subsidy to D.T.C.

4033. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any subsidy is granted by Government to D.T.C. if so, the total amount of subsidy extended during the last three years; and

(b) whether it is proposed to examine the working of this undertaking with a view to eliminate losses, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM). (a) No, Sir.

(b) A Committee, under the Chairmanship of Shri J. B. De'Souza, was appointed by Government in 1976 to make recommendations, inter-alia, to improve the financial structure of D.T.C. The recommendations made by this Committee in this regard are being processed. Meanwhile the Corporation has drawn up proposals for increase in fare structure for city bus services to cover its working losses and these are presently under Government's consideration. Efforts are also being made by this Corporation to improve its fleet utilisation and general operational efficiency so as to augment its revenues. A Committee has also been set up by Government to enquire into certain aspects of the working of the Corporation and to make suggestions for improvements which will also help in reducing losses.

उत्तर प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलों का बन्द होना

4034. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में कई कपड़ा मिलें बन्द होने जा रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन मिलों का सरकारी अधिग्रहण में लेने का है और यदि हा, तो वे मिलें कितनी हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मयतो) : (क) और (ख) . उत्तर प्रदेश में अनेक मिलें बंद होने की स्थिति में है इस बात में कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

चुंगीकर को समाप्त करना

4035. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय:

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री:

श्री सुभाष आहूजा :

श्री गोविन्द राम मिरी :

क्या नौबत और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्र की प्रेरणा पर जुकारिया समिति तथा मेट्रोल कौंसिल आफ लोकल सैल्फ गवर्नमेंट की सिफारिशों के आधार पर विभिन्न राज्यों द्वारा चुंगीकर समाप्त कर दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो उक्त राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया था कि राज्यों को इस पर होने वाली

हानि के 50 प्रतिशत भाग की पूर्ति केन्द्र द्वारा की जायेगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस आधार पर भुगतान में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने, जिसने 1 मई, 1976 में चुंगीकर समाप्त कर दिया था, केन्द्र सरकार से 50 प्रतिशत की पूर्ति करने की मांग की थी; और यदि हां, तो इसमें विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

नौबत और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभ.र. राज्य मंत्री (श्री. बाबू राम) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश ने 1-5-1976 में अपने क्षेत्र में चुंगी कर समाप्त कर दिया।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) . राज्य सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है कि 1-5-1976 से 31-3-1977 तक उनके द्वारा मुद्रावर्ज के रूप में स्थानीय मस्याओं को दी गई धन राशि के 50 प्रतिशत जं. लगभग 16.58 करोड़ रु० होता है, की प्रतिपूर्ति की जाय। चुंगी मुद्रावर्ज के भुगतान के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया, इसलिए राज्य सरकार के अनुरोध पर निर्णय करने में विलम्ब करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

L.T.C. Scheme to Central Government Employees

4036. SHRI BHAGAT RAM.

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of Central Government Employees in Class II, III and IV services, who have availed of the leave travel concession during a

block of four years 1974-77 for performing a journey to a place other than the home town under the Leave Travel Concession Scheme;

(b) whether there is any proposal to waive the travelling expenses borne by the officials for performing a journey for the first 400 kilometres for inward as well as outward journeys; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) Claims from Government employees in regard to Leave Travel Concession are settled in the various Ministries and Departments and their attached and subordinate offices separately. Consolidated information in this regard is not available with the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. It will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

(b) A proposal in this regard is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Filing Challans in respect of two arrested Secretaries of Government

4037 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) is it a fact that the two Secretaries of Government who were arrested a few months back have not been challaned so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how much time will be taken to challan them;

(d) is it a fact that the Government have received representation from them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The investigations by the CBI into the cases, in connection with Shri B. B. Vohra, Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum, and Shri S. M. Agarwal, former Secretary, Ministry of Communications, were arrested and were subsequently placed under suspension, are still in progress. The question of filing charge-sheets against them could arise only after the investigations are completed and in the light of the results thereof.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) These officers had represented against their arrest/suspension. In the case of Shri B. B. Vohra, the order of suspension was revoked on 2-3-78 and he has been reinstated in service. No decision has yet been taken on the representations of Shri S. M. Agarwal.

Demand and Supply of Coke in Gujarat

4038. SHRI AHMED M PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the monthly demand of soft coke, hard coke and steam coal of Gujarat State for the last year;

(b) the quantity supplied during the last year monthly;

(c) whether it was in short supply, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The requirement of soft coke, hard coke and other coals including steam coal sponsored by the Gujarat State during the year 1976-77 was as under:

Soft coke . . .	0.168 million tonnes	
Hard coke . . .	0.219	Do
Other coals (including steam coal)	5.082	Do.

(b) Month-wise quantity supplied during 1976-77 was as under:—

	Soft coke	Hard coke	Other coals (including steam coal)
(In million tonnes)			
April '76	0.002	0.015	0.346
May	0.004	0.013	0.328
June	0.003	0.015	0.306
July	0.002	0.015	0.316
August	0.003	0.011	0.283
September	0.002	0.012	0.268
October	0.002	0.016	0.335
November	0.002	0.019	0.345
December	0.002	0.018	0.382
January '77	0.002	0.014	0.344
February	0.005	0.019	0.325
March	0.002	0.012	0.392
TOTAL	0.031	0.179	3.970

(c) and (d). The availability of the coal/coke during 1976-77 was adequate to meet the demand. However, the actual off-take was not according to the requirements sponsored by the State Government resulting in stock piling at pitheads. The stock of coal at pitheads which was 11.84 million tonnes on 1-4-1976 increased to 14.51 million tonnes on 1-4-1977.

Target for Rural Electrification

4039. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:
Will the Minister of ENERGY
be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed to achieve 100 per cent rural electrification in the country; and

(b) the percentage covered in each State of electrification as on 31st December, 1977?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a)
On the basis of plans prepared by the States, it is seen that electrification of all the villages in the country is expected by 1994-95.

(b) *Inhabited Villages Electrified—1971 Census*

Sl. No.	States	Total No. of villages	Villages electrified as on 31-12-1977	% villages electrified as on 31-12-1977
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27,221	13,963	51.3
2.	Assam	21,995	2,093(a)	9.5
3.	Bihar	67,566	18,462(*)	27.3
4.	Gujarat	18,275	7,828	42.8
5.	Haryana	6,731	6,731	100.0
6.	Himachal Pradesh	16,916	7,445	44.0
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,503	3,311(a)	50.9
8.	Karnataka	26,826	14,956	55.8
9.	Kerala	1,268	1,222	96.4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	70,883	15,657	22.1
11.	Maharashtra	35,778	20,935	58.5
12.	Manipur	1,949	235(a)	12.1
13.	Meghalaya	4,583	348	7.6
14.	Nagaland	960	225	23.4
15.	Orissa	46,992	13,124	27.9
16.	Punjab	12,188	12,126(†)	100.0
17.	Rajasthan	93,305	8,937	26.8
18.	Sikkim	215	32	14.9
19.	Tamil Nadu	15,735	15,519	98.6
20.	Tripura	4,727	367	7.8
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1,12,561	99,808	90.0
22.	West Bengal	38,074	11,476	30.1
TOTAL (STATES)		75,71,251	2,08,800	36.6
TOTAL (U. Ts)		4,685	1,175	25.0
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		5,75,936	2,09,975	36.5

(a) As on 30-11-1977.

(†) 61 villages have been declared uninhabited.

(*) Figure provisional.

Dues of Coal India Ltd. Outstanding against Bulk Consumers

4040. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the bulk consumers of
coal owe Rs. 75 crores to Coal India
Ltd.;

(b) if so, the names and amounts
owed by individual bulk consumer of
coal; and

(c) the efforts being made by Gov-
ernment to recover the dues?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY
(SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a)
and (b). The outstanding months of
Coal India Ltd., against major consu-
mers of coal as on 1-2-78 are as fol-
lows:

Name of consumer	Outstanding	Deductions	Total
(Fig in lakhs of rupees)			
1 Railways	613	696	1309
2 Power	1998	935	2933
3 Steel	1834	1316	3150
TOTAL	4445	2947	7392

(c) The following steps have been
taken by Coal India Ltd to recover
the dues from the consumers;

(i) Committees headed by senior
officers have been formed for exami-
nation and settlement of disputed
amounts outstanding.

(ii) Negotiations have been con-
ducted at higher levels to finalise
terms of payment for coal supplies.

(iii) Major defaulters have been
served with notices of discontinua-
tion of supplies in the event of de-
lay in payments.

(iv) Personal contacts have been
made by senior officers with major
consumers to secure prompt pay-
ment of outstanding amounts.

scale industries including sale of
goods has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details of the same;
and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) No,
Sir.

(b) Not applicable

(c) There is no delay. The propo-
sal is being reviewed for linking it
up with the District Industries. Cen-
tres proposed to be set-up according
to the New Industrial Policy State-
ment made in Parliament in Decem-
ber, 1977.

Marketing Assistance to Small Scale Industries

4041. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for pro-
viding marketing assistance to small

Purchase of Equipment for Coal Mining Operations

4042. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have
decided to purchase additional equip-

ment for coal mining operations and to increase production;

(b) if so, from which country, at what cost and to what extent the equipment would make the mining process easier and safer; and

(c) the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). Purchase of equipment for replacement of existing equipment or for new coal projects is made each year according to the requirements. The expenditure on such purchases depends upon the quantity of equipment required and its market price. The decision to import the equipment and the country of import is decided only when equipment is not available in the country. Some of the equipment is directly related to increasing the level of safety in mines and enabling easier extraction of coal.

Expenditure on the visits to European countries by G. M. of H.M.T.

4043. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI SHYAM SUNDER
GUPTA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation headed by the General Manager, Hindustan Machine Tools Limited recently visited some European countries;

(b) if so, the names of the countries visited by the delegation;

(c) the purpose of the visit and financial implications thereof; and

(d) the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a). Yes, Sir. The delegation was organised by the Indian Engineering Export Promotion Council

at the invitation of the European Economic Community Commission.

(b). The delegation visited Belgium, West Germany, Denmark, France and U.K.

(c) The purpose of the visit was mainly to

(i) establish and strengthen contacts with trade and industry for furthering export of engineering goods from India to E.E.C. countries;

(ii) explore the possibilities of Sub-contracting in the form of supply of components and other Sub-contracting work in third countries.

The entire expenditure of the delegation was borne by the E.E.C. Commission;

(d) Orders for machine tools worth Rs. 1 crore were booked and several enquiries for further exports of engineering goods were received.

हरिजनों पर भ्रष्टाचारों के लिए पुलिस अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

4044. श्री गोविन्दराम मिश्र : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में हरिजन पर हुए अनेक भ्रष्टाचारों के लिए विभिन्न राज्यों में दोषी पाये गये कितने जिलाधीशों पुलिस अधीक्षकों एवं थानेदारी के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्रवाई की गई है और वे अधिकारी किन-किन स्थानों पर नियुक्त हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय ; राज्य मंत्री (श्री बलिक लाल मण्डल) : राज्यों के जिला मजिस्ट्रेट तथा पुलिस अधिकारी अपनी-अपनी राज्य सरकारों के अनुशासन के अधीन हैं। उनके विरुद्ध कार्रवाई करना, जहाँ आवश्यक हो, सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों का कार्य है। केन्द्र राज्य सरकारों से ऐसी सामग्री एकत्र नहीं करता है।

Contracts Received by B.H.E.L. from Saudi Arabia, Libya, Malaysia .

4045. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether BHEL has succeeded in winning additional contracts in Saudi Arabia, Libya, Malaysia and other developing countries; and

(b) if so, the terms thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. BHEL have won several contracts in Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Libya and other developing countries. The particulars of these contracts are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-1895/78).

Reservation of Items for Small Scale Industry

4046. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the list of items reserved for small scale industry includes any items which are similar; and

(b) if so, whether a more rational list eliminating any repetitive items will be prepared?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) and (b). The policy of reserving certain items exclusively for development in the small scale industries sector was first introduced in the year 1967 and over a period of ten years since then, 180 items were brought under reservation for the small scale sector. The items reserved from time to time included some generic descriptions and in other cases, the items listed were specific or detailed. The same applied in the case of the large number of additions made to the list in December,

1977 in the context of the statement on Industrial Policy laid before Parliament.

The more scientific method of identifying and listing industrial products would be to follow the codes of the National Industrial Classification (NIC) evolved by the Central Statistical Organisation. This system of codes has been adopted also for the Census of Small Scale Industries (1972) which, in fact, goes into greater detail than the standard National Industrial Classification (NIC). In view of this, all items in the reserved list have been identified by their individual product codes based on the National Industrial Classification (NIC) and a revised list has since been prepared.

Changes in Pay Scales of Editors of Newspapers and Magazines of Information and Broadcasting

4047. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Hindi and English newspapers and magazines brought out by the Publication Department for itself and for other Ministries and the circulation of each of these magazines;

(b) the pay scales and grade of the Editors of Hindi and English magazines;

(c) the criteria adopted in fixing the pay scales and status of Editors of such Hindi and English magazines and whether there is a great difference between their pay scales and status at present; and

(d) if so, the action being taken to remove the difference and also to compensate the employees for the loss suffered by them on this account?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The details about pay scale and grades of the Editorial staff are as follows:—

S. No.	Designation	Pay scale	Grade
		Rs	
1	Chief Editor	1500—1800	Junior Administrative Grade of CIS
2	Editor	1100—1600	Grade I of CIS
3	Assistant Editor	700—1300 650—1200	Grade II/III of CIS
4	Sub-Editor	470—750	Grade IV of CIS

(c) and (d). The various categories of Editorial Staff working for different journals brought out by Publications Division belong to the Central Information Service and their pay scale have been fixed in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay

Commission. There is no difference in the scales of pay on the basis of language considerations. The status of the heads of these magazine has been decided on the basis of the recommendations of the Staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance.

Statement

Statement giving the names of Newspaper and journals brought out by the Ministry of information and Broadcasting (Publications Division) in Hindi and English.

Name of Newspaper/Journal	Periodicity	Language	Approximate circulation
1	2	3	4

ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

NEWSPAPER

1	Rozgar Samachar	Weekly	Hindi	50,000
2	Employment News	Weekly	English	2,20,000

JOURNALS

1	Ajkal	Monthly	Hindi	4000
2	Bal Bharati	Monthly	Hindi	61,000

ON BEHALF OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION

1	Yojana	Fortnightly	Hindi	5,500
2	Yojana	Fortnightly	English	9,000

ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT)

1	Kurukshetra	Monthly	Hindi	4,000
2	Kurukshetra	Fortnightly	English	9,000

1	2	3	4
ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (CENTRAL WATER COMMISSION)			
1 Bhagirath (Patrika)	Quarterly	Hindi	2,000
2 Bhagirath	Quarterly	English	4,000
ON BEHALF OF THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS			
1 Indian & Foreign Review	Fortnightly	English	15,000

58 वर्ष की आयु के पश्चात सरकारी सेवा में नियुक्ति

4048. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 14 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3797 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पर्यवेक्षी श्रेणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को लम्बी अवधि के ठेके पर नियुक्त करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उन्हें 58 वर्ष की आयु पर सेवानिवृत्त करके तथा उन्हें पेंशन देने सम्बन्धी नियम बना कर कल्याणकारी राज्य की नीति का अनुसरण करने का है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा संभवतः कब किया जायेगा ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) पर्यवेक्षी तथा अन्य श्रेणियों के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को आकाशवाणी में लम्बी अवधि के ठेके पर 58 वर्ष की आयु तक नियुक्त किया जाता है। 58 वर्ष की आयु पर पुनरीक्षण करने पर उनको 60 वर्ष की आयु तक काम करने की अनुमति दी जाती है।

(ख) स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट को भी 58 वर्ष की आयु पर सेवानिवृत्त करने का फिनाइल

कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। ठेके पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी पेंशन के पात्र नहीं हैं। वे अंशदायी भविष्य निर्वाह निधि के लाभों के हकदार हैं। जहाँ ठेके की शर्तों के अन्तर्गत विशिष्ट रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है, उन्हें ग्रेज्युटी भी दी जाती है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दूरदर्शन के परिवहन मूनिटों के कार्यकरण की जांच

4049. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :

श्री टी० एस० नेपो :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री 22 फरवरी, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 302 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 22 फरवरी, 1978 को दिया गया उत्तर वही था जो 22 जून, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1369 और 20 जुलाई, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4156 का दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दस महीने के बाद भी जांच पूरी न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या जांच आगामी एक महीने में पूरी हो जायेगी।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा) : (क) : जी, नहीं। जबकि 22 जून, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1368 तथा 20 जुलाई, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4156 के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि सभी 9 कदाचारी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई चालू है, 22 फरवरी, 1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 302 के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि एक व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई पूरी हो चुकी है और शेष 8 कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई चल रही है।

(ख) और (ग) : विभागीय कार्रवाईयां धीरे-धीरे न्यायिक होने के कारण इनके मुकम्मल होने में समय लगता है। यद्यपि जांचों को शीघ्र मुकम्मल करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं, तो भी कोई निश्चित समय सीमा नहीं दी जा सकती।

आकाशवाणी में रेगुलर (नियमित) नियुक्तियां

4050. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की संसदीय सलाहकार समिति की 16 दिसम्बर, 1977 की बैठक की मद संख्या 47 के उत्तर में यह बताया गया था कि तदर्थ नियुक्तियों के स्थान पर रेगुलर (नियमित) नियुक्तियां की जा रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन स्थानों पर रेगुलर (नियमित) नियुक्तियां हो गई हैं और क्या प्रोग्राम सम्बन्धी रेगुलर और अनुबंधित अधिकारी तदर्थ रूप में अभी भी

कार्य कर रहे हैं और यदि हां तो किन-किन स्थानों पर ये कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) रेगुलर नियुक्तियां करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण शर्मा) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसको सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

National Police Commission

4051. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Police Commission have started functioning and deliberating as per their terms of reference;

(b) if so, whether the said Commission have given or are likely to give shortly one or more interim reports to the Government;

(c) when is the Commission's report expected;

(d) whether the Commission are holding sessions in Delhi alone or elsewhere in the country and whether they are receiving comments and views from the public; and

(e) if so, broad details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission has not yet given any interim report. The feasibility of submitting an interim report is under consideration of the Commission.

(c) Examination of the issues arising from the wide terms of reference of the National Police Commission will require collection of considerable data and ground material before evolving specific recommendations. This will take time and it is too early to indicate

the date by which the Commission is likely to submit its report.

(d) and (e). The Commission has held discussions with senior officials and functionaries of some of the States and the U.T. of Delhi. Members of the Commission have also toured some places in the country and have held discussions with local authorities and other persons on issues connected with the Commission's work. A press release was issued by the Commission on 16-1-1978 inviting views and suggestions from the public and in response, the Commission has received several suggestions from different sections of the public for the improvement in the standard of service and mental attitude of the police.

Use of I.A.F. Aircrafts by Ministers

4052. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than fifty trips were made by several

Cabinet Ministers in IAF aircrafts during the last six or eight months;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) reasons for Ministers other than the Prime Minister using the IAF aircrafts so repeatedly; and

(d) whether he has issued any orders in the matter suggesting minimum possible use of such special facilities by VIPs, and if so, broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There have been only 36 trips made by the Cabinet Ministers in IAF aircrafts in the last eight months. Details are given in the attached statement.

(c) The Union Cabinet Ministers are entitled for the use of IAF aircrafts for journeys on official duties.

(d) No formal orders have been issued suggesting minimum possible use of such special facilities.

Statement]

*List of IAF Flights undertaken for Union Cabinet Ministers for the last Eight Months
(01 July 77 to 28 Feb 78)*

Sl No.	Particulars of Minister	Date of Flight	Type of Aircraft	Places visited	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Raksha Mantri .	06-8-77	Chetak	Saifdarjung (Flood Affected Area)—Saifdarjung	
2	Raksha Mantri .	28-8-77	HS 748	Jodhpur—Delhi	
3	Raksha Mantri .	08-9-77 09-9-77 10-9-77	TU 124 TU 124 TU 124	Delhi—Ozar Ozar—Bangalore Bangalore—Delhi	
4	Raksha Mantri .	11-9-77	TU 124	Delhi—Chandigarh—Delhi	
5	Minister of Steel .	07-10-77	Chetak	Shillong—Gauhati	
6	Minister of I & B .	07-10-77	MI 8	Gauhati—Shillong	

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Minister of Railways .	10-10-77	HS 748	Delhi—Allahabad—Delhi	
8	Minister of Agri. & Irrig.	13-10-77	MI 8	Dispur—Barpeta—Gauhati —Majuli—Dhemajai— —Mohanbari—Now- gong (Aerial Survey)	
9	Raksha Mantri . .	17-10-77 18-10-77	HS 748 HS 748	Delhi—Gwalior Gwalior—Delhi	
10	Minister of H.A. .	28-10-77	Chetak	Gobindgarh—Attari— Amritsar	
11	Minister of Petroleum .	29-10-77	Chetak	Dehradun—Kalsi— Hartal—Purula—Tehri Garhwal Dehradun	
12	Minister of Petroleum	30-10-77	Chetak	Dehradun—Pethani— Chakisen—Tarpaleen— Thelisen—Ufrikhi— Jogimari—Bedikhal— Barokhal—Ghumakot— Raednikhal—Ekahwar —Chifalghat—Khirsu	
13	Minister of Finance .	05-11-77 06-11-77	Heli Heli	Gauhati—Shillong Shillong—Gauhati	
14	Minister of E.A. .	06-11-77	HS 748	Delhi—Goa—Bombay	
15	Minister of Agri. & Irrig.	05-11-77	HS 748	Delhi—Dacca—Lucknow —Delhi	(Leader of Indian Delegation)
16	Minister of Railways .	17-11-77	HS 748	Madras—Tiruchirappalli— Madras (Flood Affected Areas)	
17	Minister of Petroleum .	18-11-77	HS 748	Madras (Flood Affected Areas)—Madras	
18	Raksha Mantri . .	19-11-77 19-11-77 20-11-77	HS 748 Chetak HS 748	Delhi—Ahmedabad Ahmedabad—Anand— Ahmadabad Ahmedabad—Jodhpur— Delhi	
19	Minister of E.A. .	19-11-77 19-11-77 21-11-77 21-11-77	HS 748 Chetak Chetak HS 748	Delhi—Hashimara Hashimara—Thimpu Thimpu—Paro—Bagdogra Bagdogra—Delhi	
20	Raksha Mantri . .	25-11-77 25-11-77 25-11-77 26-11-77	HS 748 MI 8 HS 748 HS 748	Delhi—Gannavaram Vijaywada—Machlipat- nam—Vijaywada Gannavaram—Hyderabad Hyderabad—Madras (Aerial Recce)—Madras —Hyderabad—Delhi	
21	Raksha Mantri . .	02-12-77	HS 748	Delhi—Bareilly—Delhi	
22	Raksha Mantri . .	06-12-77	TU 124	Delhi—Jaisalmer—Delhi	
23	Minister of I & B .	10-12-77	Chetak	Dimapur—Kohima	

1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Raksha Mantri . .	17-12-77 HS 748 17-12-77 Heli	Delhi—Lucknow Amausi—Memora—Lucknow Lucknow—Delhi		
25	Raksha Mantri . .	23-12-77 Chetak	Delhi—Gurgaon—Delhi		
26	Minister of H.A. .	30-12-77 HS 748	Delhi—Allahabad—Delhi		
27	Minister of H.A. .	09-1-78 HS 748	Delhi—Amritsar—Delhi		
28	Raksha Mantri . .	14-1-78 TU 124	Delhi—Hyderabad—Madras		
29	Minister of E.A. .	17-1-78 HS 748 18-1-78 HS 748	Delhi—Jaipur Jaipur—Delhi		
30	Minister of H.A. .	03-2-78 TU 124 06-2-78 HS 748	Delhi—Bangalore—Colombo Colombo—Madras—Bangalore	(As leader of Indian Delegation)	
31	Minister of E.A. .	06-2-78 HS 748 08-2-78 HS 748	Delhi—Chaklala Lahore—Delhi		
32	Raksha Mantri . .	08-2-78 TU 124	Calcutta—Madras		
33	Raksha Mantri . .	19-2-78 MI 8	Safdarjung—Tilpat—Safdarjung		
34	Ministry of H.A. .	19-2-78 MI 8	Safdarjung—Tilpat—Safdarjung		
35	Minister of Finance .	19-2-78 Chetak	Safdarjung—Tilpat—Safdarjung (Helilift with Defence Secy.)		
36	Raksha Mantri . .	25-2-78 TU 124 25-2-78 MI 8 25-2-78 TU 124	Delhi—Adampur Adampur—Jullunder—Adampur Adampur—Delhi		

Funds for R.E.C. Programme

4053. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of ENERGY be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that rural electrification programme is thwarted both by inadequate financial assistance to the State Governments as well as to somewhat stringent conditions laid down by the Rural Electrification Corporation for release of Central funds to the State Electricity Boards concerned; and

(b) if so, steps being taken by Government to improve the situation

with a view to accelerating the rural electrification programme throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Rural Electrification Programmes are financed through three sources: (a) Rural Electrification Corporation (REC), (b) under the Minimum Needs Programme funds for which are routed through the REC and (c) by the State Governments themselves.

The allocation has been increasing over successive five-year plan periods,

Production and Export of Regional Films

4054. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of films during the current year language-wise and how does it compare with the production of films for the corresponding period during the last year;

(b) whether it is a fact that although the production of Regional films is much higher than Hindustani films, regional films constitute only about 15 per cent of Indian films export; and

(c) if so, steps proposed to encourage the production and export of regional films?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) As film production is in the private sector, information about the number of films produced is not available. However, a statement indicating the number of films certified by the Board of Film Censors in 1976 and 1977 is attached.

(b) No, Sir The Regional films exported in 1975-76 and 1976-77 were about 36 per cent and 35 per cent respectively.

(c) Does not arise. However, in the matter of production of regional films various State Governments actively encourage this by means of grants etc. The Film Finance Corporation also advances loans for production of good quality films irrespective of language. As for export, recently, in the Filmotsav-1978 held at Madras Impec was able to interest foreign buyers in regional films by organising Film Market and a Seminar and agreements for export of 21 regional films were concluded. Basically, however, the choice of films exported depends largely on the buyer.

Statement

(a) The number of films certified by the Board of Film Censors, language-wise, during the years 1976 and 1977 was as follows:

Language	1976	1977
Assamese	5	7
Bengali	32	31
English	2	3
Gujarati	29	30
Hindi	106	134
Konkani	1	1
Malayalam	84	91
Manipuri	1	
Kannada	45	49
Marathi	10	19
Oriya	6	11
Punjabi	10	12
Tamil	81	66
Telugu	93	99
Tulu	2	2
Bhojpuri	..	2
TOTAL	507	557

Violation of Licensing Laws by Philips India Ltd. and Gramophone Company of India Ltd. (HMV)

4055 SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that consumer electronics, audio equipment industry which has been nurtured and developed by the pioneering efforts of small scale electronic units for years is now being dominated/monopolised by the Multinational companies, Philips India Ltd. and Gramophone Company of India Ltd. (HMV)

by violating country's licensing laws and that these companies are repatriating huge funds by producing the items beyond their approved capacity;

(b) whether Government have received complaints to this effect and if so, the important details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to protect the interests of small scale units and check the monopoly malpractices by the dominant Multinationals?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) M/s. Philips (India) Ltd. and Gramophone Company of India Ltd., are manufacturing consumer electronics and audio equipment under and according to licence and consequently no violation of licensing laws is involved.

(b) Yes, Sir. The manufacturers of amplifiers in the small scale sector have represented that the large scale units manufacturing radios offer 'hi-fi' and stereo amplifiers as an integral part of the radios made by them and that this practice is detrimental to the interests of the small scale sector.

(c) 15 per cent differential excise duty has been in force since the Union Budget for 1977-78 to safeguard the interests of the small scale sector.

Putting of Electric Trolleys Buses on Ring Road

4056. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited have submitted a proposal to put about 450 electric trolleys buses on Ring Road in Delhi for providing cheap, safe and faster mode of travel for larger number of people;

(b) if so, important details of the proposal and the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) action taken/proposed in this regard; and

(d) what measures are taken proposed to improve the declining of operational efficiency of bus services by DTC?

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

(b) The salient features of the proposal as submitted by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited are as under:—

(i) A fleet of 448 electric trolley buses would be introduced.

(ii) The electric trolley bus service would have a daily consumption of 2,40,000 KW Hrs. with a maximum demand of about 24 MVA, requiring an annual consumption of 44,000 tonnes of inferior grade coal burnt in a Thermal Power Plant feeding Delhi area.

(iii) The total capital outlay is estimated at Rs. 22.32 crores against Rs. 11.55 crores required for conventional diesel bus service which would require 525 diesel buses to meet the same level and pattern of traffic. However the reduction in the annual operating cost estimated at Rs. 1.55 crores would give a net return of 14.45 per cent for the additional capital, after providing for interest and depreciation.

(iv) The trolley bus system would provide a faster and cleaner mode of transport system eliminating the atmospheric pollution which is being caused by the diesel buses today.

(v) Due to faster acceleration possible with the electrically powered buses, it would be possible to maximise the passenger carrying capacity over the given road corridors with a reasonable headway and frequency of service within the maximum speed restrictions as applicable to road vehicles.

(c) The report of the Working Group, which contains a recommendation for introducing trolley buses in Delhi, is being examined. Recently a discussion was held between the concerned authorities when it was agreed that a detailed project report costing about Rs 25 lakhs should be commissioned for being completed within six months so that thereafter the cost and other aspects of the proposed scheme could be more specifically considered. A draft memorandum has been prepared by the TCPO and DTC had been requested to process the matter further.

(d) It is not a fact that operational efficiency of D.T.C. service is declining. On the other hand, there has been considerable improvement in the D.T.C. Bus service by way of increase in the number of buses on road, number of trips operated kilometerage rendered and passengers carried daily.

Promotion of Assistants to Section Officers

4057. SHRI D.G. GAWAI:

SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistants who have been serving in the same grade for more than 20 years and have not so far been given promotion as Section Officers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that those Assistants who secured good confidential reports and who are officiating as Section Officers for the last two or three years have also not been finally selected to serve as Section Officers;

(c) the particular reasons for this stagnation; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard and whether there is a proposal to revise the procedure for selection as Section Officers and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The Grade of Assistants is a decentralised one. According to the information collected as on 1-4-1977, there were 456 Assistants who had put in 20 years or more in that grade. Out of them 129 have recently been approved for regular promotion to the Section Officers' Grade. Being a decentralised grade information as to how many of them have not been promoted as Section Officers on the basis of seniority, even on a temporary basis, is not available.

(b) and (c). Selections for regular promotions through the quota for long service Assistants are made on the basis of merit. Assistants who may have secured only "Good" reports may have been superseded by those with better records of service. However, temporary promotions are made on the basis of seniority and long service subject to the rejection of the unfit. Persons with good reports are not overlooked for such promotions.

(d) No revision is contemplated.

Alternative Parameters for Annual Plan 1978-79

4058. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is working out two alternative parameters for the annual plan for 1978-79, the first year of the new five-year rolling plan; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this dual exercise?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The annual plan outlay for 1978-79 has been finalised and presented to Parliament as a part of the Budget.

(b) Does not arise.

Short Services Regular Commissioned Officers

4059. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Short Service Regular Commissioned Officers in a memorandum have urged that they should be preferred in selections for jobs which they seek as alternative employment rather they are ignored;

(b) if so, his reactions to this memorandum; and

(c) whether steps are being taken to see that those who are still fit are absorbed regularly and also reservations and age concessions are given to them in All India Service Examinations?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b) A memorandum on behalf of ex-Short Service Commissioned Officers has been received recently and the points raised in are under examination.

(c) Short Service commissioned Officers, who are willing and are found suitable for the grant of permanent Commission, are already being absorbed regularly. On an average, 80 to 85 per cent of such officers are being granted regular commission. At present there is no reservation and age concession for ex-Short Service Commissioned Officers in All-India and Central Services Examinations. The question of granting age concession to such officers is receiving attention.

Technology for setting up of Mini Cement Industries

4060. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cement Research Institute has evolved the mini cement plant technology;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have formulated a plan for setting up mini cement plants in the country;

(d) if so, the names of the places in each State where mini cement plants are proposed to be set up during the next five years;

(e) whether it is a fact that Himachal Pradesh is in abundance in limestone; and

(f) if so, what is the number of mini cement plants proposed to be set up in that State during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). The Cement Research Institute of India has developed the technology for setting up mini cement plants based on Vertical Shaft Kilns. The vertical shaft kiln process is a semi-dry process and essentially comprises of the following:

(1) Crushing of limestone and additives (if necessary) in a crusher to minus 15—20 mm. size.

(2) Proportioning of raw materials and fuel (coke breeze) based on raw mix design, grinding to desired fineness and blending of finally ground raw mix to obtain raw meal of desired homogeneity.

(3) Preparation of nodules by addition of water to raw meal in a pan-type nodulizer.

(4) Feeding nodules into the kiln where drying, calcining, sintering and cooling take place as the nodules travel down the kiln and ultimately get converted into clinker.

(5) Grinding of clinker and gypsum (4-5 per cent) in a mill to obtain ordinary portland cement.

(c) Government are examining proposals for setting up Mini Cement Plants in different parts of the country.

(d) A list of 43 potential sites in 19 States for setting up Mini Cement

Plants as identified by the Cement Research Institute are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1896§78].

(e) It is estimated that Himachal Pradesh has about 754.8 million tonnes of reserves (both proved and inferred) of limestone.

(f) At the instance of the Government of Himachal Pradesh, Cement Research Institute is undertaking the preparation of a feasibility report for setting up of a mini cement plant at Dharmkot (District Kangra).

Withdrawal of DTC operated Private Buses

4061. SHRI DRUGA CHAND: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Transport Corporation has asked Government to withdraw all DTC operated private buses in the Capital;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take in the matter;

(d) what is the number of DTC operated hired buses on the roads of the capital; and

(e) what is the amount of loss suffered by the D.T.C. on account of private buses during the years 1977 and so far in 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). The Plan proposals submitted by the DTC for the period from 1978-79 to 1982-83 envisage the progressive withdrawal of private buses under the Corporations operation at an annual rate of 25 per cent, so as to complete the process of withdrawal by the end of 1982-83. The outlay tentatively accepted for the DTC for the relevant

period is broadly based on these proposals.

(d) The number of private buses engaged by the DTC as on date is 898 including 251 mini buses. Of the 647 standard size buses, 643 have been hired by the Corporation and the remaining 4 such buses and all the mini buses operate under the A.O.C.C. Scheme.

(e) Rs. 3.59 lakhs during 1976-77 and Rs. 67.18 lakhs (provisional figures) in 1977-78 from 1-4-77 to 31-1-78. Loss to the Corporation would however, have been even more if the requisite number of buses had been purchased by D.T.C. to meet the requirements of commuters.

Power shortage in Delhi

4062. SHRI DURGA CHAND:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of apprehension in Delhi Administration circles of possibility of power shortage in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are being taken to meet the shortage of power in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c). The power requirements of Delhi are being met by generation from the Power Stations in Delhi which operate in an integrated manner with the Northern Regional Electrical Grid. There is enough installed capacity to the full requirements of Delhi. In case of forced outages of one or two thermal generating units, assistance may have to be taken from neighbouring systems in the Northern Region. One Unit of 210 MW at Badarpur is scheduled to be commissioned by April-May 1978, whereafter the situation is expected to improve further.

Acquiring of Agricultural Land for Narora Atomic Power Station

4063. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of agriculturists whose agricultural land has been acquired or is proposed to be acquired for the setting up of an Atomic Power Station at Narora in District Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh, and the manner in which these land owners have been compensated/rehabilitated; and

(b) the total number of landless labourers depending upon the agriculture on the land acquired for the setting up of the said Station and the manner in which the landless labourers have been compensated/rehabilitated?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). Land belonging to about 400 agriculturists has been acquired for the Narora Atomic Power Project. Compensation for the land acquired has been paid. The rehabilitation of the affected agriculturists is the responsibility of the State Government. The number of landless labourers depending upon agriculture on the land acquired for the project is a varying figure of which precise estimates cannot be made. However, the Project authorities have assisted by providing employment to more than 250 persons, from the local area, a majority of whom are agriculturists and landless labourers affected by land acquisition.

Taking over of Metro Theatres at Calcutta and Bombay

4064. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of taking over the Metro Theatres of Calcutta and Bombay is under the active consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, whether any decision has since been taken thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). In the context of securing adequate outlets for films financed/sponsored by Film Finance Corporation, a proposal that the Metro Theatres at Bombay and Calcutta may be acquired is also being examined. In view of the administrative, financial and legal aspects arising out of this, it will take sometime before Government comes to any definite decision.

Setting up of Regional office of elec- tronics Commissioner in Calcutta

4065. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to set up a regional office of Electronics Commissioner in Calcutta for the benefit of Eastern and North Eastern regions; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) The Information, Planning and Analysis Group of the Electronics Commission has a regional office in Calcutta which has been in operation since 1974.

(b) Does not arise.

Restructuring of Electronics Commis- sion

4066. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to restructure the Electronics Commission with adequate representation from all States; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Electronics Commission is a compact body consisting of not less than four and not more than seven members and the membership of the Commission is on an individual and not on a representational basis. As such it is fulfilling the objective for which it was set up.

Rural Industrialisation

4067. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has since prepared any blue print for rural industrialisation; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Programmes for rural industrialisation will form an integral part of the new Five Year Plan 1978-83, which is expected to be finalised shortly.

Earmarking of Budget Allocation under Separate Head for the Sub-Plan for Tribal Areas

4068. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry asked the different Ministries to earmark the allocation and to indicate the same in separate budget head for the Sub-Plan for tribal areas;

(b) if so, the guidelines thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). The various developmental Ministries have been requested to make specific allocations for tribal

areas in their plans beginning with 1978-79 and earmark them for that purpose. They have also been requested to open a distinct sub-head "Schemes for Tribal Areas" under which this amount should be budgeted. In the States this amount should get reflected in the State Budget under the sub-head "Tribal Sub-plan" of the concerned sector.

This will help in keeping that watch over the actual investment in these regions

(c) Does not arise.

Demand of Loan by the directors of Transport

4069. SHRI NATWARLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directors of Transport have made a demand to Government for loans from Life Insurance Corporation of India and Indian Industrial Development Bank;

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the rate of interest on the loan to be advanced by these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Governments and State Transport Undertakings have been asking for loan facilities from Life Insurance Corporation of India Ltd, and Industrial Development Bank of India.

(b) The approved purposes of L.I.C.'s investments in the socially oriented sectors are electricity, housing, water supply and sewerage, cooperative sugar factories and industrial estates. It has also been decided that LIC's funds should not be utilised for purposes which are legitimately a proper charge on the budgetary resources of the State Governments. At the beginning of each Plan period, a view would

be taken in regard to the kind of activity for which LIC should be expected to provide finance. In view of the position stated above, and the fact that the funds available with the LIC are hardly sufficient for financing the approved activities in the priority sector, the passenger road transport industry has not been included in the priority category for grant of loans by this Corporation. At the last annual Conference of State Transport Undertakings held in February, 1978 the representatives of these undertakings pressed that LIC should be persuaded to re-consider the matter and advance loans to the transport sector. The matter is, accordingly, proposed to be taken up with that Corporation through the Insurance Wing of the Ministry of Finance.

IDBI provides re-finance to commercial banks and State Financial Corporations under its re-finance scheme for small road transport operators. Besides, facilities under IDBI's Bills Re-discounting scheme are also available to private road transport operators as well as State Road Transport Undertakings.

(c) Where IDBI sanctions direct finance, the rate of interest would be 11 per cent per annum.

The discount rates under the IDBI's Bills Re-discounting Scheme are as under:—

Unexpired Usance of bills of Exchange rediscount promissory note	Concessional rate for SEBs and SRTs in Himalayan Hill Region	Normal rediscount rate
6 to 36 months	6.50	10.00
Over 36 months to 60 months	6.00	8.75
Over 60 months	6.00	8.25

The discounting bank availing itself of the rediscounting facilities from IDBI is allowed a uniform spread of 1.75 per cent over the rediscount rates indicated above.

In the case of I.D.B.I.'s, refinance, commercial banks and State Finance Corporations charge 11.5 per cent from single transport operators and 12.5 per cent from other transport operators.

परिवहन नगरों की स्थापना

4070. श्री नटवर लाल बी० परमार :
क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न स्थानों में परिवहन नगरों की स्थापना करने की योजना की वर्तमान प्रगति क्या है; और

(ख) योजना की प्रगति द्रुत गति से करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) और (ख). विभिन्न स्थानों पर ट्रांसपोर्ट नगर स्थापित करने की योजना का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों को करना है। बड़े शहरों में इन नगरों की स्थापना करने के लिए परिवहन विकास परिषद् की सिफारिशों को उनके ध्यान में लाया गया है। चूंकि भारत सरकार का इससे सीधे सम्बन्ध नहीं है, अतः ट्रांसपोर्ट नगरों की स्थापना करने में प्रगति अथवा इस योजना पर कार्य की गति को तेज करने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा की जाने वाली प्रस्तावित कार्यवाही के बारे में मंत्रालय के पास कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

सूती कपड़ा उद्योग में संकट

4071. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 19 फरवरी, 1978 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में 'क्राइसिस इन दी काटन टेक्सटाइल इण्डस्ट्री' शीर्षक के भर्त्संगत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस बारे में क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी छाया भवती) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) उत्तर भारत की सूती कपड़ा मिलों के लिए कोयले के अपर्याप्त संभरण के बारे में समय समय पर शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं, यद्यपि अप्रैल, 1977 में फरवरी 1978 की अवधि में वस्त्र एककों के लिए कोयले का कुल संभरण लगभग 2.01 लाख मीट्रिक टन प्रतिमास रहा है जबकि गत वर्ष इसी अवधि में यह 1.89 लाख मीट्रिक टन था ।

Subsidy to Departmental Canteens and Improving their Working

4072. SHRI D. G. GAWAI:

SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state: ..

(a) the total amount of grant and subsidy given to each Departmental Canteen during the last three years;

(b) whether these canteens are still running in loss and if so, the particulars thereof and the total accumulated loss in respect of each such canteen;

(c) whether Government have ever put some inspector to see that quality goods are served there; ,

(d) whether these canteens are supervised by senior officers but they

are unable to devote any time and they depend mostly on managers of canteens; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the conditions and working of departmental canteens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): (a) The information in respect of the eight departmental canteens managed by the Department is given in the statement.

(b) Yes, Sir. The information is given in the statement.

(c) and (d). These canteens are periodically supervised by senior officers of the Department including the Chief Welfare Officer, the Director of Canteens and Inspectors of N.D.M.C. with a view to see, that quality goods are served there.

(e) On the recommendations of the High Power Committee on Canteens, several measures have been or are proposed to be taken to improve the working of the departmental canteens. These measures include the raising of quantum of grants and subsidies to the canteens for the purchase of equipment, furniture, crockery etc. and meeting the cost of pay and allowances of the staff, provision of uniforms to certain categories of employees, taking more representatives of the staff on the managing committee, etc.

Statement

Subsidy and Grants sanctioned to Central Secretariat Canteens (North and South Blocks) Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi during the last three years

Year	Subsidy	Grant
1974-75	1,51,808.86	27,500.00
1975-76	1,64,907.11	Nil
1976-77	2,10,249.65	96,800.00

[STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE REPLY TO PART (b) OF THE UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 4072 TO BE ANSWERED ON 22ND MARCH, 1978.

Profit and loss incurred by the Central Secretariat Canteens (North and South Blocks) Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, during the last three years.

Year	Loss	Profit
1974-75	1,918.96	Nil
1975-76	Nil	9,739.22
1976-77	14,859.18	Nil
Accumulated Loss : 11,253.89*		

*This includes earlier accumulated loss of Rs. 4,214.97 upto the year 1973-74.

P. M.'s Comments about Performance of West Bengal Government

4073. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Prime Minister has made certain comments about the performance of the Government of West Bengal,

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal according to press report, sharply reacted to such comments; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereabout?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). During my flight to Hyderabad on 21st February, 1978 in the course of an interview with Shri Barun Sengupta, Special Correspondent of Anand Bazar Patrika, on being asked about the work of C.P.I. (M) in West Bengal, I

stated that there were several things which they were doing all right, but there were some things with which I did not agree. I did not spell out the areas of such disagreement and said that I did not like to get involved in such a controversy. I had asked the Correspondent to show me the transcript before publication. When I scanned the script I found that it was garbled, and the Correspondent was told that it could not be published. He had however, communicated a part of the garbled transcript to his paper.

(c) and (d). I have not seen the report of any sharp reaction of the Chief Minister of West Bengal to my comments but if there has been any such reaction, it is based on an incorrect report.

12.36 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF COMPUTER MAINTENANCE CORPORATION LTD., SECUNDERABAD FOR 1976-77 AND STATEMENT BY GOVERNMENT'S AGREEMENT WITH REPORT

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 —

(1) Annual Report of the Computer Maintenance Corporation Limited, Secunderabad, for the year ended 31st March, 1977.

(2) A statement explaining that Government are in agreement with the above Report and therefore no separate Review on the working of the Corporation is being laid. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1855/78].

**DEFENCE SERVICE ESTIMATES, 1978-79
AND DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF MINIS-
TRY OF DEFENCE FOR 1978-79**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
(PROF. SHER SINGH):** On behalf
of Shri Jagjivan Ram, I beg to lay on
the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Defence Services Estimates, 1978-79 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library See No. LT-1856/78].

(2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Defence for 1978-79. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1857/78].

**REPORT OF COMMISSION OF INQUIRY
ON RAILWAY ACCIDENT, MEMORANDUM
OF ACTION ON REPORT AND A STATE-
MENT RE DELAY IN LAYING REPORT.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI SHEO NARAIN):** On behalf
of Prof Madhu Dandavate, I beg to
lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952:—

(i) Report of the Commission of Inquiry on the Railway accident relating to 13 UP Tezpur Express between Udaiguri and Rowta Bagan stations on Rangiya-Rangapara North Section of the Northeast Frontier Railway on 30th May, 1977.

(ii) Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of Action taken on the Report.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining (a) reasons for not laying the Report and the Memorandum of Action taken on the Report within the stipulated period and (b) for not laying the Hindi version of the

Report simultaneously. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1858/78].

**PAPERS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOP-
MENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951 AND
NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COM-
MODITIES ACT, 1955**

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES):** I
beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings (Amendment) Rules, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 160(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1978, under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 [Placed in Library See No. LT-1859/78].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 146(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1978, regarding the continuance of control over the management of Messrs Krishna Silicate and Glass Works Limited, Calcutta, under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library See No. 1860/78]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Imported Cement Control (Amendment) Order, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 145(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd March, 1978

(ii) The Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 169(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1861/78].

**ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF KANDLA PORT
TRUST AND PARADIP PORT TRUST FOR
1976-77**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

(1) Annual Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1976-77 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1862/78].

(2) Annual Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust for the year 1976-77 and the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1863/78].

**ACCOUNTS OF COIR BOARD, ERNAKULAM
FOR 1976-77**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coir Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1976-77 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1864/78].

**NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT,
1962**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 356 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th March, 1978 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1865/78].

12.36½ hrs.

**JOINT SITTING OF BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND
RULES COMMITTEE**

MINUTES

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the joint sitting of the Business Advisory Committee and Rules Committee held on the 15th March, 1978.

12.37 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I beg to present the Sixty-fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their One Hundred and Forty-ninth Report (Fifth Lok Sabha) on Bangla Desh Refugees

12.37½ hrs.

**PETITION RE. RENGALI DAM
PROJECT IN ORISSA**

SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN (Deogarh): I beg to present a petition signed by Shri Balaran Sahu and others regarding Rengali Dam Project in Orissa.

12.38 hrs.

**RE. A MISLEADING NEWS ITEM
IN THE HINDUSTAN TIMES DATED
22-3-1978**

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, I have a notice regarding misreporting in the newspaper.

MR. SPEAKER: For the first part of your notice, you can do and set for the second part.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to the news item in the *Hindustan Times* dated 22nd March, wherein my name and that of Mr. Saugata Roy have been clubbed in the group of Congress-I. The heading of the news item reads like this: "Congress-I MP's words 'undignified'". Sir, you might have read this. Sir, it has been mentioned that certain remarks made were undignified. I have not made any undignified remark on the floor of the House and putting my name and the name of Mr. Saugata Roy gives an impression that we have also made certain remarks on the floor of the House which were undignified. No other paper has given this. Sir, this kind of false and misleading reports should not appear and this affects the prestige and honour of the Members of this House.

In this connection, I am also to bring to your kind notice one more point, that is your Secretariat is keeping top secret the list of the Members belonging to the Congress-I party. It is necessary that this thing should be made clear to the Press also so that they may know who belongs to which party. There is nothing secret about this list. The list should be made public and it should also be made available to the Press.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already directed that the list of Members belonging to each group or party must be made available to the Press. I am calling for an explanation from the correspondent of the *Hindustan Times*.

श्री रूप नाथ सिंह यादव (प्रतापगढ़)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। आज के लिए मेरा एक नागरिक प्रश्न संख्या 6506 इस सम्बन्ध में था कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के हिन्दी अनुवाद को ठीक करके दोबारा छपाया जाये क्योंकि उसके दसवें पैराग्राफ के हिन्दी अनुवाद

में पिछड़े वर्ग के आयोग के बारे में कहीं नई बात बिल्कुल गायब है। अंग्रेजी में अभिभाषण के दसवें पैराग्राफ में उसके बारे में जो कुछ है वह हिन्दी अनुवाद में बिल्कुल गायब है। इसलिए उसको दोबारा छपा कर वितरित किया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. Please come and discuss the matter, with me. Mr. Vasant Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I shall give my 377 notice in writing; can you kindly call me later?

12.41 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED SHORTAGE OF CEMENT, FERTILISERS AND IRON IN ORISSA

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sarat Kar.

SHRI SARAT KAR (Cuttack): There is acute shortage of cement, fertiliser and iron in Orissa. Though there are more factories than one, still the commodities are not available and if at all they are available, they are sold in the blackmarket. Therefore, the housing schemes for low and middle income groups have had to be stopped and due to the shortage of fertilisers the rabi crop is suffering. Therefore, I urge that the Ministers of the Central Government should intervene in this matter.

(ii) REPORTED CONSTRUCTION OF A PUCCA ROAD BY CHINA ON THE EASTERN BORDER OF INDIA

श्री एस० एस० सोमानी (चित्तौड़गढ़):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सभा का ध्यान एक बहुत ही गंभीर मामले की ओर आकषित करना चाहता हूँ। यह हमारी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से सम्बन्धित है। सन् 1962 की गलती फिर से न हो जाये इसलिए मैं इस तरह सदन का

धीर रक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा है :

मुझे यह जानकारी मिली है कि चीन ने ह्माली पूर्वी सीमा के निकट पहले कच्ची और अब बिलकुल पक्की सड़क बना ली है। पहले इस सड़क पर केवल जीप चलती थी, परन्तु अभी वहाँ पर भारी के भारी वाहनों की गतिविधियाँ देखी गई हैं। यह सड़क सामरिक दृष्टि से हमारी आखरी सैनिक चौकी "कीबुलु" के बिलकुल नजदीक तक बना ली गई है।

सन् 1962 की भाग्य चीन लड़ाई के बाद ही हमें मालूम हुआ था कि कश्मीर की तरफ चीन ने पहले ही कोई सड़क "अक्सार्ड चीन" में बना ली है।

इस सड़क के कारण हमारी सेना के लोगों में चिन्ता पैदा हो गई है और वे लोग निराशा अनुभव कर रहे हैं।

क्या रक्षा मंत्री जो सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र को वस्तुस्थिति का जानकारी देगे ?

(iii) REPORTED SUPPLY OF BAD QUALITY OF WHEAT BY FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मदमौर)।

अध्यक्ष महोदय खाद्य निगम के निम्न राज्यो में स्थित गोदामों में इस समय जा गेहूँ दिया जा रहा है वह अत्यन्त ही खराब और सड़ा हुआ गेहूँ दिया जा रहा है विशेष कर राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश में। उस गेहूँ को मनुष्य तो क्या पशु भी खाना पसंद नहीं करेगा। किन्तु वैसा ही गेहूँ वहाँ पर बार-बार आपूर्ति किए जाने पर भी खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों द्वारा दिया जा रहा है। यह अत्यन्त दुःख की बात है और मुझे कहते हुए अत्यन्त दुःख होता है कि जब राजस्थान राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों ने व मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के अधिकारियों ने और विशेष कर रतलाम जिले के अधिकारियों ने इस गेहूँ को लेने से इनकार किया

तो खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों ने कहा कि लेना हो तो यही गेहूँ लेना पड़ेगा, यदि खिलाना है तो यही गेहूँ खिलाना पड़ेगा। जब अधिकारियों ने 'यह' कहा कि इस प्रकार प्रकार के गेहूँ के खिलाने में रोगों के होने की सम्भावना है और यह जन-जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रहा है तब भी खाद्य निगम के अधिकारियों ने इस बात की कोई चिन्ता नहीं की। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार के खाद्य मंत्री का ध्यान इस भार आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि वे तुरन्त इस प्रकार का आदेश देने की कृपा करें जिस से एकसी आई से दिया जाने वाला गेहूँ जो सस्ते भनाज की दूकानों द्वारा वितरित किया जाता है जहाँ पर कोई पैसाले वाला गेहूँ लेने नहीं आता, गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के लोग ही वहाँ से गेहूँ लेते हैं तो उन के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ न किया जा कर उन्हें अच्छा गेहूँ वहाँ उपलब्ध किया जाय। यद्यपि रतलाम स्थित एक ० सी० आई० के गाडाउन में अच्छा गेहूँ उपलब्ध है लेकिन वह वहाँ उपलब्ध नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं चाहूँगा कि उक्त मामल का गम्भीरता से ले कर खाद्य मंत्री इस की व्यवस्था करें और सदन का भी उस के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही से अवगत कराने की प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

(iv) REPORTED ATTACK ON DEMONSTRATORS IN FRONT OF PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akoir)
I wish to draw the attention of the House to a serious matter of public importance about the brutal attack on peaceful demonstrators in front of the Prime Minister's residence on March 19, 1978

The hon Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Bhaisani, is known for his views as stated by him as late as on 25th June, 1975, a few hours before his arrest, in an interview to the correspondent of L'Europeo, an Italian newspaper, Shri Desai while giving a graphic dis-

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

cription of the plan of the Lok Sangharsha Samiti formed that morning under his Chairmanship of gheraoing the residence of the then Prime Minister he said

We want to get rid of her we want to force her to resign we will settle down and demand her resignation shouting day and night Even if the police arrest us, canes us kill us How many of us can they kill?

The same Shri Morarjibhai after becoming the Prime Minister could not tolerate even a peaceful demonstration in front of his house where there was no intention of a gherao or dharna and he ordered a brutal attack by mounted police a lathi charge and tear gassing of peaceful demonstrators including women and pre men

श्री नाथ सिंह (दोसा) गलत है ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE The demonstration was against the personal view expressed by Shri Morarjibhai about unification of Sikkim with India as also about Goa We have yet to see what his personal views would be about Gandhiji's Quit India Movement and his call for Do or Die Netaji's INA struggle about merger of States and Hyderabad action of Sardar Patel and finally about Kashmir and Bangladesh

If even as Prime Minister he cannot avoid the temptation of airing his personal views I think it would be in national interest that he should once again become a man free from any office so that he can talk freely on all topics from Shivambu to Sikkim

(Interruptions)

श्री नाथ सिंह : टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया न कोटो छया हैं, जिसमें पुलिस पर लोग लाठी चार्ज करते हुए बिलाए गये हैं ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) This is absolutely wrong

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contn): I want to make a submission. This is a very serious statement which has been made by him Sir, you have allowed Mr Sathe to make a very serious type of statement It involves not only the Prime Minister but also

MR SPEAKER It is for the Prime Minister

SHRI SAMAR GUHA I will make a submission to you
(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER No, No

SHRI SAMAR GUHA On a point of order

MR SPEAKER There is no point of order

SHRI SAMAR GUHA He has used the word 'Shivambu' and other words and these are not the words to be used in the House

(Interruptions)

SHRI NATHU SINGH rose—

MR. SPEAKER On every subject you want to say something It is open to the Government to take any objection

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA They want to hide their own sin

SHRI SAMAR GUHA This is the right of the House, this is the right of the Members of the House Derogatory and unfactual remarks have been made against the Leader of the House It is not regarding outside personalities and outside agencies

MR SPEAKER What is your objection?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My first objection is that if you allow such kind of statements....

MR. SPEAKER: Your point of order is about what?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: He has used the word 'Shivambu'.

MR. SPEAKER: What is the meaning of the word?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I do not know.

MR. SPEAKER: Then, how are you objecting?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This is a vulgar word that has been used against him and others. These words should not have been allowed to be uttered here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: He does not know even the meaning of the word. How does he say that it is a vulgar word?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to draw your attention .. I know how vulgarly it is used.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know the meaning. Mr. Guha, unless you tell me the meaning, how can I expunge it? I will go through the matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I don't want to explain it. *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Is this the way you are setting an example to others? Please hear me. I will go through the matter.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: You just go through the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: And if I find the word to be objectionable or vulgar, I will expunge it. Beyond that I cannot tell you, because I do not know

the meaning of the word. I cannot tell you anything about it.

SHRI NATHU SINGH rose—

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you, because every time I am seeing you obstructing the work.

MR. SPEAKER: Please tell me the meaning. I have told you I will examine the matter. If the word is vulgar or unbecoming, I will expunge it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Only one sentence and I will conclude. A very serious question has been raised against the Leader of the House. I would request you, Sir, to ask the Leader of the House to make a statement, if necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: It is for him to make a statement.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Otherwise, this kind of a unilateral statement, contrary to facts, will create a misunderstanding in the country. Therefore, it is a serious matter. You should ask the Prime Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I suppose you are familiar with the rules. It is open to the Minister concerned or the Government to make a reply to statements under rule 377. It is not something which is precluded. Therefore, there is no question of my inviting them to do it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to raise a point of order. I will tell you what is objectionable in it. *(Interruptions)* I have got a copy of the statement made by my learned friend, Mr. Sathe; and if you see the totality of the statement... Let me read it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): What is this? Under what rule?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: The demonstration was against the personal views expressed by... *(Interruptions)* I will tell you, Sir. They do not allow me. The demon-

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

stration was against the personal views expressed by Mr Morarjibhai about (Interruptions)

SHRI C M STEPHEN Why don't you allow a discussion on this?

MR SPEAKER In fact, in the list, there was a statement to be made by the Home Minister day before yesterday. The statement was not made. When some Member wants to make a statement, an opportunity will always be available to the Government to contradict it. There is no difficulty at all.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA The point of order is regarding your permission to make a statement (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER There is no point of order. It is not subject to a point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA They were using stones and lathis.

MR SPEAKER It is upto the Minister to say that.

SHRI C M STEPHEN Is it a point of order?

MR SPEAKER It is not a point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA He has challenged the *bona fides* of the Prime Minister. It is highly objectionable.

MR SPEAKER Now the next item regarding Hindustan Tractors Limited.

12.52 hrs

HINDUSTAN TRACTORS LIMITED
(ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER
OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL—Contd

MR SPEAKER Now further consideration of the following motion

moved by Shri George Fernandes on the 21st March, 1978, namely.

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of Hindustan Tractors Limited, Vishwamitri, Vadodara, for the purpose of ensuring the continuity of production of goods which are vital to meet the needs of the general public and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) Mr Speaker Sir, I rise to support my good friend Mr George Fernandes who has moved the Hindustan Tractors Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill so ably by not only presenting a case for nationalization but also by giving a very long and convincing factual statement and details as to why this particular measure has had to come before this House. I am not one of those who believe that nationalization for nationalization's sake is always good. My friend the Socialist leader will also agree with me that a doctrinaire approach to socialism or socialism as doctrinaire socialism will be harmful. We must be pragmatic (Interruptions). It must be pragmatic and must be based on the highest considerations of national interest and good economy and good fiscal management in the country. Therefore I do not want to raise the question of nationalisation in this debate even though I am also a convinced socialist. I belong to those individuals in this country who may not belong to a particular wing of the Socialist Party, and yet call themselves Socialists because we believe in social justice and in moving towards an egalitarian society. We want to get rid of the large disparities of wealth. As Harold Laski said there must be sufficiency for all before there is superfluity for some. So I am convinced of this argument and I am glad it was left to Shri George Fernandes to pilot this particular Bill.

The Hindustan Tractors in Gujarat has, I must say, a certain unfortunate but, at the same time, unique history. Hindustan Tractors Limited in Gujarat is the only unit of automotive industry in production in that State. Not only 1,250 persons are employed in this tractor plant but also more than 5,000 workers of over 300 small and medium scale ancillary industries developed around the plant in Gujarat are dependent—upon the functioning, development and growth of this unit. Therefore, whatever you do with regard to Hindustan Tractors now is bound to benefit a large number of ancillary industries, workers in the main plant and many more workers in the various units which are producing one or more components required by the tractor.

I do not want to go into the history of the entire mismanagement, or particularly into the mismanagement of Hindustan Tractors, when it was in the hands of the private management of Shri Pashabhai Patel and family. But I want to ask Shri George Fernandes one pointed question, because I know the whole history and I agree with him in many of the things he has mentioned. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, he started by saying:

"For various reasons including mismanagement the Company began to show steady decline in production and incurred heavy losses, facing imminent closure."

I wish that in the reply at least he would tell the House as to what were some of those mismanagements or misdeeds of the erstwhile private Company, because the House must know them. When he makes a case for transferring something from the private enterprise to public enterprise we cannot do it only on the basis of a doctrinaire approach. We do it because we consider it pragmatic and important on practical considerations, on economic considera-

tions. I hope he will deal with that aspect of the question to some extent in his answer.

When this tractor company was in the private hands during the period 1963—68, unfortunately, there was mismanagement and the company could not cope up with the work. It reached such a stage in 1972 that it almost came to a grinding halt. So, the Government of India had to take this plant into their hands in 1973 under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

At this stage I want to ask my hon. friend whether it would not be equally right and proper for him to find out whether a case exists or does not exist—in my opinion it does exist—for taking over at least a few of such totally mismanaged and inefficient units, which are in any case liable to be brought to perfectly healthy conditions, given the proper equipment, proper modernisation and proper financing. If the sick units can be brought back to healthy units, why should Government stop with the taking over of Hindustan Tractors? They should take over some other mills, like they recently did with Shubhaluxmi Mills and Priya Luxmi Mills of Gujarat. I am glad recently the Government of India have asked the Gujarat Government to look after these mills. Similarly, there is the Luxmi Cotton Mills in Ahmedabad and some other units in Kalol and Kadi in Gujarat and in other parts of the country. Why should not Shri George Fernandes and Shri Mohan Dharis, the Commerce Minister, sit together and find out whether there is also not a case for taking over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 some of these sick units. I cannot build up a case for taking over every sick mill. Otherwise, every owner would try to make his unit sick so that it will be taken over and made healthy by the Government. I do not want that to happen. My only

[Prof. P. G. Mavalankar]

point is, as in the present case, there is a case for taking over some of the sick mills in other cases also.

MR SPEAKER: Only 30 minutes are left. There are other speakers.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Only two or three points in two or three minutes. Let me complete.

MR SPEAKER: No, no. The Lunch Hour is there.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I can speak after lunch

MR SPEAKER: No, no

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Then kindly give me one and a half minutes more

I would like to know whether the compensation amount is going to be given only to the Government of Gujarat and the State Bank of India or other creditors also who are in difficulties, whether their claims will also be looked into. May be there is an order of priorities, but I do not want the compensation of Rs. 1 1/2 crores to go merely to the Government of Gujarat and the State Bank of India, leaving aside the other institutions

Coming to workers' dues, I am sure my hon friend, Shri George Fernandes who has been a trade union leader, will agree with me that the workers should not suffer under any circumstances. They should get their dues not only for the post-take-over period, I would even go to the extent of saying that it should cover the pre-takeover period. He must give an assurance on the floor of the House that he will solemnly go into their question and see that they do not suffer. If he does that, it will be a good case, a fit case. Not only in the case of Hindustan Tractors should

this apply, the same principle can be applied to all such units where the workers, for no fault of theirs—they are prepared to give their work, which is their capital—are put to difficulties; they should also be given benefits and advantages.

I congratulate my hon. friend on having brought this Bill and thereby given an opportunity to hundreds of workers and entrepreneurs to display their talent in this country

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned till 2 p.m. The debate will continue after Lunch.

13.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after
Lunch at Ten Minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock*

[SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN in
the chair.]

HINDUSTAN TRACTORS LIMITED
(ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER
OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL—Contd.

MR CHAIRMAN: I would like to draw the attention of the Members to the fact that we have only thirty minutes left for this Bill. I have a list of three speakers. Therefore, I would request the Members to co-operate with me in getting through the business.

The Minister will take...

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): 10
to 12 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN:.. 10 to 12 minutes. So, the Members will have five minutes each. Mr. Tyagi.

श्री जोग प्रकाश त्वाणी : (बहुराष्ट्र) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं पहले तो आप को
यह बेयर पर बैठने के लिए बधाई दे दूँ
और फिर यह कहता हूँ कि यह जो विषय
है यह बहुत गंभीर है और सरकार ने जो इस
कम्पनी को लिया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस
को लेने के पहले इस बारे में काफी सोचा
होना। सरकार ने जो इस को लिया है,
उसके लिए मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है परन्तु
सरकार से जिस ढंग से इसको लिया है,
उस के बारे में मैं यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि
सरकार ने जो इस का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया
है, उस का आधार क्या था, इस कम्पनी
के राष्ट्रीयकरण का आप के पास बेसिस
क्या था। सन् 1971 में इस फैक्ट्री के
बारे में एक कमीशन बना था और उस की
रिपोर्ट आई थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि
उस रिपोर्ट में क्या राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए
कोई आधार दिया गया था और कमीशन
ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी, क्या उस रिपोर्ट को
आप टेबिल पर रखने के लिए तैयार है।
उस रिपोर्ट में यह शिकायत की गई थी कि
कम्पनी की तरफ से ट्रैक्टरों के जो ज्यादा
दाम रखे गये थे, उन दामों के ज्यादा
होने का कारण सरकार के भ्रष्ट भ्रष्ट कर
थे। इस प्रकार की आपत्ति सरकार के
बारे में की गई थी और उस कम्पनी के लेने
के लिए तो नहीं की गई थी। फिर भी
सरकार ने इस कम्पनी को लेने का निर्णय
लिया है, मुझे इस में आपत्ति नहीं है परन्तु
जब हम डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास करते हैं, तो
किसी कम्पनी को लेने के लिए हमारे पास
कोई डेमोक्रेटिक आधार होना चाहिए।
मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय मुझे इस
का जवाब देंगे। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता
हूँ कि जब कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी
तो क्या सरकार ने उस कम्पनी के अधि-
कारियों या मालिकों से कोई स्पष्टीकरण
मांगा कि इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट है और
आप के पास इसका क्या जवाब है और
जवाब देने के पश्चात् क्या आप को वह

जवाब असंतोषजनक मालूम पड़ा और
फिर आपने उस के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का
निर्णय लिया। क्या यह भी सब है कि
कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में सरकार के ऊपर वह
आक्षेप है कि मनेजमेंट की नीति के कारण
ट्रैक्टरों के दाम ज्यादा हैं और ट्रैक्टरों के दामों
को नीचे लाने के लिए सरकार को बेवस्था
करनी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि उस कम्पनी के
ऊपर कुछ लाइवीलिटीज भी होगी। नेबर-
होल्डर्स का पैसा उम में होगा, जिन लोगों
ने उस कम्पनी को सामान दिया होगा, उनका
कर्जा भी कम्पनी पर होगा। मैं जानता
हूँ कि इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ हैं कि
राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद इन चीजों का क्या
बनता है? आपने बम्बई में एक कपड़े की
मिल ली। मैं उन को खुद जानता हूँ।
इमजेंसी के टाइम पर उन को गिरफ्तार
किया गया। प्रताप सिंह मूरज बल्लभ
दास की वह मिल थी और उस के पश्चात्
मिल के एक बिग, स्पीनिंग मिल, में आप
भी लग गई। उस समय पर सरकार ने
उस मिल भाग को बनने नहीं दिया और
उस मिल पर कम से कम 15 लाख रुपये का
घाटा चार, पाच महीने तक होता रहा।
2 करोड़ रुपये की प्रोपर्टी उस मिल की थी
लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि उम की
लाइवीलिटीज को आप ने नहीं लिया।
मेरा अपना मत यह है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के
बाद हिन्दुस्तान में जो भी कोई फैक्ट्री
पब्लिक सेक्टर में है वह सब घाटे में जाती
है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार
को इस प्रकार की स्थिति से बचना चाहिए।
मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार यह देखे कि प्राइवेट
सेक्टर में जो घाघलिया होती है वह न हो।
सरकार का कंट्रोल इसी दृष्टिकोण को सामने
रख कर होना चाहिए नभो ये कारखाने
घाटे से बच सकते हैं।

एक बात का मैं सरकार से यह आश्वासन
चाहता हूँ कि इस कारखाने में जो ट्रैक्टरों

[श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी]

बनने के देश की आवश्यकता के अनुसार बनने। देश के शासकालो की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रख कर इस कारखाने में ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण होना चाहिए हमारे देश को जापान की तरह छोटे ट्रैक्टरों की आवश्यकता है। हमारे यहाँ जमीन पर सीलिंग हो रही है, परिवारों में जमीन बटनी चली जा रही है जिसमें जमीन कम हानी जा रही है। इसलिए इस देश में छोटे ट्रैक्टरों की जरूरत है। हमें ट्रैक्टरों के मामले में पाश्चात्य देशों की नकल नहीं बरनी चाहिए। अब तक हमें उनकी नकल करते रहे हैं। बड़ा ट्रैक्टर जो कि इतनी बड़ी कीमत का पड़ता है, उस के लिए शासकाल कहा से पैसा लाएगा? शासकाल का ध्यान छोटे ट्रैक्टर की आवश्यकता है जो कि वह खुद चला सके और खुद ठीक कर सके। मैं मंत्री जी से इस प्रकार की योजना के आश्वासन की मांग करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वे आश्वासन दें कि वे इस ट्रैक्टर के कारखाने में छोटे ट्रैक्टर बनाने के लिए जो कि शासकाल खरीद सके और उन्हें अपने आप इस्तेमाल कर सकें। जिस प्रकार के ट्रैक्टरों की इस देश की आवश्यकता है उसी प्रकार के ट्रैक्टर इस कारखाने में बनने चाहिए।

श्री राम किशन (भरतपुर) : सभापति महोदय। यह जो विधेयक मदन में प्रस्तुत हुआ है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ मैं इस विधेयक का इस लिए भी समर्थन करता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के नाम का काग्रेस सरकार ने जानबूझ कर बहुत बदनाम कर दिया था। वह राष्ट्रीयकरण की चर्चा करती रही और राष्ट्रीय उद्योगों में बाधा देती रही। पहली बार यह उद्योग मुनाफे में जा रहा है। यह इस बात का जाहिर करता है कि प्राइवेट हाथों में ही नहीं, यदि सरकार का संचालन ठीक हो तो यह उद्योग भी ठीक तरह से चल सकते हैं। जो लोग राष्ट्रीयकरण का विरोध करते हैं

उनके विभाग में यह बात साफ हो जानी चाहिए कि जितने भी औद्योगिक यूनिट्स हैं, चाहे कपड़े के हो, चाहे जूट के हों, ये सब प्राइवेट हाथों में हैं, जब इनमें बाधा आ सकती है तो सरकारी उद्योग, में बाधा क्यों नहीं जा सकता। इसलिए जो लोग यह कहते हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण गलत है, मैं समझता हूँ, उनका मजबूती के साथ विरोध करना चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक इस कारखाने का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में उद्योग मंत्री जी से दो-तीन चीजों की जानकारी चाहूँगा। पहली तो यह कि यह कारखाना जा करोड़ों रुपये के मुनाफे में गया, क्या यह प्रबन्ध की वजह से गया या भ्रष्ट बूढ़ों के कारण मुनाफे में गया? इसकी जानकारी निश्चित तौर पर उद्योग मंत्री जी है।

दूसरे ध्यान किशन को जिस कीमत पर ट्रैक्टर मिल रहा है उसके कारण आज माधारण किसान उस ट्रैक्टर को काम में नहीं ला सकता है और बड़े किसान के लिए जा यहाँ ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण हो रहा है, मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की आबादी, भूमि सम्बन्ध और सामाजिक व्यवस्था को, देखते हुए यह बहुत गैर-जरूरी है। इसलिए देश में छोटे ट्रैक्टरों का उत्पादन होना चाहिए जैसे कि जापान में चलने वाले ट्रैक्टर हैं।

जहाँ तक इस कारखाने का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने इसकी लेने का निश्चित तौर पर ठीक फैसला किया है। यह फैसला स्वागत-योग्य है। मैं तो चाहूँगा कि जिसका यूनिट्स को सरकार अपने हाथ में लेती है उनके मालिकों को किसी प्रकार का मुआवजा भी नहीं देना चाहिए और इस प्रकार का सविधान में सशोषण कर देना चाहिए। क्योंकि किसी भी कारखाने में माजिक की निजी पूँजी बहुत कम लगी होती है। अधिक-

तब पैसा उसमें सार्वजनिक ही बना होता है और फायदा उठाते हैं उनके मालिक। सरकार को इस बात पर गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक जनता पार्टी के दृष्टिकोण का सम्बन्ध है, हमने सम्पत्ति के अधिकार को समाप्त करने की बात कही है। इस दिशा में हमें तेजी से आगे बढ़ना चाहिए जिसमें जनता पार्टी का विश्वास देश के अन्दर जाग्रत हो सके। अगर हम किसी प्रकार के दबाव में आकर निहित स्वार्थों के दबाव में आकर दूसरी लाइन पर चले गये तो हमारा रास्ता झुकड़ हो जाएगा, हमारा रास्ता रुक जाएगा। इस उद्योग में जो मेहनत करके अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हुआ है, गुजरात में इसमें छोटे उद्योगों को खड़ा किया है। जिनमें पांच हजार लोगों को रोजगार मिला हुआ है, किसी वस्तु उनकी मक्या घट गई थी, अब वह दुबारा साठे बारह हजार के करीब पहुँच गई है, वे सब इस बात का प्रतीक हैं कि अगर उद्योग में संचालन ठीक हो तो हम सरकारी उद्योगों में भी मुनाफा कर सकते हैं और मुनाफा करने भी जा रहे हैं।

आज राष्ट्रीय उद्योग के दो तरह के विरोधी हैं। एक तो वे हैं जो निहित स्वार्थों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। दूसरे वे लोग हैं जो कांग्रेस सरकार के धाटा दिये जाने के कारण इससे भयभीत हैं। मैं मदन की माफ़त उद्योग मंत्री को से कहना चाहूँगा कि जैसी कि उनकी समाजवाद और राष्ट्रीयकरण की मान्यता रही है और वे इसके कायल भी रहे हैं, वे दोनों इस देश के लिए बहुत जरूरी हैं। इन कदमों से विचलित होने की किसी तरह की जरूरत नहीं है। मजबूती से इस दिशा की ओर बढ़ना चाहिए। कांग्रेस ने राष्ट्रीयकरण को जो बदनाम कर दिया था इन सारे उद्योगों को मुनाफा में खड़ा कर राष्ट्रीयकरण के

पक्ष में हवा बनानी चाहिए। हमारी सफलता की सब से बड़ी कुंजी यही हो सकती है।

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Com. Chairperson, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and have extended support to this Bill to nationalise the Hindustan Tractors Ltd. Some questions have been raised by the Members in the course of the discussion. I shall try and answer these questions briefly so that if there are any misunderstandings in regard to this particular unit and also in regard to our policy regarding the sick units in general, those misunderstandings are removed.

Shri Saugata Roy yesterday asked a question, why is it that we are handing over this unit to the State Government; is it because of the Janata Government at the Centre and the Janata Government in the State? The fact is that the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation has been running this unit for the last five years and in Gujarat during these five years, there have been Governments of the two Congress Parties, Janata Morcha and now the Janata Party.

AN HON. MEMBER: In between Governor's rule.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: It was again the rule of the then Congress Party.

Therefore, when one takes a decision about nationalising a unit and handing it over to a public sector enterprise to administer it, I do not think any political considerations at all come. However, there are some reasons as to why the Gujarat Government is being asked to take over this unit in its sector and run it. These are financial reasons, these are not political reasons. The Gujarat Government have invested 38.58 lakhs of rupees in this unit through the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation. They have given a guar-

[Shri George Fernandes]

antee for a sum of Rs. 154 lakhs in regard to this undertaking. They also agreed to provide Rs. 130 lakh additional equity which is needed to put this unit on its feet in a proper way. They are also providing for carry-over of liabilities to the extent of Rs. 542 crores of this unit. The manufacture and sale of the tractors produced by this unit would primarily be in Gujarat.

Therefore, for all these reasons, we decided that the unit should be run by the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation, that is Gujarat Government. There are no political reasons and I would like to assure the House that while taking decisions of this nature no political considerations will ever come into play.

Shri Saugata Roy also raised the question of our overall policy on sick units—whether it is based on political or economic considerations or whether it would depend on the number of workers in the units which go sick. As I have repeatedly said in this House, we are currently engaged in formulating a policy on the take-over of the sick units. It will take me a few more days to present the policy to the House. But I would like to assure everyone that there will be no political considerations where sick units are concerned. Invariably the workers' jobs is of a considerable concern, but, one factor that will have to be taken into account, while finally formulating the policy on the sick units, is the overall availability of resources. After all you have limited resources in the country and you have to strike a balance somewhere on the use of these resources—whether pumping in of more money in a sick unit is going to pay bigger dividends in terms of job creation than setting up a new unit and then between putting money in industrial unit and making it available for the agricultural sector which is our priority area. This is an economic consideration which will certainly weigh with us in formulating the policy towards sick units' take-over.

A number of members have referred to the outstandings of the small creditors. There are certain outstandings, Comrade Chair-person, which we may not be able to fulfil immediately. There are certain outstandings which we may not be able to fulfil at all. There has been a certain policy adopted in regard to the take-over of the units, the policy that has been in operation for some time now... (Interruptions) I have my own reservations about it. Let me be very honest about it; I have my own reservations about it. Then, of a unit goes sick and if over a period of time the people who were running it have run up debts running into crores of rupees, then asking the exchequer to go on bailing out everyone in the country is a proposition which, I am sure, this House itself will never accept. I perfectly understand the problem when it confronts each one of us. If I am the affected individual, then the problem stares at my face in all its magnitude, fair enough, but when this House is going to be confronted with a situation where a hundred sick units tomorrow line up and each one has outstandings due to creditors, due to depositors and due to share-holders running into crores of rupees and if the exchequer is going to be asked, 'The workers are losing their jobs, therefore, you must take over, there is production loss, therefore you must take over the unit,' and while taking over the unit, you will also pay for the sine of the people who over a period of time mulcted the units. I am sure this House is not going to accept that proposition. It cannot.

श्री श्याम प्रकाश श्यामी : नो लोग
फैक्टरी में पैसा क्यों लगायेंगे ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीस : फैक्टरियों में
पैसा क्यों इसलिए नहीं लगाना है कि उस
फैक्टरी को चलाने वाला जो भी मालिक है,
वह कारखाने को पहले लूट और उसके बाद
यह सबन लूट को पूरा करने के लिए सब का

पैसा भरने का काम करे। यह काम दुनिया में कहीं नहीं हो सकता है और हमारे देश में भी नहीं हो सकता है।

पैसा लगाते वक्त इन्वीस्ट करने वाला रिस्क जरूर लेता है। शेयर होल्डर का यह भी काम है कि वह देखे कि कारखाना ठीक चल रहा है या नहीं, बीमारी की दशा में कारखाना चलाने वाला आदमी ठीक ले जा रहा है या नहीं, इसके बारे में शेयर होल्डर को भी सोचना चाहिए।

हमने यह प्रस्ताव किया है कि सिक इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में जिम नीति की मैंने चिन्ता किया, उस नीति के चलते हम यह प्रस्ताव करना चाहेंगे कि जो लोग किसी भी यूनिट को निक बनाते हैं, उनके बारे में क्या इलाज करना है, हम जरूर इसके बारे में विचार करेंगे और उसे हम मदन के मामले रखेंगे।

श्री बसन्त साठे (अकोला) : सभापति महोदय

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN (Tirupattur): Please speak in English.

SHR VASANT SATHE: To safeguard the interests of the workers, please do not pay any compensation for the employers.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That is our primary concern, Mr. Sathe. That is our primary concern. It has always been the primary concern of those who sit on this side of the House I cannot speak for those who sit on that side of the House....

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Forget about it. Everything is given to you. Victoria Cross to you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: My friend, Prof. P. G. Mavalankar, this morning raised certain pin-pointed

questions. He asked me about the details of the mismanagement of this unit. It is a long story and I do not think I would like to take the time of the House in reciting all the aspects of mismanagement. I could quickly give some of the salient features of the kind of mismanagement that was noticed, that came to light when the enquiry was first made.

1. Unsound and imprudent financial policies: The management declared dividend amounting to Rs. 11 lakhs in 1969-70, even though in the year 1968-69 the company suffered a loss of Rs. 4.36 lakhs. In the year 1969-70 there was a loss of Rs. 32.47 lakhs.

2. Injudicious and defective planning in procurement of capital equipment: Out of a total value of plant and capital equipment worth Rs. 190 lakhs most of the imported machinery worth Rs. 41 lakhs remained uninstalled for four years after procurement. As a result, plant capacity remained highly imbalanced.

3. Lack of professional management and expertise: During the last two years, before the take-over, the Board consisted of only members of the family—two Managing Directors, Chairman and other Director, all belonging to the same family.

Further key positions in purchase, sale and production shops were managed by other members of the family.

मैंने कहा है कि अभी हम इस बारे में विस्तार में नहीं जायेंगे, क्योंकि यह कोई खास मतलब नहीं रखता है। मगर मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अब कोई कारखाना बीमार न हो, इस के लिए हम लोगों को प्रयास करना चाहिए। पिछले कुछ महीनों में जो नीतियां हम ने बनाई हैं, उन के अनुसार हम ने हर एक कारखाने की हालत को मॉनिटर करने की दृष्टि से कदम उठाये हैं। फिनांशल इंस्टीट्यूट्स को उनके

साथ जोड़ा है, क्योंकि बैंक कर्जा देते हैं और सबसे पहले अगर किसी को पता चलता है कि कारखाना बीमार पड़ रहा है तो वह बैंक को पता चलता है। जब बैंक का कर्जा वापस होना नहीं शुरू होता है, तो यह पता लगता है कि मामला बिगड़ गया है। हम न पिछले कुछ महीना में फिनाम मिनिस्ट्री, ग्लोबल बैंक और इंडस्ट्रियल मिनिस्ट्री में मानिटारिंग सैलज का व्यवस्था की है और ये तीनों मिल कर इस काम में लगे हुए हैं जिससे हमें बीमारी की अवस्था पर राक लगाने में मदद मिल सके।

कल हमारे मित्र, श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव, ने दामो को ले कर काफी हल्ला मचाया। उन्होंने कहा कि पहले उन्हें मेरा भाषण सुनने में काफी मजा आता था, लेकिन अब उनको परेशानी हो रही है और उन्होंने दामो को लेकर बहुत कुछ कहा। उन्होंने कहा कि इस कारखाने को जा मुनाफा हा रहा है, वह दाम बढ़ा कर हो रहा है। आज भी श्री राम किशन ने यह सवाल उठाया कि पहले इस कारखाने को घाटा होता रहा है और अब उसे करोड़ों रुपये का जा लाभ हुआ है, वह दाम बढ़ा कर हुआ है या किसी और कारण से हुआ है।

यह ठीक है कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में ट्रेक्टरों में दाम बढ़े हैं। लेकिन जा दाम बढ़े हैं वे केवल हिन्दुस्तान ट्रेक्टर के दाम नहीं बढ़े हैं, बल्कि इस देश में ट्रेक्टरों के दाम आम तौर पर बढ़ाये गये हैं—जहाँ बाजार बढ़ाया गया है। (व्यवधान) बड़े हार्सपावर और छोटे हार्सपावर दानों के दाम बढ़े हैं। जहाँ तक दामों का घटाना सम्भव है, वहाँ तक हम घटाने का प्रयास करेंगे। लेकिन मैं इस समय कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ, क्योंकि दामों का मामला कोई एक कारखाने को ले कर तय नहीं हो सकता है। दामों का मामला हर चीज के साथ जुड़ा

हुआ है—बिजली के खर्च, पुर्जों, इनपुट्स से लेकर तनख्वाह बढ़ाने तक से जुड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए अकेले ट्रेक्टरों के दाम की नीति का ऐलान करना हमारे लिए ठीक नहीं होगा।

श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी इयटी भी बहुत ज्यादा है। जितनी कीमत नहीं हाती है उतनी इयटी लगाने है।

श्री जार्ज कर्नलडिस वह ना समूची सरकार की नीति पर आधारित है। मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ कि दामों में इयटी का हिस्सा बहुत है। हिन्दुस्तान में जा माटर-गाडी चलती है, आधे उमरे दाम है और आधी इयटी है। यह बात हम मानते हैं। लेकिन इन लोगों ने पिछले तीन बरस में जा ढांचा बनाया है उसका हमने लिया है। हम लोगों का धोड़ा मा सब करना चाहिए।

नीस वर्ष के मामला का डिगमैटल करने में कुछ ना समय लग जायेगा। किसी एक क्षेत्र की बात का ले कर वहम न हो सकती है। वहम होनी चाहिए समूची सरकार की नीति का लकर—इयटी एक्साइज टैक्सज प्राइमज ये सारी चीजें एक दूसरे के साथ जुड़ी हुई हैं और सरकार के पूरे खर्च के साथ तथा देश के निर्माता में लगने वाली पूरी पंजी के साथ ये चीजें जुड़ी हुई हैं। इसलिए हम पर हम लागू अलग चर्चा कर सकते हैं। वह चर्चा लगाना चल रही है। हर दल कर रहा है, यह समझ भी कर रही है। इसलिए मैं उस चर्चा में नहीं जाऊंगा। लेकिन चूंकि हमारे मित्र विनायक प्रसाद यादवजी ने कुछ ऐसा एक माहौल यहाँ पर बनाने का प्रयत्न किया और चूंकि यह बात बार-बार कही जाती है कि दामों के कारण हिन्दुस्तान ट्रेक्टरों का मामला

आप लोग कुछ ठीक कर पाए तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बात ठीक नहीं है। पचास हार्स पावर्स के जो ट्रैक्टर हैं देश में वह सिर्फ दो ही हैं। एक तो हिन्दुस्तान ट्रैक्टर है और दूसरा है टाफे 504, 50 हाँ पावर का। एक तीसरा है फोर्ड (Ford—3600) जो 46 हार्स पावर का है लेकिन उसको भी पचास के साथ जोड़ दिया जाता है। (Ford—3600 जो 46 हार्स पावर का ट्रैक्टर है 1973 के मई महीने में उसका दाम था 35,595 रुपये जो आज है 59,092 रुपये। टाफे का जो दाम है वह 1975 में था 48252 रुपये और आज उस का दाम है 57082 रुपया। हिन्दुस्तान ट्रैक्टर का दाम 1973 में था 39155 रुपये और आज उसका दाम है 54,465 रुपये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : टेक श्रावर में पहले कितना दाम था ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : टेक श्रावर में पहले का मेरे पास नहीं है लेकिन 1-4-73 में मेरे पास सूचना है। उस समय 39,155 रुपये उसका दाम था और आज है, 54,165 रुपया।

The point is this that in this horsepower range of 50, this is the cheapest tractor available in India, that is, the tractor produced by a unit that has been managed by the public sector for the last 5 years.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): What is the international price of this tractor?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I need notice. I don't have knowledge of the international price of the tractors. My submission is that there has been a price rise. But if anybody suggests that Hindustan Tractors is today in the black because it went in for price rise, that is not correct. There has been a general price rise of all tractors in the country. There has

been a certain price control which prevailed at a certain point of time, known by, what is called, Voluntary Price Control and then there was some form of monitoring and regulation of price that was going on. It is not correct to suggest that any special favour was shown to them. The factory has been able to undo some of the things about which I read but just now. It has provided us with efficient, professional management. There has been greater involvement of the workers. This is what has brought this factory from the red into black.

श्री राम जीवन सिंह (बलिया)

1971 में हिन्दुस्तान ट्रैक्टर का दाम था 24 हजार रुपया, टेक श्रावर के बाद हाँ गया 39 हजार रुपया और अब उस समय है 54 हजार रुपया।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस मैं मानता हूँ। लेकिन 1973 में इस एकेले ट्रैक्टर का दाम नहीं बढ़ गया। 73 में मारे देश के मारे ट्रैक्टरों का दाम उस समय जो सरकार थी उसने बढ़ाया वह चाहे जिस कारण से भी किया। मारी वॉलंटियर देख कर दिया होगा वह मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन लगभग 73 में ले कर 76 तक ये दाम बढ़े हैं।

श्री चंदन सिंह (कैराना) उस साल भी 5 हजार रुपये इंटरनेशनल पर बढ़ गए थे।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डिस : वह तो 35 हार्स पावर की बात आप कर रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ। मैं उनका नहीं कर रहा हूँ। दाम तो बढ़े हैं। दाम बढ़ाए गए हैं या बढ़े हैं। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में बढ़ते गए हैं और उस समय भी जब एक्सपोर्ट की बात आती है, इप्टी की बात आती है, उनके पुर्जें महंगे होने की बात आती है बिजली महंगी होने का सवाल आता है, मजदूरों की तनद्वारा और वानन को उसके साथ जोड़ने का सवाल आता है तो दाम तो बढ़ने वाले हैं। मैं सदन में इतना ही निवेदन

[श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस]

करना चाहूंगा कि दाम के सवाल को धकेले दाम के रूप में ही नहीं देना चाहिए बल्कि सारे मसलों को साथ लेकर ही देना चाहिए। कोई भी सवाल आप पेश करेंगे तो उसके सारे पहलुओं पर विचार करके देना होगा। (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt the Comrade Minister. He is giving his replies to various questions raised by the hon. Members. I think everybody will benefit if you listen to him patiently. Let him finish what he wants to say.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Comrade Chair Person, I think I have answered most of the points the hon. Members have made. There is one point about workers' dues. This takeover act makes a provision for payment of all dues of the workers and these dues amount to over Rs. 30 lakhs and the pay of the workers of pre-takeover and post-takeover period will be taken care of in the compensation that is being paid now. Provision for the same has also been made in the Act. Comrade Chair Person, I commend this Bill to the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are three amendments. Amendment No. 1 was moved by Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav. Are you pressing?

SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV (Madhubani): No, Madam. I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is amendment No. 3 moved by Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit. He is not here. I shall put it to the vote.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there is amendment No. 6 moved by Shri

Vinayak Prasad Yadav. Are you pressing?

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa): No, Madam. I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

Amendment No. 6 was, by leave, withdrawn

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of Hindustan Tractors Limited, Vishwamitri, Vadodara, for the purpose of ensuring the continuity of production of goods which are vital to meet the needs of the general public and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

... The motion was adopted. ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up clause by clause consideration. There are no amendments to clauses 2 to 7. I shall put them to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

*Clauses 2 to 7 were added to the Bill.
Clause 8—(Payment of Amount)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment No. 2 by Shri Nirmal Chandra Jain. He is not here.

I shall now put Clauses 8 to 36 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 8 to 36 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 8 to 36 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The Motion was adopted.

14.45 hrs.

PUBLIC SECTOR IRON AND STEEL COMPANIES (RESTRUCTURING) AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS BILL—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now continue the discussion on the Public Sector Iron and Steel Companies (Restructuring) and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill. Only thirty minutes are left in the time allotted to this Bill. So, I would request the hon'ble Members to be very very brief. Shri A. K. Roy.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Comrade Chairman, the hon'ble Members of this House are intelligent enough to know that the entire Bill aims at centralisation of the powers and not decentralisation of the powers.

Madam Chairman, this Janata Party failing to re-structure the society and its economy have started re-structuring the organisations they have got. One hon'ble Minister is restructuring the Fertiliser Corporation of India in one direction making many companies as holding companies whereas another Minister of the same Cabinet is having another direction in restructuring his own organisation.

Madam Chairman, you know that the whole aim of this Bill is that the tallest Minister who has one of the tallest public sector undertaking wants to have an iron rule over the iron and steel industry and that is the

reason and the aim for bringing forward this Bill. He wants to be monarch of this industry and now the House has to decide whether we want to make him monarch or not.

Madam Chairman, you know when we represent the workers sentiments in the present system, decentralisation means the rule of the bureaucrats and centralisation means the rule of the ministers. When the choice is between the ministers and the bureaucrats, our choice is between a frying pan to fire. We do not know whom to choose. A number of Members on this side attacked the Bill that centralisation should not be there but I want to support the Bill because it is better to have one big devil rather having many small devils. If we have a devil in the form of a minister whom we can catch in the Parliament and cust to size that is better. Therefore, on this plea I support the Bill.

Now, Madam Chairman, he wants more power. But power for what? What is the position in Bokaro? Today the entire two blast furnaces are closed and there is no negotiation. The crane operators are on strike. The hon. Minister said that he wanted to regularise the contract workers and the entire supply workers in the industry are on strike demanding regularisation. What for he wants power? Will the Minister promise that these things which remain postponed indefinitely will be considered? He promised that there would be an incentive scheme in a uniform pattern in all the steel industries and the Bhilai scheme would be adopted at Bokaro. It is still pending. He has said many things. But he wants power. For what? He must explain why he wants power. Now, the House is disturbed and also we were perplexed when he made a statement that he wanted to import low ash coking coal from abroad. It is very horrifying and at the same time what is the point without any reason or rhyme, of importing coking coal from abroad? If the idea is to import coking coal from abroad, what is the reason behind

[Shri A. K. Roy]

nationalisation of the coking coal industry itself, while the Energy Minister has said that there is no need of importing coking coal. If there is more ash content in the coal, they you will have to perfect control on the washeries. But there is no reason why coal should be imported from outside. He has said that he has discovered that Indian coal has high ash content. If that is so, there is no reason why we should depend on Australia and England. You want more power for importing coking coal from outside. You have said the Indian coal has high ash content. One day you will say that we have to import low ash content Ministers from abroad. I would like to know what is the ash content of the Ministry. 50 per cent of your Ministry is full of ash Madam Chairman, I would like to know whether the coal washeries will remain in the Steel Ministry, because they can have control over the washeries. Even the workers demanded that the coal washeries should be under the Steel Ministry. He has said that he wants more power. He must explain what is his aim, what he wants to do.

He has said that he had formed a Study group and we have been provided with six volumes of its report. But none of the volumes discuss the restructuring of the steel companies. If you want the restructuring of these companies, then all other public sector undertakings, Corporations, Coal India Limited, Fertiliser Corporation, etc. should also be restructured in the same way. Otherwise, the present Cabinet is not a Cabinet but a crowd of Ministers, one going in one direction and the other going in the other direction. The aims and objectives of the Bill are to restructure the steel industry and streamline the administration, to simplify the operations and to increase efficiency of the steel industry. But as the other hon. Member has pointed out instead of increasing the production, today the production has become stagnant and it is even on the decreasing point. Now, with efficiency and strict and better control of these units, I would insist that the head

office should be within the steel region, within the iron and steel region. There is no point in keeping the H.S.L. head office there which could control the entire SAIL. SAIL should be controlled from some where. I do not say Ranchi. But it should be within the Iron and steel area. The head office must be there so that effective control of the whole thing could be there. You will remember that CMAL head office used to be in Calcutta and from there the head office used to control the entire mines. If HSL used to work from that place, the head office or some administrative office must be kept in the iron and steel area. I want the hon. Minister to explain to the House for what objective, for what programme he wants to restructure? Restructuring for what? For better efficiency, for better management means precisely what in the present context of the economy? He should explain that to the House.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):

सभापति महोदया, आपके माध्यम से मदन के सामने मैं 3, 4 महत्वपूर्ण बातें रखना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड और स्टील अथॉरिटी आफ इंडिया लि०, ये दो शब्द हैं—एच० एस० एल० और सेल।

एच० एस० एल० का मेन आफिस रांची रहा है। 3 जगह इसके काम होते रहे हैं, भिलाई, राउरकेला और दुर्गापुर लेकिन अभी तक इसका हेडआफिस रांची में ही है। सबसे पहले बोकारो में स्टील का कारखाना लगने वाला था, लेकिन उस समय भी राजनीतिक रुकावट, पोलिटिकल इंटरफीयरेंस के कारण वह वहाँ नहीं लगाया गया, उसको दुर्गापुर में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया। बहुत दृष्टिकोणों से विचार कर के मेन आफिस को रांची में रखा गया था। आप यह देखें कि जितने भी स्टील के कारखाने हैं सब इसी के आसपास ही लगे हुए हैं। सेल की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा

कि सेल उनका बनाया हुआ नहीं है, यह बिगत सरकार का बनाया हुआ है। एच० एस० एस० वही काम करता था जो सेल द्वारा किया जा रहा है। सेल पर मिफ एक्सट्रा खर्च के अलावा और कुछ नहीं हुआ है।

मेरा कहना यह है कि सेल में एच० एस० एस० को जा मजें करने की वान है यह बिल्कुल अनुचित है। मैं इसके 3,4 उदाहरण आपके सामने रखगा। क्योंकि यह बिहार का मामला है और हम बिहार के एम्० पी० हैं, तो हमारे यहां रहते हुए अगर हम कारखाने का हैडक्वार्टर बिहार में दूसरी जगह चला जाता है, और वह भी गलत ढंग से तो यह सारी बदनामी हम लागा की होगी। हम लोग तो भूलतः तक काशिश करेंगे कि हैडक्वार्टर बिहार में दूसरी जगह न जायें। अगर मंत्री महादय बिहार के प्रति क्रोध है कि बिहार में हमें नहीं रखना है तो दूसरी बात है। तबिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नियति का यह तकाजा है कि जहां सबसे अधिक खनिज है प्रोडक्शन होना है वहीं पर व्यवस्था है उसका उद्दिष्ट ही सारे खनिज के कारखाने हैं तो फिर आप उस रास्ता में बाहर जा न जा रहें हमें कार्ट्रॉलिय देखने का नहीं मिलता है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस में क्या-क्या नुकसान होन वाले हैं। पहला नुकसान यह है कि एक साल की नाकरी के लिए पंद्रह दिना के वेतन की दर में ग्रेट्टेचमट बेनिफिट दिया जाता है। उस में दो लाख एम्प्लॉईज हैं। दूसरा तो इस पर करोड़ों रुपये का खर्चा होगा। दूसरे जब आई नई कम्पनी खड़ी होती है तो पुरानी कम्पनी, बन्द होन वान कारखाने के एम्प्लॉईज के या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का सभी तरह के सुआवजे देने पड़ते हैं। तीसरा प्राप्ति के ट्रांसफर पर भी खर्चा होगा। इन सब बातों पर सरकार का करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होने वाला है।

15 00

एक तरफ सरकार की तरफ से कहा जाता है कि हम डीमेंटलाइजेशन और पावर करेगे और दूसरी तरफ वह डीमेंटलाइजेशन करना चाहती है।

इस लिए मैं अपने लाकप्रिय मंत्री महादय से आग्रह करूंगा कि वह हमारी भावनाओं की वक़्त करें। हम लोग यहां नये-नये आये हैं। हमें लोग तो यहां भेजा है। श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा श्री जार्ज कर्नलिनडिस और श्री जगजीवन राम, ये सभी बिहार से आये हैं। बिहार की जनता ने जनता पार्टी का 54 वीं 54 सीटों से जीता कर यहां भेजा है। कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट द्वारा बिहार की वरगव उपेक्षा की जाती रही है उस वक़्त में मैं फिगज आप के सामने है। अगर अब भी आप हमें न्याय नहीं देंगे तो हम न्याय के लिए कहा जायेंगे। हमारा हक़ तो कीजिए। हम मंत्री महादय से इनका आग्रह कर रहे हैं।

हमारे और हमारे माथियां न प्रधान मंत्री का उस वक़्त में चिट्ठियां लिखी हैं। मैं उनमें नहीं जाऊंगा। मैं उन्हें सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। मैं आप से माध्यम से मंत्री महादय से पुनः आग्रह करता हूँ — उन में सर्विनय माग्रह निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि वह बिहार के निवासियों एम्० पी० और एम्० एल० एज० की भावनाओं का वक़्त करने हुए एच० एस० एल० का सारा मजदूरी और नही हैडक्वार्टर का रास्ता में ट्रांसफर करें।

MR CHAIRMAN Those papers will be examined and then decision will be taken about laying them on the Table of the House

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chinnai) Madam Chairman in the Bill that the hon Minister has brought

*The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the papers were not treated as laid on the Table

[Shri Vayalar Ravi]

forward, he has claimed that it is for the purpose of more direct control over the steel units for more production. We will welcome any attempt by the Government to increase the output of the steel units and make them function more efficiently. When the steel industry was in doldrums and when it was facing a crisis and there was acute scarcity of iron and steel in the country, years ago, Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam took over as Steel Minister. It was a challenging job before him and he accepted the challenge with vision, energy, enthusiasm and dynamism. He tried his level best to put the steel industry in a proper perspective. I do believe that Mr. Biju Patnaik will not hesitate to give credit to the service rendered by him to the nation, by improving the steel industry and giving it a strong footing. It was on his idea that SAIL had been mooted and I know personally that it was not an idea which originated in a day. He discussed it in his capacity as a Minister and otherwise with many people including yourself. He showed me a book on a holding company in United Kingdom and he asked me to give my opinion on it in those days. Of course, I am not an expert on steel industry or company affairs. It is the emergence of a consensus between different sections of people who know the subject, and who are well-versed with the idea of holding companies, steel industry and its economy. Now, when you decide to dilute the whole process, what will be its impact on the steel industry? The whole thing had emerged at a time of crisis. Today, how do you think that the dilution of the whole process or the division of SAIL will help us? Will the control by the Ministry over the industrial units help? The Minister may want to take a political decision. He may have some vision; but the people below him have to function within the frame work of certain rules and regulations, and certain constraints. If you go merely by the rules, the dynamism of the officers at the lower level will

always be jeopardized. This is my fear. Will Government control those plants which proved to be failures and which were running at a low capacity? A burden of scarcity had been created. Before Government reverts to the old process, will it ensure that steel production in the country will not be affected?

Madam Chairman, when I speak in the House about the steel industry, I feel that there is nothing wrong in speaking about your brother. There may be some reluctance on your part in admitting what he has done for the steel industry; but I don't have any. So far as SAIL international is concerned, it has been doing good work in the matter of exporting steel. We could export a good quantity of steel and earn a lot of foreign exchange. I am afraid that now the functioning of the SAIL International has also been reduced. I am subject to correction, if I am wrong. The introduction of new agencies on commission basis will create suspicion. I hope production will not suffer because of the changes. I want clarification on these two points. With these words, I conclude.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा):

महापति महोदय, जहाँ तक यह मेल का मामला हम लोगों के समक्ष आया है मैं उसके विषय में नहीं हूँ। लेकिन इस के अन्दर जो बातें हैं वे बिहार की जनता के लिए घातक है। इस विधेयक के अन्दर जो भावना अभिहित है, उस में एच.एस.एल. की जहाँ हत्या होती है और सेल की जहाँ प्राण प्रतिष्ठा होती है, यह बात अगर राष्ट्र-हित, उद्योग-हित और श्रमिक-हित के लिए है तो अच्छी बात है। लेकिन जहाँ तक बिहार की आम जनता के हित का प्रश्न है, अगर वहाँ पर जो निबन्धित कार्यालय है वह सेल के लिए भिसाई चला जाता है तो यह निबन्धित रूप से बिहार की जनता के साथ और बास कर के रांची के साथ जहाँ यह मुख्यालय था, अन्याय होगा। चारों ओर जो आप के

कारखाने हैं उनका जो लोह अयस्क का भंडार है उस के करीब करीब बीच में रांची पड़ता है जहां से प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था बहुत अच्छी तरह से चल सकती है। लेकिन एक प्लाण्ड बे मे या कहा जाय कि एक कूटनीतिक चाल के आधार पर उसे हटाया जा रहा है। यह पहले से ही बना है। मैं मंत्री महोदय को दोष नहीं देता हूँ क्योंकि उनकी कूटनीति इसमें नहीं चली है। जो कुछ भी इसकी प्लानिंग हुई है, जा भी योजना बनी है और जा उसका प्रारूप बना है—यह री-स्ट्रक्चर करने का सारा प्लान पहली सरकार ने बनाया। इसके पीछे निश्चित रूप से मुनियोरिजिन प्लानिंग है और वह प्लानिंग मुनियोरिजिन रूप में वहां की जनता के लिए बहुत खतरनाक साबित होगी। आज नहीं ता कल जब जनता को मालूम होगा कि वहां के मांगे आफिम दूसरी जगह जा रहे हैं, वहां की काल वाशरीज का भार दूसरा को ट्रांसफर किया जा रहा है जिससे वहां की जनता की धार उपेक्षा होगी और मुझे भी इसकी सम्भावना है कि वहां की जनता की धार उपेक्षा होगी तो इस दृष्टिकोण से अगर इस पर विचार किया जाता है तो वह प्रजानाविक नहीं होगा। अगर मंत्री महोदय इस बात का आश्वामन देते हैं कि वहां की जनता की उपेक्षा नहीं होगी, वहां के लोगों के एम्प्लायमेंट की उपेक्षा नहीं होगी, वहां के लोगों का ममानता मिलेगी तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। जनता सरकार की ओर से चूकि यह बिन आया है तो इसका पास करना ही है लेकिन अगर वहां के नागरिक इसका विरोध करेंगे तो हम उनके साथ रहना पड़ेगा। मंत्री जी ने पहले भी आश्वासन दिया है और आज इस सदन के सामने आश्वासन दें कि वहां का मुख्यालय नहीं हटायेगे और वहां की जनता की एम्प्लायमेंट अपार्युनिटीज कम नहीं होगी। इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री मुबराज (कटिहार) : सभापति

महोदय, जो बिल प्रस्तुत है और इसमें मेरा जो संशोधन है, उसका आधार केवल क्षेत्रीयता नहीं है। प्रश्न यह है कि इस समय हम लोग बजट पर बहस कर रहे थे, कई डिमाण्ड भी पास हुईं, अगर कोई अध्यादेश होता जिसको बिल में कन्वर्ट करना पड़ता तब इसकी ग्रहणियता को हम समझ सकते थे लेकिन अभी कौन सी जरूरत आ पड़ी यह बात हमारे समझ में नहीं आई। जो हमारा नामन काम लोक सभा का होता है उस समय हम इसको कर सकते थे लेकिन जैसे कोई समय व्यतीत हुआ जा रहा हो और कोई बात बिगड़ रही हो। क्या इसी वजह से इसको लाना पड़ा? सदन के सदस्यों को इसकी पूर्ण सूचना देनी चाहिए थी और विस्तार में बताना चाहिए था कि इसको लाने की क्या वजह है। एक तरफ हम पावर के डीसेप्शन एंड जेशन की बात करते हैं, सत्ता और अघिकार के विकेन्द्रीकरण की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो होल्डिंग कम्पनी है उस के हाथों को मजबूत करने के लिए हम यह प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि सिद्धांत रूप में मैं इस बिल के अचिंत्य को कबूल नहीं करता। जो स्टेटमेंट आफ रीजन्स है उसमें उन्होंने यह बतलाया है कि प्रोडक्शन और एफोशियन्सी के लिए हम यह बिल लाये हैं। जब एच एस एल बहुत अच्छी हालत में था, करोड़ों रुपये का उसको मुनाफा हो रहा था और वह स्टील प्रोडक्शन का तमाम काम करता था ऐसी स्थिति मैं सेल के जिम्मे इसे कर देना और जो कंसल्टेंसी का काम करते थे उसे मेकान को और फिर हिन्दुस्तान ट्रेक्टर्स लि० को उससे अलग कर देना—यह कहां तक उचित है। कंसल्टेशन, प्रोडक्शन और कंसल्टेंसी का जो काम एक साथ होता था। उसको अलग करके केवल प्रोडक्शन पर कंसल्टेंट करना, मैं समझता हूँ कि करप्शन को बढ़ावा देना होगा। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि आप सही नियत से यह बिल

[श्री युवराज]

लाये हैं। लेकिन इससे यह होगा कि सेल का दफ्तर जो कि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स की बिल्डिंग में है, जिसके पास अपनी कोई प्रापर्टी नहीं है, उसके पास एच० एस० एल० की करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति होगी। यानि जो थोड़ी भी आटोमोमी थी, वह सारी आटोमोमी एक मिनिस्ट्री में, मिनिस्टर का इससे मतलब नहीं है, सम्पूर्ण ब्योरोक्रेसी के अधीन आ जाएगी। जहाँ पहले टेक्नोक्रेट्स के जरिए इसका इन्तजाम होता था, वह सारा इन्तजाम ब्योरोक्रेसी के जिम्मे चला जाएगा। जिस ब्योरोक्रेसी के चलते पिछली सरकार बर्दान्त हुई, जिसकी वजह से वह लागू नहीं हुई, आज भी वह खतरा हमारे सिर में टला नहीं है। काम में देर करना, बिलम्ब करना ये ब्योरोक्रेसी का काम है। ब्योरोक्रेसी में एम्मे अवस्थित तत्वों का टुकड़ा किया जाता रहा है जो कि राष्ट्रीय आय और राष्ट्रीय हिता की उपेक्षा करते हैं। नौकरशाही की जो पुरानी मनोवृत्ति थी, वही मनोवृत्ति आज भी बाम करती है। इसलिए जो प्राइव्जन का विग था जो इतना लाभदायक विग था जिसकी वजह से हमारा नाम देश और विदेश में भी इतना हुआ, हम उसका सेल के जिम्मे करने जा रहे हैं और रिमर्च एण्ड डिबलपमेंट विग को हम अलग करने जा रहे हैं। हमारा बेसिक सिद्धान्त यह रहा है कि हम पावर को डिसेम्प्लाइज करेंगे लेकिन हम के द्वारा हम पावर का उत्तराधिकारी बनाने जा रहे हैं। हम चाहते थे कि पावर ब्योरोक्रेसी के हाथों में डिसेम्प्लाइज होती जिससे टेक्नाक्रेट का अपनी प्रतिभा और बुद्धि दिखाने का मौका मिलता और वे उसी के बल पर राष्ट्रीय सेवा करते, हम उसका ब्योरोक्रेसी के जिम्मे दे रहे हैं।

उपसानीय सदस्या ने इस दफ्तर के ट्रान्स्फर के बारे में गवाह उठाये, मैं उनसे नहीं पड़ना चाहूंगा क्योंकि मान-

नीय मंत्री जी ने कह दिया है कि जो दफ्तर जहाँ है, उसको डिस्टर्ब नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सेल का दफ्तर दिल्ली में क्यों है? जहाँ जहाँ भी स्टील का काम होता है, वहाँ यह पॉलिसी होती है कि जहाँ स्टील का प्राइव्जन हो, आयरन और स्टील लाइम स्टोन जहाँ निकलता है, जहाँ फ़ैक्ट्रीज हैं उन्हीं प्लान्ट्स के मध्य में उसका दफ्तर भी हो। लेकिन यहाँ दिल्ली में बैठ कर दर्जन-दो-दर्जन बड़े बड़े ब्योरोक्रेट्स सब पॉलिसी तय करते हैं। जो टेक्नाक्रेट्स हैं जो मजदूर हैं जो इंजीनियर हैं वे वहाँ काम करते हैं। उन पर नियंत्रण के लिए केवल आपका दफ्तर दिल्ली में क्यों हो? क्या नहीं रांची में हो? केवल बाँधन क्लाम पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए, उन इंजीनियरों पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए जो फ़ैक्ट्रीज में काम करते हैं आपका दिल्ली में दफ्तर क्यों रखा गया है। अब तब ये मजदूर इंजिनियर टेक्नाक्रेट्स टोरा में काम करते थे अब उन पर नियंत्रण दिल्ली में होगा। हमें विचार करेंगे और नियंत्रण यहाँ से होगा। उम्मांग में यह रहता है कि यह बड़ा इन्फ़्लेमेशन बिजनेस और आनरिस्ट हाल में गाने का पार्ट आवश्यकता नहीं है। इस बिजनेस का तान में पड़ने उस पर नमाम कर्मागणन जाना चाहिए था। मैं रहता हूँ कि यह इन ब्योरोक्रेसी का आत्ममंजवृत्त करने के लिए लाया गया है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इन बिजनेस का मानने का पार्ट आधिकार्य था और हम मोक्ष पर लाने का कोई आधिकार्य था जब कि हम वजेट के डिमाण्ड्स के बारे में विचार करने जाते हैं। उन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना मनाधन पेश करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) I have heard with great care and respect the views expressed by hon. Members from both sides of the House I must admit at the outset that it is my error that I did not choose to explain the

details of the Bill while presenting it for consideration.

To my mind, it appeared to be such a small Bill, to streamline an organisation which was getting flabby, that it would be understood by the learned and respected Members of this House and so, I did not bore them with further details on the subject. Nevertheless, I would like to remove certain apprehensions in the minds of the hon. Members. Somebody was talking of decentralisation versus centralisation; somebody was saying that it is a bureaucratic step. Let me explain the thinking behind it.

The Steel Authority of India, which is known as Holding Company as Mr. Ravi said, is an ownership company. The Steel Authority of India owns all the steel plants. Now, here is a case where the owner is not an operator. When Shri Kumaramanglum brought in this idea, the idea was to first own it and then to operate it. He had fulfilled the first part but could not fulfil the second part which I am duty bound to fulfil for efficiency and for better management.

What is being centralised? Nothing is being centralised. The Durgapur Steel Plant remains. It will have a control board instead of a company. Bokaro Steel Plant remains. It will have a control board instead of a limited company. Similarly, Rourkela Steel Plant, Bhilai Steel Plant or any other plant that this country will build, will remain. They are owned by SAIL and they will continue to be owned by SAIL and they will be operating units of the SAIL. SAIL Board will be re-structured by a Chairman and the Directors-In-charge of all the Steel Plants and no outsider will be there. Formerly, there used to be persons from trade, business etc. The Janata Government has decided that it will be manned, run and managed only by experts and technocrats and no bureaucrat will be involved in the actual operation of the Steel Authority of India.

The Ministry is accountable to Parliament. It will have to bring policies for examination in the two Houses of Parliament and to implement them. The House has the right of scrutiny of the Ministry's functioning, of all the public undertakings under the Ministry by two bodies of Parliament, Public Accounts Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee, two most powerful bodies of Parliament. Somebody says that the Ministry is taking control. If the Ministry were to take control, then there is no need for SAIL; there is no need for anybody else. All that would be the Department of the State which is so in other countries. But we have wisely chosen in this country over the years to decentralise not only the SAIL but in the Ministry of Industry there are several plants like HMT, BEHL, Jessops, which are separate companies with Chairman and Managing Director and technical and financial boards. But part of it needed to be decentralised. The Steel Authority of India, when it was founded, at that time the design and development company called MECON, was only for designing and development of our steel plants and its ancillary units. Now, we had hardly much work except expansion of the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants, major part of which was already completed. MECON in the mean time, developed into an international organisation, has hardly any work. Therefore, this House surely would like me to ensure that MECON does not die with it.

Surely, they would expect the Ministry to ensure that the MECON's activities, with all the expertise it has gathered, with a galaxy of technicians and engineers that it has gathered, sprawl out into the world. The steel world is the biggest thing outside India, not inside India. We produce hardly 10 million tonnes whereas Japan has the capacity of 145 million tonnes; even South Korea is going to produce more than us and Iran is going to produce more than us. So, we are pushing as indeed the will of

the House to see that the MECON becomes a full-fledged internationally recognised, honoured, design organisation and consultation organisation for major industrial undertakings in the world, including the steel plants. So, the MECON and its R&D organisation is going to diversify. It will probably become as big as the HSCL and as big as the SAIL. Therefore, there is no necessity to keep the MECON as a subsidiary of SAIL. That is why it has been decentralised out of the SAIL and made into a powerful separate independent Corporation to serve the will of the State and the Parliament.

Similarly, the HSCL, originally, could not undertake the work of building major steel plants. Therefore, wisely, the then Government created a public corporation called the HSCL. The same thing happens now. The expansion of the steel plants is finished. What does the HSCL do with 30,000 permanent employees which includes thousands of engineers? Disband it? The SAIL cannot give any more work. It was doing work worth Rs. 100 crores and now it has come down to Rs. 20 crores of work. What does it do? Do I close it? Do I dismiss all the employees? I sent 700 technicians from the HSCL who were working in Bokaro because Bokaro's work has been reduced, to Bhilai and there was virtually a mini-war at Bhilai. They wanted the local Chhatis Garh people to be employed. What do I do? Since it is the will of the House not to retrench, not to throw the people out of employment, we have decided that the HSCL must take a major portion of its work outside the scope of steel plants of India, that is, the SAIL and spread out into the world to find work. I am trying to find work in the Middle East, in other countries and in the third countries so that these men can be employed, so that their employment can continue. Young engineers are employed. Hundreds of technicians from TITS are employed. Where will they go? The SAIL has limited work. The SAIL cannot provide them with

work. They will all close down within a year or two at the maximum and the HSCL will be disbanded. Surely, that not the interest of the House. Therefore, I have made them into a separate independent Corporation altogether.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Is it not a fact that the HSCL was working with a separate Board of Directors?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: But it is a subsidiary of the SAIL. So, it is controlled by the SAIL's requirements. Since the SAIL's requirements will diminish to nothing in another two or three years, more or less, it is necessary for them to have the new focus, not controlled by a small octopus which has no need for the HSCL. They must grow on their own.

SHRI D N TIWARI (Gopalganj): What about the new steel plants which will come up?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Hardly one steel plant or a half plant or a quarter plant in five years. That is not enough to keep 30,000 permanent employees going.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Shall we assume that the SAIL was on the way of diversification or expansion of the work of the HSCL?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: In another two years, the SAIL will have no work or hardly any work in the HSCL. What does it do?

SHRI A. K. ROY: Does it mean that the pace of expansion will be slowed down?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Apart from the two steel plants expansion between Bokaro and Bhilai, where is the work? The Parliament must give me all the money instead of giving it to agriculture. Then I will do it. That is not possible—you know it very well. Even so, I am trying to do it by using my wits, much less the money

that Parliament is giving me. If you bear with me, you will see that some fruits are coming out. Therefore, it was necessary to put HSCL out of the closing grip of the SAIL and keep it free to seek work in the whole world for which I am giving them very special assistance from the Ministry to spread out into the world, so that not only the present employees can be sustained but the new young engineers and technicians who are coming out by thousands in this country and are unemployed could also be assisted.

Similarly the NMDC—this is the Iron Ore Development Corporation. Quite rightly, the previous Government had kept this also as a subsidiary of the SAIL. But today because of the world market on steel and purchase of iron ore crumbling down the NMDC has to stand on its own legs. Therefore, we must bifurcate it. The part of the ore bodies or the mines as they are called normally, which feeds the steel plants should remain captive to the steel plants under SAIL, and the rest of the ore bodies or the mines as we call them, which is meant for feeding the export market, must be made into a separate, independent company away from SAIL because they must not only develop the ore but processing of the ore...

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): In your statement of 18th September, 1977, you have said that, due to capacity not being utilised in Bokaro, 1200 people were in excess and they would be transferred to Bhilai. Have you already transferred them to Bhilai?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Yes, against heavy odds. No Member of Parliament assisted me; I had to bear the onslaught. Some have been transferred to Bhilai and the others have been transferred to Kudremukh and other places.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI: You never asked for any help.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I sought everybody's help. The Bihar MPs would not have been of any support to me there because the whole thing was against importing Biharis into Madhya Pradesh. In any case, the Madhya Pradesh MPs of our Party were of great assistance.

The NMDC is a very important Corporation. I am planning, so that three or four or even more pellet plants could be built. I am negotiating with different Governments of the world to purchase a large quantity of pellets, so that we are not only the seller of iron ore but also of pellets. We have an unlimited tonnage, millions of tonnes of fines lying at Goa, Nuamandi and Baladilla and in the south also. So, we have to convert them into pellets to be able to export to the world. I want the NMDC to concentrate on conversion of this today's national waste into national wealth. Surely, I shall have the support of the House for that. This is not the function of the SAIL whose business is to erect, run and produce steel with maximum efficiency and sell it at maximum profit. Therefore, this is decentralisation, not centralisation.

There are questions raised quite legitimately by the Bihar friends: 'We have the Bharat Refractory Office in Bihar; why do you want to shift it to Madhya Pradesh as it is in Clause 6 of this Bill? Some amendments have been given notice of that it should not be shifted. While you are doing this exercise, the consideration was, the largest refractory plant was going to be built at Bhilai and, therefore, it was thought proper, perhaps, that the Head Office or the Registered Office should be shifted to Bhilai. But there is force in what our friends from Bihar say and, in fact, I admit it that it was not urgently necessary, so that, the amendment on dropping this particular thing in Clause 6, I have agreed, could be accepted; that could be deleted. All consequential Amendments—there are dozens of conse-

[Shri Biju Patnaik]

quential Amendments to it—should also be withdrawn. Those moved by me as such, as Minister, will be withdrawn.

As far as shifting the Central office from here to Ranchi, away from Delhi, is concerned, I can assure the House that there is considerable force in the need to do so, for the simple reason that the operating office of the Central Office which deals with steel plants, which deals with the ore, which deals with coal supplies which is causing us great concern—adequate supply of coal of adequate quality is causing us great concern—would be better served if the Central Office or a major portion of the Central Office dealing with these things is located somewhere near-by where they can go quickly and supervise. But I did not want that this should immediately be incorporated in this Bill—as the Amendment brought by my Hon. senior colleague Mr. Tiwari suggests I am expressing my personal view that it should be shifted as quickly as possible, but we do not want to dismantle it immediately because efficiency will go down. So, I don't want that portion of his Amendment to be accepted and he has kindly agreed not to press it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We fully support the principle of shifting the office, but the son of the soil should not be there for employment in the Head Office also.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: As for the son of the soil, if I may tell my Bihar friends, the shifting of a major portion or the whole or a part of the Central Office to Ranchi is not a case for Bihar; it is a case for greater efficiency, to bring about greater efficiency in the steel industry of India. I hope my Bihar friends will take it in that light... (Interruptions).

So, this is a matter that I had accepted in principle and we will certainly work it out to see that every-

thing goes on smoothly and the entire industry is not disturbed.

Of course, Mr. A. K. Roy, my old friend, raised certain points. These are points of detail. He has dealings with me every day personally; I do not know why he has made a thunderous speech, excepting to create thunder. But, whatever is said....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is worried about the strike in Bokaro.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I can assure him that the strike, probably, will be called off today; I have taken the necessary steps. But, whereas a strike is the ultimate instrument in the hands of labour in a democratic society which the Janata Party has not only admitted, not only nursed, but respect it appears—if Mr. A. K. Roy will concede this point to me—that the strike becomes the first instrument before you begin talking. This, Madam, I don't understand. If you strike and close a plant, who gets hurt? Do the officers get hurt? No, they get their salaries. Do the workers get hurt? No they get a few days' less salary for the days of 'no work, no pay'. What suffers is the production, the cost, the income and the duties and taxes out of that income which could be spread to the lower echelons of society. The organised sector is a privileged sector. If I may say so. All employees of the government and of the organised sector, whether it is the bank or the LIC or industry, belong to the privileged sector whereas 40 crores of people do not have that privilege. Unfortunately, Bokaro has not organised Labour yet. I am hoping that my friend the Labour Minister will bring this comprehensive Bill in this House quickly so that we can have elections have an organised bargaining counter. In the Steel industry with all the labour unions participation, it was a joy to see that. They broke up into six study groups, and they have brought out a study, which showed the way, the foundation for management-labour relationship in

this country. The hon. Members have all got a copy of this document, but because of some reason or the other, we are unable to move, because the elections have not taken place. We wish to run the elections. We hope, when the Bills comes in this session, the House will rapidly pass it without any discussion so that we can move towards a new chapter, a new dimension between management and labour where the labour does participate with the management at the highest policy making level. I am sure, Shri A. K. Roy at that time would be in the dock instead of being on the point of attack. I do not wish to take more time of the House. As I said, I have admitted the amendment on the removal of clause 6(2) as moved by some of our hon. friends.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We would take up that when we come to clauses.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There are certain clerical errors and certain misprints which I have sought to correct by moving certain amendments. Beyond that, any other amendments which have been given notice of under my advice by the Treasury benches are no longer valid.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill provide for restructuring of the iron and steel companies in the public sector so as to secure better management and greater efficiency in their working and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 (Definitions)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I beg to move:

"Page 2, line 33,—

after Limited;" insert or" (20).

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: I beg to move:

Page 2, line 11,—

for having its registered office at New Delhi".

Substitute—

"which shall have its registered office at Ranchi" (42).

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी (मोपालगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं उन लोगों से सहमत नहीं हूँ जो कहते हैं कि मिनिस्टर साहब फजूल ही बिल लाये। मिनिस्टर साहब बिना बिल लाये हुए ही अपनी कलम से इसको कर सकते थे लेकिन उन्होंने हमारी राय लेना वाजिव समझा। इसके लिए वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। हम यहां पर इस पर डिस्कशन कर सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे मित्र श्री वायलार रवि ने कहा कि आप रांची ले जा रहे हैं लेकिन वहां यह न हो कि केवल बिहारी ही रहें, सन आफ दि स्वावल ही रहें तो मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप सारे देश के किसी भी टाउन में किसी स्टेट में देख आइये किसी भी औद्योगिक संस्थान को, केवल बिहार ही ऐसी जगह है जहां सारे देश की पिक्चर आपको मिलती है। सारे देश के लोग, केरल, तमिलनाडु, बंगाल के लोग वहां पर विद्यमान हैं। किसी दूसरी जगह पर आपको ऐसे दर्शन नहीं मिलेंगे। तमिलनाडु या केरल में आप बिहारियों को नहीं पायेंगे। इसलिए स्वायल आफ दि सन के लिए बिहार को दोष देना ठीक नहीं है। हमारे यहां तो क्लर्क भी और मजदूर भी बाहर से लाये जाते हैं। इसलिए अगर किसी के दिमाग में कोई भ्रम हो तो उसको हम दूर करना चाहते हैं। हम बिहार के लोगों के लिए एम्पलायमेंट जरूर चाहते

श्री [श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी]

है लेकिन हम यह नहीं चाहते हैं कि एक्सक्लू-सिवनी विहारी हो लिये जाये। लेकिन दूसरी स्टेट के लाग ऐसा नहीं चाहते हैं।

MR CHAIRMAN: The Minister has caught your point I think he will reply to it

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी: मिनिस्टर साहब ने एबी किया है कि सेल का प्राफिट राबी से ले जायेगे। मैं एन्स्टिटेड्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का हवाला दिया था

MR CHAIRMAN Please conclude The Bill has to go to Rajya Sabha

SHRI D N TIWARY It is not going to Rajya Sabha The Rajya Sabha is adjourning

MR CHAIRMAN We have to conclude at 4 O'clock We have already overstepped the time limit

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी हिन्दुस्तान ही एक ऐसा देश है जहाँ पर एक प्राइवेट कम्पनी का आदमी सरकारी विभाग का सेक्रेटरी बना दिया गया। दुनिया में और कहीं भी ऐसा नहीं होता है कि प्राइवेट फर्म से आदमी लेकर सेक्रेटरी बना दिया जाये। हमारे यहाँ बहुत साहब स्टील मिनिस्ट्री में सेक्रेटरी बन कर भाये और अपनी सुविधा के लिए वे सारा पैगफर्नेनिया दिल्ली उठा कर लाए। (व्यवधान) मंत्री जी के आश्वासन के बाद मैं अपना सशोधन बिड़ड़ा करना चाहता हूँ।

MR CHAIRMAN You are withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI D N TIWARY In view of the assurance of the Minister I beg leave of the House to withdraw it

MR CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Pandit Tiwary be withdrawn?

Amendment No 42 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment No 20 to clause 2 to vote.

The question is

Page 2, line 33,—

after "Limited," insert "or" (20)

The motion was adopted

MR CHAIRMAN Now, the question is

"That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 3 ("Undertaking"—meaning of)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK I beg to move

Page 3, line 13,—

for "deemed to be a reference to the undertaking"

substitute

"deemed to be a reference to so much of the undertaking" (41).

MR CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is

"Page 3, line 13,—

for "deemed to be a reference to the undertaking"

substitute

"deemed to be a reference to so much of the undertaking". (41).

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

this chaotic condition could be stopped part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 (Dissolution, transfer and vesting of undertakings of certain companies).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I come to amendment No. 21, Clause 4.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But are you moving it

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am not moving.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clauses 4 and 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6 (Transfer and vesting of Refractory Plant, etc. in the Bharat Refractories Limited)

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move:

Page 3,—

for lines 38 to 41, substitute—

"(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act, as from the appointed day, the registered office of the Bharat Refractories Limited shall remain in Bokaro Steel City in the State of Bihar." (17).

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): I beg to move:

Page 3, lines 40 and 41,—

for "stand transferred from Bokaro Steel City in the State of Bihar to Bhilai in the State of Madhya Pradesh."

substitute—

"remain at Bokaro Steel City or shall stand transferred to Ranchi." (44).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Amendment No. 46 by Shri Ramdas Singh. There are amendments by Shri L. L. Kapoor, and Shri Suvraj... anyone of you? They are not moving it.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: They are all the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to know, are you accepting the amendments or are you dropping the Clause?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I am accepting Shri D. N. Tiwary's amendment—"stand transferred to Ranchi."

Other amendments are of the same nature and, therefore, stand redundant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a note from you to say that Government proposes to omit Clause 6, altogether.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Clause 6, sub clause (2) and not the whole clause is to be omitted.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Where is the amendment?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no such amendment.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: There are amendments by Shri A. K. Roy, Shri L. L. Kapoor, Shri Ramdeo Singh.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendments have been moved by Shri D. N. Tiwary and Shri A. K. Roy.

You cannot accept the ones which have not been moved.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK Amendment is Sub Clause 2 of Clause 6 may please be deleted

MR CHAIRMAN No Mr A K Roy will speak on his amendment You hear what he says

SHRI A K ROY The same reason applies for which we pleaded for shifting the Head Office to Ranchi

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Companies Act as from the appointed day the registered office of the Bharat Refractories Limited shall remain in Bokaro Steel City in the State of Bihar

The Head Office Bharat Refractories Limited is situated in Bokaro Steel City. There is no point in shifting it to Ranchi, Bhilai or any other place. If we apply the same principle that the Head Office should be near to the other production units and operating units then Bokaro Steel City is definitely more suitable than Ranchi or any other place. That is why I plead this.

MR CHAIRMAN I think Minister is quite clear in his mind now. Shri D N Tiwary's amendment is quite different.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK Shri Roy's amendment I do not accept. I accept Shri D N Tiwary's amendment.

MR CHAIRMAN This amendment No. 44

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK Yes

MR CHAIRMAN Are you absolutely clear?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK Yes

MR CHAIRMAN Shall I read it out? Mr Tiwary's amendment reads

SHRI A K ROY Why is he accepting it? Is it because Mr Tiwary is sitting next to him?

MR CHAIRMAN There is a material difference in these two

amendments. If I read the amendment of Mr Tiwary you will understand this. Mr Tiwary's amendment is this. He wants to omit the words

stand transferred from Bokaro Steel City in the State of Bihar to Bhilai in the State of Madhya Pradesh'

and he wants this to be substituted by the following words

remain at Bokaro Steel City or shall stand transferred to Ranchi'

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK That is right

SHRI C M STEPHEN I don't understand the implication of the amendment. The amendment says it could either remain here or shall stand shifted. How can it be? Both cannot together operate. Something cannot remain here and also be shifted. How can it be?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK It is perfectly all right.

SHRI C M STEPHEN Is this amendment going to form part of the Bill? That is the question. This is an amendment which is pregnant with completely contradictory statements. The factor is not against the other. If it is shifted how can it remain here?

SHRI D N TIWARY I am just correcting the misgivings. I want to give the option to the Government. If the Government is convinced about it they may keep the office at Bokaro. But if the Government wants they may transfer it to Ranchi for suitable working.

MR CHAIRMAN Your making a clarification is one thing. But that cannot go into the law.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK I may say that if this is not legally acceptable, if that is your finding then I am prepared to accept the amendment of Mr A K Roy.

MR CHAIRMAN It is for the House to decide.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Is my amendment out of order?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: If it is not out of order, I will accept Mr. Tiwary's amendment. If it is out of order, if you declare it like that, then, I will accept the amendment of Mr. A. K. Roy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is for the House to decide.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Madam Chairman, I rise very seriously on a point of order. This is not a plaything. We are now passing a Bill. And, in connection with that Bill, there is an amendment which has come before us. The amendment was permitted to be moved. The Minister has gone on record saying that the Government is prepared to accept that. He is prepared to accept it. That is the position. Now, this position is being taken by the Minister. Palpably the two parts of the amendment cannot operate. The Minister says at one time, I am accepting that. Then he says, 'If this is out of order, I will accept the other thing.' What is this? The Government must have some idea about it.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I do not know why Mr. Stephen is objecting to it. If the House says that it is out of order.

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): Are you prepared to accept the amendment of Mr. A. K. Roy?

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I can accept the amendment of Mr. Roy. That is what I have said.

16.00 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

INCIDENTS IN LUCKNOW ON 17TH MARCH, 1978 INVOLVING SOME MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up the Adjournment Motion. Mr. Sathé.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contal): Sir, I have given you a notice to raise a point of order. Sir, it is on the framing of Adjournment Motion with the words 'brutal and unwarranted' lathi charge made at Lucknow. It has never happened earlier when there had been an adjournment motion with such kinds of adjectives as if it appears that we have accepted this as a fact of brutal lathi charge.

SHRI C. M. CSTEPHEN (Idukki): The House can reject it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That is a different thing. In framing of the Motion, this kind of derogatory words or this kind of amputations are not to be allowed. If the word 'reported' had been there within quotation and that motion has been sent to you, one can understand that. This immediately created an impression as if there was a *prima facie* case accepted by Government for the brutal and unwarranted lathi charge. This will set a serious precedent. I therefore request you to withdraw these. Let it be like this—"The House will adjourn on his specific matter of lathi charge". And these two words 'Brutal and unwarranted', these adjectives, should not be there. It should be only 'that the House do adjourn to discuss on the reported lathi charge made at Lucknow.' This never happened earlier. Such a kind of motion was never accepted. Can you show me any other instance where this kind of a motion was accepted? The word 'reported' should have been within quotation. If you accept the kind of adjectives that have been used here, then it would set a bad precedent. So this kind of adjectives should not be allowed to be used. It should be like this namely 'The House to now adjourn to discuss the matter of lathi-charge made in Lucknow'. It should be framed in is that way and not in any other way. Otherwise, it will set a very bad precedent. It would appear that the House has already accepted that *prima facie* there had been a brutal and unwarranted lathi-charge. There-

[Shri Samar Guha]

fore, Sir, this kind of framing of the sentence had never been found earlier in the case of an adjournment motion which this House accepted for discussion. This is my point to you.

MR SPEAKER You have raised a point of order. That is all. The point of order is not at all for a debate. (Interruptions)

PROF P G MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) There are different points of order.

MR SPEAKER Are you on a point of order?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA My point of order. The word 'reported' is not there. That creates an impression that it is accepted as a *prima facie* case.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR SPEAKER What rule are you relying on?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Rule 61.

MR SPEAKER We have discussed it yesterday and we have disposed of that. Which is the breach of the rule that you are referring to?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH My point of order arises out of the framing of the motion which is before the House to-day. How does it read? It reads

"To discuss brutal and unwarranted lathi charge made at Lucknow on Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu and some other Members of Parliament together with Kisans and Congress workers of UP on the 17th March, 1978."

Now, Sir, yesterday in your ruling

MR SPEAKER That point has been disposed of. You cannot reopen that.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH

I am not reopening. Yesterday, you were good enough to rule ultimately, overruling some points of orders which had been raised. You were good enough to rule—I am reading out yesterday's transcript—

"I have disallowed those which are mainly law and order questions. I have followed earlier precedents. When sufficient protection to Members of Parliament has not been given, earlier also motions have been allowed. Therefore, I have considered all these matters before I gave consent to it. I am not hearing any more objections."

Sir, the scope of this adjournment motion is as you have rightly ruled, and it will be helpful to the House to know that what can be discussed in this House by way of an adjournment motion is "protection given to Members of Parliament." The question arises as to who should give protection.

MR SPEAKER You are again coming back to yesterday's ruling.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH Sir, what will be the scope? I shall remind you, Sir, about the ruling which you had given in the Monsoon Session of Parliament when there was a Censure Motion against the Home Minister. At that time you gave a ruling. The scope of the motion should be restricted to two counts only, and that the Belchi incident should not be raised in the House. On a similar reasoning, Sir, before discussion on the adjournment motion starts, I would earnestly request you to give a ruling as to the scope of this motion. Will you kindly give a ruling to the effect that the only point that can be raised in this discussion today is as to what protection should be given to Members of Parliament, by whom, and whether there has been any breach of that duty or of that obligation on the part of the Central Government, if they are to give protection to them.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to draw your attention to the relevant rule or provision about the admissibility of adjournment motion from 'Practice and Procedure of Parliament' by Kaul and Shakhder based on May's Parliamentary Practice. I quote:

"Generally speaking, the subject-matter of an adjournment motion must have direct or indirect relation to the conduct or default on the part of the Government of India and must be in the nature of criticism of the action of the Government of India either for having done some action or for having omitted to do some action which was urgently necessary at the moment; (b) An adjournment motion is not admissible unless there was failure on the part of the Government to perform the duties enjoined by the Constitution and the law".

Therefore, Sir, what should be the scope of the adjournment motion? Whether it should be confined to the narrow point as to what protection was given or should be given to the Members of Parliament whether there was any infringement on that score and whether there has been any failure on the part of the Government in that regard. If you restrict the discussion to that narrow point, only then your yesterday's ruling would be vindicated and justified.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am rising on a different point of order. I am not going into yesterday's debate. I accept that you have already given your consent. But, Sir, if this adjournment motion, whatever the verdict, if this is passed, theoretically, suppose this is passed, then who is censured? The Government of India is censured or the U.P. Government is censured, who is censured? And if the U.P. Government is censured, how can the Union Parliament censure the U.P. Government? That is one point. The second point is; if you said yesterday—un-

fortunately I was unwell yesterday and I could not attend,—but I have gone through the debates—you are restricting the discussion primarily to the protection and conduct of Members of Parliament, then, Sir, if the Members of Parliament and their rights etc. are to be discussed and no other details, then kindly give the ruling that the entire flow of today's debate will be only with regard to the conduct and protection of 'Members of Parliament and not the law and order situation in U.P. and if that is so, then the answer must be given, if at all from the Government side, not by the hon. Home Minister because the moment the Home Minister answers, it will be assumed that the discussion will be on the law and order problem. Therefore, the answer should be given either by the Prime Minister, the leader of the House, or the Minister of Law or better still the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs because it is they who are responsible for Members' rights and not the Home Minister. He should not answer. It is only the leader of the House or the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs who should answer. I am seeking your ruling on these points.

SHRI VINODBHAI B SHETH (Jamnagar) Sir, this Adjournment Motion should not be taken into consideration. I object to the words 'brutal and unwarranted lathi charge' used in this Motion. It was neither brutal nor unwarranted. Proper warning was given and here the fair name of 'kisan' is unduly exploited. I would request that the entire motion should be vacated. Otherwise, it is an exercise in futility, as it relates to a State subject and not a Central subject.

MR. SPEAKER: Two objections have been raised by means of Point of Order. The first objection is that protection to be given to the Members of Parliament should be only by the State Government—as the occurrence took place in the State and not by the Central Government and, therefore, there can be no adjournment motion against the Central Government, and (2) that

[Mr. Speaker]

the wording of the motion in certain respects is objectionable as the Motion says that there was a brutal and unwarranted lathi charge and, therefore, the motion must either be modified or ruled out.

It is well settled that unless there is a responsibility of the Central Government either directly or indirectly in the matter relating to the adjournment motion, the Parliament will not be justified in considering the adjournment motion. But it has been ruled earlier that whenever there was an attack on the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, even if it related to the law and order question there is a matter that can be discussed by the Parliament, as it is its indirect responsibility to safeguard their interests. In such cases, the Central Government merely conveys the information to the State Government as to what has been done or what has not been done. Such adjournment motions have been moved in this House and they have been discussed. The protection to be given to the Members of Parliament is the responsibility of the Central Government and there cannot be direct responsibility, but undoubtedly, there is an indirect responsibility as in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This question only will be considered whether such an indirect responsibility had been given or not given. This is the aspect that has got to be discussed in the adjournment motion... (*Interruptions*) why do you interrupt in the middle?

I have made it clear in my yesterday's order that the only question that would be considered during the adjournment motion is whether the Central Government had failed to give necessary protection to Members of Parliament in the discharge of their duties. Mr. Rajagopal Naidu met me and told me that as a Member of Parliament when he was leading a procession he was stopped and assaulted. It is on that basis that I have permitted this adjournment motion.

The other objection taken is about the wording of the motion. So far as the wording is concerned, it is the Member's motion that is being considered. It is not a motion drafted by my office. That is only a motion of which notice was given by the Member....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): In that case the Member should come forward with a privilege motion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: In that case the words should be given within quotation marks.

MR. SPEAKER: We are merely considering a motion given by a Member and it is upto the House to accept it or reject it. It is open to the House to say that there is no 'unwarrantedness' or 'brutalness' and an amendment could have been made. I cannot change the wording of the motion. Therefore, I see no objection to either of the points of order. The scope of the debate is restricted by my order.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is not within quotation, it is technically incorrect.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Government will reply. You must accept my decision; it may be right or wrong.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It should be within quotations. The motion is within quotations, 'That this House do now adjourn'. Then the other things are given within brackets. This should also be within the quotation. Otherwise it creates a wrong impression.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: A little change is necessary; it should be within the quotation.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion that will be put to vote at the end will only be: "That the House do now adjourn". That is all, nothing more than that will be put to vote.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: On a point of clarification. You have said that the Members of Parliament should be given protection. Are Members of Parliament above the law? If they break the law....

MR. SPEAKER: They are not above law.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I was myself arrested in Calcutta some years ago, as a Member of Parliament; we are not above the law.

MR. SPEAKER: As announced earlier, two and half-hours had been allotted for discussion. In order to ensure that the discussion concludes in time, I suggest that the Mover may take 20 minutes to initiate the discussion and ten minutes to reply; the Minister may take about half an hour and other Members not more than ten minutes each.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): I beg to move:

"That the House do now adjourn."

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I may say at the outset that this adjournment motion has not been brought by us with the intention of censuring the government. The spirit with which we have brought this adjournment motion is like pulling the chain of a train with the object of warning the government of the danger ahead. I should therefore like to submit that I want to take this whole question through you to the government and invite the attention of the hon. Members of this House to the grave situation that is likely to develop or is developing in the country because of these incidents and if the government, if all sides in the country, if we do not pause to think and ponder and consider how this chaotic condition could be stopped in time, the nation will become weak. If the nation becomes weak, nobody benefits, neither on that side nor on this side. In the context of the situation in the world, today what we are seeing all round us, there is every danger and any derailment or any

destabilisation in our country will endanger even the unity of this country and therefore, it is in this spirit that I want to approach this question today.

What has happened in Lucknow? Hon. Members of Parliament, senior Members, respected Members like Prof. Ranga, Kamalapathiji, Shri Rajagopal Naidu and an ex-Member of Parliament, Dikshitji were beaten. Nobody even in his wildest dream can think these persons whom I have named would indulge in violence; all their life they have been symbols of peace and non-violence. I am sure that even the Home Minister or the Prime Minister will not say that the hon. Members I have named have been ever guilty of violence.

What happened in Lucknow? Mounted police were let loose on the people. What was their demand, which cause they were espousing? They were espousing the cause of the kisans. The people who went there were particularly the sugarcane growers—I think it will be agreed even on that side also—who are today suffering great privations because they are not getting a fair price, the sugarcane in the field is drying and therefore today, the slogans in that march which was led by Members of Parliament was (Interruptions) I must give the background. My learned friend rightly read the commissions and omissions of the Government. This is what I am trying to point out. The slogan was

झगोला नौ, गन्ना छः

बोलो चरणसिंह की जय ।

actually they were praising the kisans were praising Chaudhry Charan Singh as the Leader and the protector of the kisans.

जब इन्दिरा जी का राज था,

गन्ना बिका 18 बा

फिर इन्दिरा गांधी आयी,

वही भाव दिलायेगी ।

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

Then what happened? In that procession Government trucks were brought with policemen carrying stones. The numbers of the trucks have been noted. You can verify them. The numbers are UPG 8355, UPD 6264, UPD 3363, UPD 1439, UPZ 2126, UPB 1527 and UPG 6864. I would like to know as to why those trucks with stones were brought. If the UP Police was not enough to take care of the law and order situation—that is where the Central Government comes—the Central Government had brought Central Reserve Police there. Was it with the idea of giving protection to the Members of Parliament like Shri Rajagopal Naidu who did not even enter the prohibited area? And in that lathi charge the CRP beat him on his back with lathis. The same thing was done to other Members of Parliament. These are the facts. I would now like to show one more thing to the House and invite your attention to it. Why is this happening? It is happening because the hon. Home Minister and some other hon. Ministers on that side had themselves previously when they were not in Government encouraged violence, gharaos and stone throwing. Mr. Charan Singh said this on 7th April 1974 while addressing a demonstration of Bharatiya Kranti Dal which he was leading then.

If this Government cannot be changed by ballot, it will have to be changed by bullet.

This was the theme and theory preached by hon. Shri Chaudhri Ji.

May I now invite your attention to some more statements of the hon. Ministers? Here is a statement before Emergency on 29th March 1974 by no less a person than the stormy petrel of the working class movement, Shri George Fernandes and he says, while addressing the Railway workers' federation

"7 days' strike of the Indian Railways—every thermal station in the

country would close down. A 10-day strike of the Indian Railway—every steel mill.

MR SPEAKER: What has that to do with the present business?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: They cannot stand it. I am saying that this is what they preached. This is what has resulted in lack of protection to Members of Parliament—because they did not believe in giving protection. (Interruption)

MR SPEAKER: It has a very remote connection.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It is direct because these very persons are in Government to-day. That is why it has arisen. They were preaching that philosophy. They always believed in this philosophy. Mr. Fernandes said then:

A 10-day strike in the Indian railways—every steel mill in India would close down and the industries in the country will come to a halt for the next 12 months. Once the steel mill furnace is switched off it takes nine months to re-fire. A 15 days' strike in the Indian Railways—the country will starve.

This is what Mr. George Fernandes said not during Emergency but before it. Then comes the well-known leader of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, Shri Vajpayee. This is from a paper at the Jana Sangh conference at Hyderabad in September 1974. This is what he said then:

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: What are you reading from?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will show it. It is from the book "Two faces of Indira Gandhi." It is their own book. At least then they will accept its authenticity. Mr. Vajpayee said this:

"The established leadership has been using the parliamentary method only as a cover for protecting

their evil designs. The response cannot be confined to parliamentary level. This war has to be fought in the streets, in the chambers and legislatures, in the corridors of power, in all sensitive power centres of the establishment."

MR. SPEAKER: You have only 5 minutes more.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will finish it in 5 minutes. Then comes the famous day, when there was a crash programme suggested by Shri Nanaji Deshmukh of the Jana Sangh which

"included the setting up of an agitational committee everywhere, extensive tours by leaders to rouse the people and to organize them in all States, collecting of funds..... organisation of Delhi Bundh to demand Prime Minister's resignation, organization of an infinite dharna outside her house if she did not step down....and a systematic effort towards building up of an irresistible movement against Indira Gandhi through procession, demonstration and gherao in Delhi."

MR. SPEAKER: What has that to do with this?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will show it

"On the morning of 25th June, a Lok Sangharsh Samiti was formed with Morarji as Chairman, Nanaji Deshmukh as Secretary and Asoka Metha as Treasurer."

On the 25th itself, while speaking to the correspondent of L'Europeo, an Italian newspaper....

MR. SPEAKER: You mentioned it in the morning. Let us come to the incident. This is all outside that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: No, it is not. I say that the leadership of the Government is holding these views, believing in gherao, believing in violence, encouraging violence. This is

what he said to the correspondent of the Italian newspaper:

"We want to get rid of her, we want to force her to resign....we will settle down and demand her resignation, shouting day and night, even if the police arrests us, canes us, kills us...."

THE PRIME MINISTER (Shri MORARJI DESAI): It is all false.

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister says he never said that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It was not contradicted. Let him contradict it. It is good. This book has been in circulation for the last two years.

श्री वसन्त सठे कथ्वाय : (उज्जैन)
अध्यक्ष जी, यह रिकार्ड में निकलवा दीजिए,
जो यह कह रहे हैं ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is what happened. The present government, on the slightest provocation, or even without provocation....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir, on a point of order. I invite your attention to rule 63. It is mandatory.

MR. SPEAKER: After all, he has another three minutes. You just wait.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Under the rule it is mandatory.

MR. SPEAKER: He has only three minutes.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Let him raise it after my speech is over.

I was only saying that in the present leadership, Chaudhuri Charan Singh wants to be an iron man in the footsteps of the great Sardar Patel. But today you are becoming a stone man. You are encouraging stone-throwing even by the police on Members of Parliament and innocent people. How will this help in encouraging the prestige of the hon. Chaudhuri Charan Singh? Chaudhuri

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

Charan Singh has the dream of becoming the Prime Minister of this country, as the first Kisan Ka beta I will be happy. But he must mark his time. Fortunately for us, Morarjibhai has sanjivini.

MR SPEAKER: Where are you going?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am coming to the point. I am saying that Morarjibhai has sanjivini with him. Therefore, do not be impatient and do not follow these repressive measures and methods.

SHRI GAURI SHANKAR RAI (Ghazipur): Sir, is this the method to be followed? Kindly, do not spoil the functioning of this House. That is very bad.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would beg of the Government. I hope Government will not feel frustrated by the victory of the Congress in the south. It is this which is provoking them to indulge in such brutal actions against innocent, peaceful demonstrators.

I would conclude by appealing through you, to the hon. Prime Minister and also other leaders; let us give some thought to this. Let the national leaders apply their minds to this question of the growth of violence in this country. Without discipline no democracy can function and, therefore, the greater need is for discipline in the country. You follow discipline, this is my appeal.

MR SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That the House do now adjourn."

श्री गौरी शंकर राय (गाजीपुर): मान्यवर, कभी भी इस सदन में श्रीर दुनिया के सबनों में इस तरह का लंगड़ा कामरोको

प्रस्ताव नहीं आया। प्रस्ताव के रखने वाले के जो आरोप थे, उनके सम्बन्ध में तो प्रस्तावक महोदय ने कुछ कहा ही नहीं। मैं नहीं समझता कि कानूनन इस प्रस्ताव पर बहस हो सकती है क्योंकि वे कोई आरोप यहाँ नहीं लाये हैं।

मान्यवर, हमें मैं अपना दर्भाय मानता हूँ कि मुझे ऐसे कामरोको प्रस्ताव पर बोलने का मौका मिला। जो इस सब के लिए उत्तरदायी व्यक्ति थे, वे यहाँ हैं नहीं और कोई जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं। ऐसे व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ बात करना जो इस सदन में आनसेवल नहीं हैं, हम सदन की मर्यादाओं और परम्पराओं की अवहेलना होगी। यह तो उनकी पीठ पर तलवार बाधनी है। इसके लिए मैं शर्मिन्दा हूँ।

मान्यवर हमें इस बात का भी दख है कि हम कोई सजेशन सरकार को नहीं दे सकते हैं क्योंकि उस प्रदेश की सरकार हॉम मिनिस्ट्र के अण्डर नहीं है। इनका कोई अधिकार भी जाच की मांग करने का नहीं है। अगर इनको यह अधिकार होता तो हम उनसे यह मांग करते। लेकिन मान्यवर मैं शर्मिन्दा हूँ कि हम लगे प्रस्ताव पर मैं बोल रहा हूँ जिसकी कोई अप्रेंटिज हैमियत ही नहीं है। ऐसी मजदूरी और मफाकेशन की स्थिति में मैं अपने विचार इस पर व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, किसी भी प्रजातांत्रिक सरकार के लिए गोली और लाठी की घटना दर्भायपूर्ण होती है। कोई भी प्रजातांत्रिक सरकार उससे प्रमन्न नहीं होती क्योंकि वह गोली और लाठी चलाने में अपनी हार मानती है। सारी दुनिया के इतिहास में यह पद्धति रही है कि तानाशाह आतंक, भय, हिंसा और शक्ति में विश्वास करते हैं। अगर वह शासन में होते हैं तो हिंसा और शक्ति के बल पर अपने विरोधियों को दबाते और समाप्त

करते हैं। जब वे शासन में बाहर होते हैं तो देश में भय और आतंक का वातावरण पैदा करते हैं जिसमें हिंसा प्रज्वलित हो।

मान्यवर मैं अपने गृह मंत्री जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी से कहना हूँ कि उन्हें इस मामले को केवल लाठी और गोली का मामला ही नहीं समझना चाहिए बल्कि यह मामला उन प्रवृत्तियों का मामला समझना चाहिए जिनके विरुद्ध जनता ने हमका यहाँ चुन कर भेजा है। ये वही तानाशाही प्रवृत्तियाँ हैं जो शक्ति में न होने पर भी अपना सिग उठा रही हैं। मैंने सोचा था कि मैं ब्रिटिश की कुछ बातें आपको बताता, जब वह पावर में था। लेकिन मेरे पास समय कम है। तानाशाही प्रवृत्तियाँ जब शक्ति में नहीं होती हैं तब वे इसी तरह का काम करती हैं। फिर, इस देश की जनता को इस सदन के माध्यम में बताया जा रहा है कि हमारे तैम लागू हैं। चिन्ता नहीं है। इस देश में जनता ने प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास रखना शुरू किया है और इसी विश्वास में तब यहाँ चुन कर भेजा है और हम उन तमाम उन्मादों और आतंकवाद के अवजद प्रजातन्त्र में हटने वाले नहीं हैं बल्कि ये प्रवृत्तियाँ लाठी और गोली चलाये।

मान्यवर कुछ लोग कहते हैं, मैं किसी का नाम लेने का आदम नहीं हूँ। हममें पहले मान्यवर एक बात अजें करना चाहता है कि अभी एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण क्षण यहाँ पैदा हुआ कि आपने एक किताब से इन्विटेंट चीज का पढ़ने का मौका दिया। यदि हम लोग भी ऐसी बातें यहाँ पढ़ने लगे तो न जाने यहाँ कितनी मानहानि की चीजें पढ़ी जाएगी और आप उनको रोक नहीं सकेंगे। मैं इस दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति से सहमत नहीं हूँ।

कुछ लोग देश में राजनीति को सड़क पर लाने की बात करते हैं। राजनीति को

सड़क पर लाने की कुछ विधियाँ होती हैं। कुछ तो वर्ग संघर्ष और क्लास-वार की प्रक्रिया के द्वारा, जैसा कि चीन और रशिया में हुआ, जनशक्ति के माध्यम से राजनीति सड़क पर लायी जाती है लेकिन डंडा चलाने से, प्रोबोक करने से राजनीति सड़क पर नहीं आती। मान्यवर, आपने अंग्रेजी जमाने की बातें मुनी होगी। इस जमाने में भी, पंडित कमलापति त्रिपाठी के जमाने और चौधरी चरण सिंह जी के जमाने में भी, मैंना विरोधी दल में था प्रस्ताव बहुत आए हैं। जब हम लागू पर लाठी चार्ज हुए उनको ले कर काम रोकने प्रस्ताव पेश हुए। तबवीरे हम ने भी और आपने भी बहुत देखा होगा। लाठी चार्ज पुलिस को करने हुए भी देखा होगा, जनता को मारते हुए भी देखा होगा। लेकिन दिल्ली की यह तसवीर भी आप देख ही रहे हैं कि जिस में प्रदर्शन करने वाले पुलिस का मार रहे हैं। हमारे मिन बहुत नागज है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप देखें कि ये प्रवृत्तियाँ किस की शक्ति है, किस और इन्फ्लेक्शन करती है, इशारा करती है, इतिहास के उम्र पत्रों की तरह कर रही है जिन की तरह कोई भी जाना पसन्द नहीं करेगा। हमें सजग रहना होगा। बहुत भडकने और तडकने वाले हम नहीं हैं। श्री राम नरेश यादव यहाँ हाते तो मैं उन से निवेदन करना। मेरा दुर्भाग्य है कि मुझे इस सरकार में निवेदन करना पड़ रहा है और इस सरकार के ज़रिए मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको ये कहें कि अगर हिंसा की घटना हो तो जिस तरह यहाँ की पुलिस के लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री के दरवाजे पर मार खाने के बाद भी बरदाश्त किया, हिंसा की घटनाएँ हुई—जैसे उन्होंने अंग्रेजी में कहा कि रूसी को इतना लम्बा कर दो कि आपको फासी लग जाए—गिब ए लाग रोप टू हूंग—लेकिन उसने बरदाश्त किया इसी तरह से से वहाँ की पुलिस को भी बरदाश्त करना चाहिए। देश की जनता समझदार है।

श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

तस्वीर को देख कर वह जान गई है कि ये क्या करना चाहते हैं इन लोगों की प्रवृत्ति क्या है।

हमें थैकलैस नहीं होना चाहिए। उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में जो कुछ किया गया है और हमारे मित्रों ने जिस का जिक्र किया है वह सवैधानिक प्रक्रियाओं के संबंध में विपरीत था। यह हमें नहीं करना चाहिए था। अब मैं क्या इसके बारे में कहूँ। जो कुछ भी विधान सभा में हुआ उसकी क्रायस के उस सैक्शन ने निन्दा की है मैं उनको साधुवाद देता हूँ—

I am not playing that rotten game which these people are playing by taking the politics to the roads

SHRI K LAKKAPPA (Tumkur)
Sir, 'rotten' word should be expunged

श्री गौरी शंकर राय कम से कम सदन के भीतर और बाहर उस तरह की घटनाओं का उन्होंने समर्थन नहीं किया।

श्रीमन्, एक बात यह है। देश में कुछ ऐसी शक्तियाँ हैं—लोग मैं नहीं कहूँगा—जा देश में अराजकता की स्थिति इसलिए पैदा कर रही है ताकि देश के लोग विश्वास करने लग जाए कि आपातकाल आवश्यक था सही था और फिर से आपातकाल लागू होना चाहिए। लोगों का प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास हिले। इस लिए देश में इस तरह का वातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इधर के भाइयों से और जनता से मैं अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वह सजग रहे, जनतंत्र में अपने विश्वास को अडिग रखें, हिलने न दें, चाहे जितना भी प्राबोक्शन हो।

लखनऊ की चर्चा होनी है। हमारे राज नारायण जी को गिरफ्तार होते होते उनकी जिन्दगी घिस गई है। पालियामेंट

में कभी इसको ले कर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन नहीं आया। किसी अन्य दल की बात होती तो शायद ये खुश होते। श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी की चर्चा मैं कैसे करूँ? वह मुझे से बहुत मीनियर मेम्बर है। मैं कहे वगैर नहीं रह सकता हूँ कि उनका व्यवहार ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण रहा है, तक्लीफदेह रहा है। वह वहाँ गृह मंत्री और मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं। एक जमाने तक रहे हैं। उनके जमाने में मुझे याद नहीं कितनी एडजर्नमेंट मोशन मैंने मूव की होगी। दसियों बार लाठी और गाली को सूँ कर प्रस्ताव मूव किए होंगे। 1974 में मैं वहाँ काउन्सिल का मेम्बर था। चौधरी साहब भी वहाँ थे। कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी, बहुगुणा जी ये लोग भी वहाँ थे। सदन का जा प्रागण है उस में सभाये न हो इस आवश्यकता का सब महसूस करते थे। एक कोड आफ कंडक्ट बनाने की बात आई। राज नारायण जी ने बहुत पहले आन्दोलन किया था कि यहाँ धारा 144 नहीं लगनी चाहिए। मैं विरोधी दल में था। हम लोगों ने यह कसीड किया कि 144 लगा दी जाए। श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी ने कहा कि एक काउड आफ कंडक्ट बने। एक कोड आफ कंडक्ट बना। तब जब वहाँ पर सभा करने की कोशिश की गई और पुलिस ने वॉरंटाई की और यह मामला सदन में उठा तो इस को ले कर श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी ने कहा था कि कानून तोड़ने वालों को क्या माल्यापण किया जाएगा? तब वह समझते थे कि कानून तोड़ने वालों को सरकार माल्यापण नहीं कर सकती है। यहाँ क्या वह समझते थे कि कानून तोड़ने वालों को सरकार माल्यापण करती। वह इस से समझते थे कि राजनीति निकलेगी। जो कल तक जालिम थे, जुर्म करने वाले थे वे आज अपने को मुजरिम पेश करना चाहते हैं, पीडक थे आज अपनी पीडित शक्ल बनाना चाहते हैं। उनके पुराने कुकृत्यों को जनता भूली नहीं है। वह जानती है कौन क्या है

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस अवैधानिक, काम रोकने प्रस्ताव का विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrack-pore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while rising to speak on this adjournment motion, I am sorry that I cannot emulate the enthusiasm shown by Mr. Vasant Sathe nor can I emulate the enthusiasm shown by Mr. Gauri Shankar Rai in defending the Government. I believe, that the whole matter should be taken and looked at from a proper perspective.

What had happened in Lucknow on the 17th March, 1978? There was a procession of cane growers organised by a political party which is not my party. There were, among them, Members of Parliament and Members of the State Legislature. These people were protesting against the fall in cane prices. The police made a brutal lathi-charge on these people. These are the bare facts of the matter.

The main thing to be discussed in this House is: what is the attitude that the Government is taking towards dissent in the country. Does the Government plan to meet it by force, by the use of police, by the use of C.R.P. as it happened in Lucknow? By the use of such methods, even the Members of Parliament are not spared by lathi-charge and that too, not by the police alone but by the State Government requisitioning CRP for the purpose of meeting the demonstration, by beating up women and children. This is a matter that should be the proper concern of the House.

Not only that. The issue of cane growers is an issue that has been discussed in this House on both sides of the House. There is an agreement that due to a fall in the cane prices, due to the sugar mills not paying

proper prices to the cane growers, the kisans in U.P. are in terrible distress. So, now, when the people raise this issue, whether they belong to my party or the other, what is the attitude that the Government should take. They should try to meet the demands of the people; they should try to give proper remuneration to the cane growers; they should try to solve the problems of the people and not meet their demonstration, their anger, their dissent, by force, because, in the past, it has been seen that, whenever there has been an effort to put down any demonstration, to put down dissent by force, there has been a revolt. There is no doubt that in the country there is a widespread dissent, discontent, in the country against the performance of the ruling Janata Government. The very same people who in March, 1977, had said:

लाठी गोली खायेगे, इन्दिरा को हटायेगे

are saying today:

देखो जनता सरकार का खेल,

16 रुपये कड़वा तेल।

The same people are saying it. The dissent is there.

It is not only there but it is spreading like wild fire throughout India—
(Interruptions).

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री
(श्री राजनारायण): हम लोग कहते थे "लाठी गोली खायेगे" लाठी गोली मारेंगे नहीं।

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: In this way, I stop; Let them complete their interruptions.

MR. SPEAKER: Please go on; let him have his say.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY The dissent has gone to the extent that a person of JP's stature is hooted, chappals are thrown at the meeting in which Janata Party MLAs are present the Janata Party MPs are present I appeal to the hon Members on the ruling Benches let us not take it as a issue between the ruling party and the Opposition Let us all think of what the country is coming to If we do not uphold democratic values to morrow we are all going to be the victims of that The Congress party has been a victim for not upholding the values If you do not uphold the proper values today you are going to be a victim of it

Let me make it quite clear at this juncture that it was not a demonstration organised by our party and that our party does not support everything that has been done in its name We do not support the incident that took place in the UP Assembly we do not support the sort of demonstration that was held before the Prime Minister's house in New Delhi I again say that an analysis should be made into the incident that occurred at Lucknow What is the incident? Mr Gauri Shankar Rai who spoke before me gave unfortunately only one side of the picture

What has happened in Lucknow can be summarised in one term in the name of a novel by Charles Dicken

The Tale of Two Cities Which are those two cities? The cities are Meerut and Allahabad And what is special about them? From both have emerged two leaders who represent two streaks of authoritarianism in this country I want to make it further clear that the similarity does not end here Both believe in capturing the Hindi heartland of India Both believe in controlling UP by remote control from New Delhi earlier it was there,

and now also UP is being ruled by remote control from New Delhi Both operate through their agents one operated through son and the other operates through the court jester It does not make any difference The similarity does not end there also Both take rallies in their support one organized a rally when there was a High Court judgment against her, and the other organized a rally when it was his birthday The same thing is emerging, it is an approach of personality cult So what is happening in northern India is that the caste war is raising its ugly head one person is going to Phulwara and saying I am the leader of Jadhavs and the other person is going to Andhra Pradesh and saying I am the leader of the Harijans and Brahmins Is it not the same thing? Is it not that the twin evil of authoritarianism and authoritarian power is raising its ugly head in the country today? This is the point that you have to ponder over

From our side we want to say that in this country the values must be defended In this country if you put down dissent by force then you will see that force will come people will revolt When you are in power you talk of authority and control you talk of putting down all dissent and when you are out of power you talk of politics of the street This is no politics

We say that we want a change in the approach of the police There has been no change in the approach of the police from the last Government A Police Commission has been appointed but that does not call for any change of approach of the police A change in the approach of the police is necessary If this is not done what will happen when Mr Charan Singh is out of power is this.

He will talk of taking over of governments not by ballots but by bullets. And when Mrs. Indira Gandhi is out of power, she will talk of politics of the street. If one party behaves irresponsibly while organizing a rally, the other party behaves irresponsibly in calling for the CRPs and putting it down brutally and in lathi-charging the peaceful demonstrators. Both are wrong. That is why, my submission is that an analysis of the whole matter be made so that there are no repetitions of the incidents at Lucknow, that MPs are not lathi-charged, that the peaceful shop-keepers who give a little succour to the injured victims of the lathi-charge are not brutally injured and brutally wounded. We have to strive for, and uphold, democratic values.

My special appeal is to those on the ruling benches. Let us not indulge in table-thumping and bench-thumping. The country has seen table-thumpers and bench-thumpers and the country will see table-thumpers and bench-thumpers again. But table-thumping and bench-thumping will not preserve democracy, will not preserve democratic values. Let us together agree that we shall fight against any rise of authoritarianism in the country. Let dissent flower in this country, let opposition flower in this country, let people voice their protest, let people organize their demonstrations and let them be tackled in a way that the democratic will of the people which is the ultimate thing in a democratic country, flourishes.

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी (भम्बोडा):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अभी इस कार्य-स्वयं
प्रस्ताव पर कुछ सम्मानित सदस्य के विचार
सुने। यह कहा गया है कि लखनऊ में जो
कुछ हुआ, संसद-सदस्य पर वह एक अर्थात्
और बर्बर आघात था। मैं नहीं समझता

कि क्या हम इस घाते कांड पर विस्तार से
चर्चा करने के लिए अधिकृत हैं, लेकिन
अब जब कि यह चर्चा उठाई गई है, मैं
बहुत चिंतनमनापूर्वक आपके सामने कुछ
चिन्त रखना चाहता हूँ, और आपकी भाषा
से उन्हें सदन के पटल पर भी रखना चाहूँगा।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T-1952/78].

वे उस घटना के साक्षी हैं, जो वहाँ हुई।

बताया जाता है कि एक शांतिपूर्ण जलूस
था, जिस का कुछ संसद-सदस्य नेतृत्व कर
रहे थे और उस पर अर्थात्, बर्बरतापूर्वक
लाठी-चार्ज किया गया। यह भ्रामक जानकारी
है कि जलूस का नेतृत्व करने वालों, उसके
संयोजकों, से लखनऊ के जिला प्रशासन ने
एक मार्ग निर्धारित किया था कि वे उस मार्ग
पर जायेंगे। जनता सरकार की ओर से
मतभेद का प्रदर्शन करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई
बाधा, कोई अवरोध और कोई अड़चन नहीं
थी। लेकिन विधान सभा के परिसर में
किसी प्रकार की कोई अर्थात् घटना न
हो, उस के लिए सावधानी बरतना जिला
प्रशासन का काम होता है, और मैं समझता
हूँ कि उन्होंने वह किया।

यह चिन्त है क्रमांक 1, जिस में जब
तक जलूस शान्तिपूर्ण ढंग से जा रहा है,
निर्धारित मार्ग पर जा रहा है, वह प्रदर्शित
किया गया है और पुलिस कहीं भी आस-पास
—दूर दूर तक—दिखाई नहीं देती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह कौन सा
पेपर है ?

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : यह पेपर
नहीं है। फोटोग्राफ है। अगर मैं पेपर
से कुछ कहूँगा, तो उसे बबोट कहेंगे।

यह दूसरा चिन्त है, जिस में जलूस के
संयोजक और संसद-सदस्य दिखाए गए हैं।
जिन के नाम माननीय सदस्य, श्री साठे, श्री

[श्री बुरसी मनोहर जोशी]

लिए हैं, उन में से भी कुछ लोग इस में झीबूद हैं। मैंने तीर, ऐरो, से उन को झकित कर दिया है। उन्हें पहचाना जा सकता है। यह वह स्थान है, जहाँ से जलूस के संयोजक ने जलूस के मार्ग को बदलने की चेष्टा की। यहाँ पर भी जलूस की दिशा और पुलिस की दिशा एक ही है। एक दूसरे के साथ किसी प्रकार की कोई कनफ़ेडेंस, कोई मुठभेड़, नहीं है।

तीसरे चित्र में दिखाया गया है कि निवेदन किया गया जलूम के सचालको से, नेताओं से, ससद-मदम्यों में—जो माननीय संसद-सदस्य अपने अधिकार की दुहाई देते हैं, छन सब से—कि श्रीमन्, रास्ता निर्धारित है, निश्चित रास्ता है आप के साथ तय किया गया रास्ता वह है, उस धोर जाइये। वे नहीं गये।

यह वह जीप है, जिस पर जलूस के सचालक बैठे हैं, और ससद-मदस्य बैठे हैं, जो यह कहने हैं कि नहीं, हम ना इसी मार्ग से जायेंगे। मैं 18 मार्च के घाज से थोड़ा सा हिंसा पड़ कर सुनाता हूँ—

“प्रत्यक्षदर्शियों का कहना है कि जब पुलिस अधिकारियों ने विधान सभा की ओर जलूस में जाने से रोकना चाहा, तो जीप पर बैठे एक व्यक्ति ने कहा, ‘देखते क्या हो, चढ़ा दा ऊपर’”

यानी इस जीप को पुलिस पर चढ़ा दो !
(व्यवधान)

यह चित्र वह है। वह सज्जन कह रहे हैं। पुलिस शान्त खड़ी हुई है। पुलिस के अधिकारी निवेदन कर रहे हैं—वह १०० बी० और १०० बी०, जिस के

बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। यह नेशनल हिरलड, सखनक, 18 मार्च है। वह हमारा प्रखबार नहीं है। वह साठे साहब का प्रखबार है (व्यवधान)

उसके बाद स्वतंत्र भारत, सखनक, 18 मार्च, का चित्र है, जिस में दिखाया गया है कि पुलिस वाले राक रहे हैं, लेकिन जीप को जबर्दस्ती चढ़ाया जा रहा है।

कहा गया है कि जब उन लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया, तो उन पर बहुत बर्बतापूर्ण लाठी-चाज किया गया। लेकिन इस चित्र में प्रकट है कि पुलिस शान्ति से खड़ी है और उन से निवेदन कर रही है कि आप घा जाइये।

जब उन का पुलिस अधीक्षक की गाड़ी में ले जाया गया—उस गाड़ी का नम्बर लिखा हुआ है—, तो इस चित्र में दिखाया गया है कि उसके सामने कितने किसान लेते हुए हैं। मैं गृह मंत्री से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह यू० पी०, सरकार से जाच करे कि कितने असांमाजिक तत्वों का किरायेपर लाया गया और जीप के रास्ते में लिटा दिया गया। हो सकता है कि साठे साहब के अनिच्छित मित्र हों, उन के जेल के पुंने साथी रहे हों लेकिन उन की शक्ले देखकर पता चलता है कि उन को किसानों के लिए कितना दर्द है और वे कितने किसान हैं। वे क्या कर रहे हैं? पुलिस अधीक्षक की गाड़ी पर चढ़े हुए हैं और कह रहे हैं कि हम गिरफ्तार लोगों को नहीं ले जाने देंगे।

यह उस शांतिपूर्ण जलूस के कृष्य है यह बस है, गहर की दस भारत की सार्वजनिक सम्पत्ति, जिस का नाग किया गया है, जिस को तोड़ा गया है। यह दुर्घटना हुई बस का चित्र है। यह आप के सामने करुण कहाणी है उन लोगों की, जो पिटे हैं। और बाई जा रही है आप उन लोगों द्वारा जो

कहते हैं कि हम को पीटा गया किस ने पीटा ? मुझे बताया गया, जब मैं लखनऊ गया, कि जब गिरफ्तार किए गए इन नेताओं को जिन में सम्मानित सदस्य भी हैं जेल में ले जाया गया तो इन्होंने जेल में जाने से इन्कार कर दिया, जेल फाटक तोड़ दिए और कहा कि हम अपना नाम रजिस्टर में नहीं लिखायेंगे । जेल में घुसे, नाम रजिस्टर में नहीं लिखाया और जेल के अधिकारी का रजिस्टर छीना वहाँ जा कर जेल की सम्पत्ति नष्ट करने की कोशिश की और वे किसी प्रकार का अनुशासन जेल में मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हुए ।

17.00 hrs.

कहा जाता है कि जलूस बहुत शान्तिपूर्ण था और हमारा डिस्टेंस का अधिकार है, हम तो अपना मतभेद प्रदर्शित करना चाहते थे । यह 'भ्राज' भ्रष्टाचार है जनता पार्टी का नहीं है, इस में कहा गया है— 'इंदिरा गांधी का करिष्मा-जीवित मृत घोषित ।' बताया गया है कि जो गाँव विधान सभा में घायल हुआ था वह जब एक अस्पताल से दूसरे में ले जाया जाने लगा तो इसी जलूस के संचालकों ने एक शोक सभा की और कहा कि हमारे कार्यकर्ता को मार दिया गया है और जनता सरकार उसको दफनाने के लिए कहीं ले जा रही है और आप शोक सभा करके श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित कीजिए । गाड़ी रोक दी गई । उस में उस गाड़ी की बहन और पत्नी मिली । उन्होंने कहा कि श्रीमान जी इनकी हालत आपकी ही करनी से खराब हुई है, आपने ही मारा है इनको, आपने ही काटा है । भ्रष्टाचारों में लिखा है कि कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने दांतों से काटा है, महिला सदस्यों ने गाँवों को दांतों से काटा । कभी ऐसा सुना नहीं गया । दूसरे व्यक्ति जिन को मारा गया उनका बिज्र छपा है । यह राज बलि तिहारी जनता पार्टी के विधायक हैं । किस ने मारा, कब मारा इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए । मैं इसकी चर्चा नहीं करना

चाहता क्योंकि यह विधान सभा की घटना बताई जाती है । लेकिन यह किस ने किया ? बचाव करते हुए जनता पार्टी का एक विधायक डंडे से मारा जाए और माइक से मारा जाए और उसके बाद यहाँ साठे साहब यह कहते हैं कि यू० पी० में जनता पार्टी लाठी गोली चला रही है । विधान सभा की घटनाओं ने इस बात को सिद्ध कर दिया कि जो जलूस ये लोग ले जाना चाहते थे वह शान्तिपूर्ण नहीं था और देखिये क्या कहती है श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, जरा धाप पड़ें, भाज ही निकला है:—

"It was one thing for the leader of the Congress (I) Mr. N. D. Tiwari, to present a memorandum to the Governor listing the 'anti-people' policies and actions of the State Government....."

We have no objection to it; you are free to do it and are welcome to do it. Then further:

"....but quite another for the opposition to raise slogans to drown the Governor's address and indeed to remove the mike in front of him and to try and mount the podium...."

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Do you accept all that is stated....(Interruptions)

श्री हुकम चन्द कश्यप : आप बैठ जाइए । (व्यवधान)) . . .

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You can control me, Sir, not others; I will not yield like this....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am controlling you; please sit down.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Then:

"After this provocation, it is small wonder that the situation rapidly degenerated into a free-for-all. The sad part of the story is that the incidents in the U.P. legislature were

[Dr. M. M. Joshi]

by no means isolated; less than two days later a similar bedlam broke loose in the Delhi Corporation. Nor is it likely to be the last one. For, clearly, Mrs. Gandhi and other parties opposed to the Janata dispensation seem determined to cash in on the real and imaginary grievances of the people.."

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not go to the editorials.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Further:

"The former prime minister's advice to the students' organization that owes allegiance to her not to hesitate to use 'muscle power wherever it was vital is ominous"

MR. SPEAKER: Do not go to the editorials.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): You allowed Shri Sathe to quote from the book, why not from the editorial? We would like to have a ruling.

डा० मुरली महोहर जोशी : श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने अपने छान संगठनों से खुले तौर पर यह कहा कि वे अपने मसेल-पावर का उपयोग करें। कांग्रेस (भाइ) के एक नेता ने उत्तर प्रदेश में यह बयान दिया कि वे हिंसा करेंगे और सड़कों पर मामलों को निटावेंगे। यह तरीके नहीं होते जिस को डिसेंट कहा जाता है समाचारपत्रों में यह छपा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो कुछ हुआ वह इस वजह से हुआ कि आज श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी येन केन प्रकारेण सत्ता में ब्राने के लिए इच्छुक हैं। वे देश में जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली को नष्ट करना चाहती हैं। उन्होंने जब वे इस देश की प्रधान मंत्री थीं तो संसद् और न्यायपालिका को कुचलने की कोशिश की और आज जब वे प्रधान मंत्री नहीं हैं तो देश में जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली को नष्ट करने की

कोशिश कर रही हैं। सन् 1959 में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जब प्रेसीडेंट थीं कांग्रेस की तब उन्होंने केरल की विधान सभा के सामने इसी प्रकार के हिंसात्मक भ्रान्त्वोलन किए थे और बिल्कुल एक्स्ट्रा पालियामेंट्री तरीके से विधान सभा को भंग करवाया था। आज वह चाहती हैं कि इसी प्रकार के एक्स्ट्रा-पालियामेंट्री तरीके इस देश में लागू किए जायें। मैं आप से और सदन से निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस कार्य-स्थगन प्रस्ताव का बिल्कुल विरोध किया जाय और इस को ठुकरा दिया जाय।

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): It has been very appropriate on your part to have allowed this adjournment motion.

I agree with the hon. Members that law and order being a State subject, it should not be made a matter of discussion here. But what has happened in UP is not merely a question of law and order. The hon. Member who quoted the Times of India has given the picture that is emerging in this country which is a matter of serious concern for all who want the parliamentary system to continue.

Here what was the basic cause that led to this demonstration and then to the lathi-charge. In this very house several times during the session the questions of sugar-cane growers were raised, not only by the Opposition, not only by the Congress (I) but also by the Janata Party. All the parties jointly raised this question. Did the government heed to that? No. From Rs. 13 the price of sugar cane has gone down to Rs. 5. Even for Rs. 5 the mill-owners refused to buy and now it is used as firewood. This affects large sections of people not only in UP but in other parts of the country also. You know you turned a deaf ear and then whoever be that organised the demonstration, naturally the people will rally round.

Mr. Charan Singh who claims himself to be a champion of the agriculturists, who is proclaimed as the iron

man in the Cabinet has turned out to be a man of ice who will melt away before the mill-owners. And why this arrogance and insolence by the mill-owners? Because a promise was given here in this House that they will never be touched. They will not nationalise any of the mills. They will run them as they are doing to-day.

If you want the democratic set up to continue, you should be prepared to heed to the demands of the people and find a solution to them as early as possible. That was not done and that was what led to this situation. The happenings in the Lucknow Assembly, the physical assault between MLA's has caused much more concern to all of us, especially old people like me. In olden days we had our own system of self-defence. That was all forgotten. Also in olden days, the disputes were settled by duels. Are we going back to that era? I thought that that stages was over. Now what has happened in UP? How many of the M.L.A.s were assaulted while inside the assembly? How many of them are now in the hospital? Did this end up with UP? Now it was repeated in Delhi very close to us. Some members are in hospital in Delhi also. If this type of violence spreads in elected bodies, then you have to protect us physically also just as you organise rifle clubs.. Kindly arrange to train us in self defence so that if physical fight takes place, we can defend ourselves.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is not here.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: To-morrow, you may decide to fight, who knows?

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not encourage....

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Shri Saugata Roy pointed out that you should have some values. If you want some particular system to conti-

nue, you have to play according to the rules. If everybody breaks the rules, that will help anarchy.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): At the outset I would like to point out that during the emergency period our leader Shri A. K. Gopalan was severely beaten. We raised this question in the House and that was not allowed to be discussed here. Now, unfortunately, you have granted this motion to be debated here because an M.P. has been assaulted. We do not support the lathi charge which took place in Lucknow. To us the Janata Party is following the foot steps of the previous Government and they have fallen prey to the provocation because from the Report it is quite clear and the photos have also confirmed that those who were leading the procession had an ulterior motive because the Collector agreed to allow the procession to pass through a particular route. Despite that if the newspaper reports are correct and if the facts presented here by my friends are correct, then it is quite clear that those who were leading the procession, they were out to create some situation and the action of the Janata Government has given them that handle. That is our serious charge against the Government. In the eyes of the people, the performance of the Janata Government is nothing but the repetition of what they had seen in the earlier administration. But why Janata has come to power. It is because Janata fought totalitarianism to defend democracy. The behaviour of forces who are placed to defend democracy, therefore, should not be similar to the behaviour not be similar to the behaviour of those who advocate totalitarianism and who were out to create some situation to take advantage of the distress of the people. That is why the forces of totalitarianism, including Shri Lakkappa....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: (Tumkur): I do not accept.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE Not in words, but in practice that should be opposed

Our party were repeatedly warning that the danger of re-emergence of the forces of totalitarianism has not gone. It is still there and it is a stern reality. The events prove that that danger is there and that is real. That is why in dealing with such policies, the Janata Party Government, if they are sincere to their pledges of defending democracy must not allow the situation to be tackled by the police officers and the bureaucracy. The bureaucracy is always used to function in a particular pattern to which they have been trained since the British period and during the last Congress period. They do not understand what are the implications of such developments. That is why the political leadership must be in full control of the situation. They should face and properly tackle the situation. I do not think that if proper tactics were adopted, this situation would have developed. These types of developments have far-reaching implications. My point is that in future also similar developments may take place. They should take proper lessons from these developments. The Janata Party Government and the Janata Leadership must be very much careful in tackling these things because the discontent of the people is growing. None of the basic problems has been solved. The prices of essential commodities are rising. More and more people will come forward to express their resentment and discontent. If they come in an organised way well and good, but there are elements who will take advantage of the situation and create disorder. So, extreme vigilance is necessary and at the same time democratic rights of the people must be fully defended. People must have an opportunity to express their resentment on various matters due to which they are suffering now.

With these words, Sir, I warn them that the Janata Party Government should take proper lessons from such developments.

श्री माधव प्रसाद त्रिपाठी (भुमरिया-नज) मान्यवर, मैंने भी छात्र ही ऐसा पहला स्थगन प्रस्ताव सुना है, जिस में इतना हल्का बलन ही और उस के बाद उधर के बोलने वालों ने जो तर्क दिये हैं वे भी पहले ऐसे तर्क हैं जो कि एक भी रिलेवंट चीज से सम्बन्धित नहीं हैं। उन्होंने जो प्रश्न उठाया था, वह यह उठाया था कि हमारे मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट का प्रोटेक्शन नहीं हुआ और उन का शान्ति-पूर्वक ढंग से प्रदर्शन नहीं करने दिया गया और यह लोकतन्त्र पर आघात हुआ। ऐसा वे व्यक्ति कहते हैं जो कि खुद लोकतन्त्र की बातों को नहीं मानते जिन की पहले की कथा यह थी कि उन्होंने विरोधी पक्ष को अपदस्त करने के लिए लाखों लोगों को जेलों में भर दिया, आपातकालीन स्थिति को घोषित किया और न्यायपालिका को पंगु बना दिया था। जो कुछ भी तानाशाही को लाने के लिए हो सकता था, जो कुछ भी प्रजातन्त्र को दबाने के लिए हो सकता था, वह सब उन्होंने किया।

अब मैं जो विषय है, उस के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। हमारे अन्य मित्रों ने कहा कि हमारे जो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं, उनके साथ उचित व्यवहार नहीं किया गया लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन के भी कुछ दायित्व हैं या केवल उन को प्रोटेक्शन ही चाहिए। इसी चीज को एक्सप्लेन करने के लिए मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। ये प्रदर्शन ले जा रहे थे और पहले से लोगों को पता था कि लोग प्रदर्शन करेंगे और उपद्रव करेंगे। इसलिए बहा पर यह किया गया कि उन का रास्ता निश्चित कर दिया गया। दूसरे रास्ते जो एसेम्बली की तरफ जाते हैं, वे प्रतिबन्धित रास्ते थे। प्रतिबन्धित रास्ते

पर वक्ता 144 लगी हुई थी। जब इन्होंने देखा कि वहाँ पर पहुँचने पर कोई छेड़छाली नहीं हुई, तो उन्होंने एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा की कि मारपीट हो। प्रदर्शन के भगवा पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी एक जीप में थे और हमारे पालियामेंट के माननीय सदस्य थे, मोहसिना किवबाई थीं और एक भूतपूर्व मंत्री थे और एक दूसरी जीप थी, जिसमें ऐसे ही जिम्मेदार लोग बैठे हुए थे। अब क्या तरीका था। अभी एक भाई ने कहा कि लाठी चार्ज नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं भी लाठी चार्ज का समर्थक नहीं हूँ और केवल उस को एक्सप्लेन करने के लिए मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब चौराहे पर पहुँच गये और उन्होंने देखा कि वहाँ जाने पर जो गड़बड़ होकर चालने से वह नहीं हुई, तो एक वाक्य, जो माननीय जोशी जी ने अभी कहा, “चढ़ा दो जीप इन के ऊपर”, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ: पुलिस वालों ने उन के सामने हाथ जोड़े और कहा कि ऐसा मत करो। जब इनने बड़े जिम्मेदार भादमी जैसे पं० कमलापति त्रिपाठी या दूसरे भाई जो पालियामेंट के मेम्बर थे, मोहमिना किवबाई, जो कांग्रेस को अध्यक्ष हैं, वे थी, राजेन्द्रकुमारी वाजपेयी जो मंत्री रह चुकी हैं, वे थी। क्या उनकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी कि वे शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से प्रदर्शन को ले जाती, और उसी रास्ते से ले जाती जिसके लिए सरकार ने अनुमति दी थी। लेकिन नहीं, देश की नेता इंदिरा गांधी का नारा लगाते हुए [सभी चीजों को ताक पर रख दिया गया। मान्यवर, अब एक नारा चल गया है “देश की नेता इंदिरा गांधी और इंदिरा गांधी की जय।” जिस तरह हमारे यहाँ पहले जय बजरंग बली और मुसलमानों के यहाँ अल्लाह अकबर का नारा लगा करता था, उसी प्रकार से एक नया नारा चल गया है” — “इंदिरा गांधी की जय और इस देश की नेता इंदिरा गांधी”। मान्यवर यह सब उपद्रव कराने के पहले लगाया जाता है। बनारस में जगजीवनराम जी के अनावरण करने के पहले भी ऐसा ही नारा

लगा था। इन लोगों ने यह विशय कष्ट रखा है कि जब भवसर आये, देश की नेता इंदिरा गांधी कहो और उपद्रव शुरू कर दो। इसी नारे को ले कर आगरा में लाखों रुपये की सम्पत्ति बर्बाद की गई। यही लखनऊ में हुआ। पहले यह नारा लगा और फिर वहाँ पुलिस पर पत्थर चलने लगे। इस पर कहा गया कि पुलिस पत्थर ले कर आयी है। बताइये क्या पुलिस अपने ऊपर आप पत्थर फेंकेगी? क्या यह पुलिस की जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी कि वह पत्थरों से लोगों की रक्षा करती? अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रदर्शन करने में किसी नियम का पालन नहीं किया गया। ठीक है प्रदर्शन करना चाहिए, लेकिन नियमों का पालन करते हुए प्रदर्शन करना चाहिए। हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा कि पुलिस को प्रदर्शनकारियों पर लाठीचार्ज नहीं करना चाहिए था। यह ठीक है नहीं करना चाहिए था लेकिन आप मुझे बतायें जब प्रदर्शनकारी ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर दें तो क्या श्री राम नरेश यादव को स्वयं वहाँ आ कर हाथ जोड़ कर प्रदर्शनकारियों को मनाना चाहिए? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि पुलिस किसी का सिर तोड़ दे या किसी को जकड़ कर दे। लेकिन जब प्रदर्शनकारी ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर दें जिससे कि लोगों की जानें चली जाएं तो क्या पुलिस खड़ी तमाशा देखती रहे? अगर पुलिस कोई कदम नहीं उठाये तो फिर आप यहाँ आ कर कहेंगे कि पुलिस ने तो लोगों की रक्षा के लिए कोई कदम ही नहीं उठाया। यह तो वही हुआ कि चित्त भी मेरी पट भी मेरी।

मान्यवर, अब तो यह नारा हो गया जैसा कि जब हम विद्यार्थी थे तब ‘हर हिटसर’ का नारा सुना करते थे। आज उसी प्रकार से नारा लगता है। ‘देश की नेता इंदिरा गांधी’ और ‘इंदिरा गांधी की जय’। आज ये लोग उसी मूर्ति को सामने रखना चाहते हैं जो कि एक तानाशाह की हुश्रा करती है। यह सब सिर्फ तानाशाही लाने के लिए हो रहा है।

[श्री माधव प्रसाद त्रिपाठी]

मान्यवर, धाज कहा जाता है कि अगर समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं होगा तो हम सबको पर धायेगे । मान्यवर यह प्रवृत्ति तानाशाही प्रवृत्ति है । महात्मा गांधी ने हमें अहिंसा का पाठ सिखाया है, हमारे बाप दादाओं ने हमें अहिंसा का पाठ पढ़ाया है । हमें उन्होंने बताया है कि हम सभी समस्याओं का समाधान अहिंसात्मक वातावरण में करेंगे । लेकिन धाज बे लाग हिंसा का वातावरण पैदा कर रहे हैं । धाज यह भी कहा जाने लगा है कि चौधरी चरण सिंह किसानों के नेता नहीं हैं । मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इंदिरा गांधी किसानों की नेता हैं ? धाज बे लोग यह चाहते हैं कि सरकार इन प्रदर्शनों से देश की समस्याओं का समाधान न कर सके, सरकार नाकामयाब हो जिनसे सारे देश की आस्था हमारी सरकार से टूटे और लोगों का हम कह सकें कि इस सरकार को हटाओ और फिर वही तानाशाही सरकार का लाभ । यह प्रयत्न कभी सफल होने वाले नहीं हैं ।

DR V A SEYID MUHAMMAD (Calicut) Mr Speaker Sir it is not in a partisan sense that I wish to participate in this debate Sir it is rather in anguish than in anger that I wish to say a few words

My hon friend, Shri Saugata Roy, very ably posed a very fundamental problem The problem posed by him is this If there is a right in this country to register protest of dissatisfaction if there is such a right why then there is no question of saying that Sec 144 has been imposed, they have broken Section 144 and so they were treated according to whatever situation existed there You imposed a draconian law against the civil rights and then you say that, in order to exert your right, because we have broken this draconian law, you have dealt with us severely One

can understand that one incident may happen somewhere Or something else might have happened there You may take it as an isolated incident

But, I am speaking—most of us are speaking—because of our agonising experience that we had Emergency and dictatorship do not come in a single day They come gradually as a result of attack on the civil liberties under the name of various things that mount up together What was the repercussion There was a worst scene which this country has never seen in a legislature before it was performed there—I should say—with which we do not agree The result of the lathi charge was a violent reaction in the next day's House proceedings There was a counter-action As the civil liberties get gradually swallowed up, we will reach a situation where Emergency had to be imposed Unless you are careful about the gradual taking away and destruction of the democratic values and rights you will be faced with the same situation with which we were faced

Secondly, the Janata Party came with promise of re establishing civil liberties and putting—democratic values on the rail again People put their trust in you and put you in the seat of authority If you let them down—it is not a question of the Janata Party becoming unpopular—the result will be that the people will lose their faith in the promises of the politicians and they will become callous cynical and indifferent That will create an atmosphere in this country where a dictator can come back again That is the danger which you have to be careful about By your methods do you realise that you are encouraging the politics of democracy the politics of confrontation and the politics of populism By your action you are creating everyday—by your single lathi blow, stone throwing and arrest—a small martyr in that cause That also is a lesson which you should not forget

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Sathe said very rightly for which the Janata Party and the Government should be held responsible, namely, you gave sanction and accepted the politics of violence when you dropped the prosecution in the dynamite case. Thereby you placed a premium on it. Of course, you may give justifications but the idea is that by accepting that position you have put a premium on the politics of violence. The only thing is when you are in power you can do it. You can say: No more prosecution. But when the Opposition does it that becomes a crime.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): May I just intervene and ask the hon'ble Member as to what are those measures which we have adopted which will lead to dictatorship?

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: I am saying one by one, everyday. little by little you destroy the civil liberties, you impose Section 144, you deploy the armed forces, etc. these are the ways through which you go to dictatorship imperceptibly. I have said that it does not come suddenly by an act that somebody is declared a dictator, you create an atmosphere, you create the condition whereby your own Members of Parliament will accept that position. It is against that I am stressing.

Therefore, Mr Speaker, Sir, the sum total of the situation is that economic problems and political problems cannot be solved by law and order solutions. The moment you try to close the parleys on the political and economic demands of the country by imposing Section 144 and other preventive measures you will never succeed in that. You will create and unleash forces in this country which will ultimately lead to destruction of democratic values. It is that we are opposed to. We are also opposing certain tendencies manifested in the recent times to climb to power by utilising populism and slogan-mongering and confrontational poli-

tics. We do not agree with that. While we give warning against that, with greater force, we warn the Government that your road is the road which you have taken, and that road will definitely bring this country to the destruction of democratic values and ultimately lead to dictatorship. In a lighter vein, if I may be permitted to say, Mr. Sathe has said that he will be very glad if Mr. Charan Singh becomes the Prime Minister of this country.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: How is it relevant, my friend?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Why do you get agitated about it?

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Speaking in a lighter vein, we have a proverb in Kerala, that is, a 'Maulana understands and appreciates another Maulana'. Well, Mr. Sathe has his philosophy which appreciates and accepts with happiness Shri Charan Singh becoming the Prime Minister of this country. I very well understand that.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very happy to know that you have allowed this discussion by way of an adjournment motion under extraordinary and peculiar circumstances. Even otherwise this is the problem concerning the law and order situation. This problem is to be dealt with by the State. Even then, the hon. Speaker has been very much pleased to allow this discussion and provided us an opportunity to speak on this. For that I may convey my thanks on behalf of my party, the All India Anna D.M.K.

Then, Sir, some hon. Members of the ruling party were speaking that since there was a promulgation of 144 order under C.P.C. these processionists violated that 144 Order. Therefore, assault, unholy things and disorderly occurrences took place. This is not the law. The real position of

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

law is when there is promulgation of 144 Order, when procession was proceeding certain persons had violated the prohibitory order. Police should not assault or attack on anybody, the Police should arrest them and put them in the police vans, take them to the court and then release them. That is what is happening throughout the country. Therefore the assault is to be condemned. There should not have been any assault or attack because they violated promulgation of prohibitory orders. And it should not be justified by the hon. Members of the Janata Party. Then, on behalf of the Reddy Congress, people are talking of the civil liberty and the rights of individuals. Sir, I have been in this House from 1973. These people were not allowing our speeches to be published in the newspapers. That is the kind of liberty they were allowing. The same hon. member was a Law Minister of State at that time. I was a single person who was speaking on a particular subject opposing the illegal resolution and my speeches were not allowed to be published. This was regarding election of the Bar Council Chairman, Voting right of Advocates was taken away by the previous Government. They were electing the Chairman to the Bar Council. They had taken the right of advocates to vote and elect their Bar Council Chairman, in the High Court and the Supreme Court. But they are now talking about civil liberties, individual rights, etc. I would say that they should not talk about civil liberties and individual rights.

I now come to my final point. There is some difference of opinion about the alleged occurrence. The Hon. Member of this House is treated as property of the Central Government under Constitution. (Interruptions) We are happy and thank the Speaker thousand times for his kindness in allowing this motion.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Like the NJO strike in Tamilnadu.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: The Opposition people are not accepting the version presented by the ruling party members and the ruling party members in their turn are not accepting the facts presented by the Opposition Members. On behalf of the AIADMK I suggest that they should appoint a committee of Members of Parliament to find out facts by a visit on the spot, a facts-finding committee; that committee should be asked to make a report to the House. Or they can appoint an enquiry commission headed by a retired Supreme Court Judge to go into the matter and report to us. That will solve the problem of safe guarding the rights of the Members of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rajagopala Naidu Only 5 minutes. (Interruptions). He gave his right to Mr. Sathe and Mr. Sathe has taken 20 minutes.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPALA NAINDU (Chittoor): Prof. Ranga and myself came to know that there would be a kisan rally in Lucknow on 17th March and therefore we wanted to proceed to Lucknow. We had written to the Collector of Lucknow that we were going to participate in the rally. We reached Lucknow on 17th morning and met all the kisan leaders and found out their plight. At 1 p.m. the kisan march began and we joined the march. More than 30,000 kisans and congress leaders, Prof. Ranga, myself were in the front of the march, other leaders were also there. When the march came near the Secretariat it was 2.30 p.m. There was a previous appointment with the Chief Minister to present a memorandum to him on behalf of the kisans ... (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is most uncharitable. Here is the Member of Parliament who was assaluted and he is not being given a hearing; the whole motion is based on his experience; it is most uncharitable. The Home Minister is also absent; now ... (Interruptions). He should read out only after silence is restored, if you do not want, do not hear what he says.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPALA NAIDU: It must be 3 p.m. then and therefore Mrs. Kidwal, Shri Tripathi, Shri Dixit and some other leaders went in a jeep to meet the Chief Minister whereas Rangaji and myself led the march in the route indicated by the government. It was a route permitted by the government. In the meanwhile the jeep was obstructed and the leaders were beaten and they were arrested by the police. Simultaneously the police ran and fell upon the marchers. The march was broken into two parts and the police chased the kisans from both sides... (Interruptions) Not only the provincial auxiliary force but also the C.R.P. and the border security force were used against the rally.

Yesterday, the hon. Home Minister had said that if an MP violated law, where would the others go except to take action against him. Let us agree with his opinion for the moment. Then the question arises, whether Prof. Ranga and myself have violated the law. We have not entered the prohibited area. We were in the permitted route. When such was the case, how can the Home Minister say that we have violated the law?

On the other hand, the police have violated the law. They have no authority to pounce upon a peaceful rally. If there was any trouble they should have given warning. Nothing was done. The police were let loose on the kisans. Charan Singh's police beat the kisans. Charan Singh's police beat grievances redressed, to ask the Government to see that they are protected from the exploitation of sugar mills and khandsari factories. But what has Charan Singh given them? Beatings. His police broke their heads; many of them fainted. More than 700 got beatings and many got injuries (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can have your say. Please allow him to go ahead.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPALA NAIDU: When the police was beating a kisan Rangaji cried "mat morrow", "mat

morrow". Then the policemen rushed towards Rangaji. I came in between to protect Rangaji. The policeman beat me and then beat Rangaji also. (Interruptions) What is our fault? Is it that we came there to protect the interests of kisans about whom Charan Singh was talking so much (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you have patience? Please allow him to go on. The more you take his time, the more time will he take.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPALA NAIDU: He is supposed to be the kisan leader. Why did he allow such a drastic action against the poor kisans of his home State? He should have protected them. But he failed to do so because of some pressures. Therefore we have to take up that cause. All the injured people including Rangaji and myself were taken to the dispensary opposite the Secretariat and we were treated after finishing the formalities of taking our names, addresses and our left hand thumb impressions. We thank those doctors who came to our rescue. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow him to go ahead.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPALA NAIDU: In the evening Smt. Vidya Vajpai, Convenor, UP Mahila Congress told me, very much agitatedly that lady volunteers who came from so many places were missing. Shri Naveen Chand Tiwari has told us that many volunteers are missing. What does it mean? They must have been carried away by the police and left in some unknown place.

That is what happened there at Lucknow. We never thought that Charan Singh raj will be Police raj. This lathi charge itself is enough to show how much love this Janata Government is having towards the kisans. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am appealing to the Leader of the House. A Member of the House is appealing to

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

the House; he is telling what experience he had, what tragedy he experienced. A Member of the House sustained injuries and he is coming with an appeal. Is this the hearing your party men are giving him? Is this the patience you are showing him? Is this the way the House is to function? (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: He is reading his speech.

MR. SPEAKER: The other day, the Finance Minister read his whole speech

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Clearly you ought to know that Ministers can read speeches, but the Members cannot.

MR. SPEAKER: The Ministers also cannot read the entire speech

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: The Ministers can read, it is also the practice. All Ministers do not do it. But it is also the practice that Members cannot read speeches here. They can only refer to notes. There are rulings on this question.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He has spoken. If you had objected to that, he would have spoken extempore. I appealed to the Leader of the House in the expectation that he would clam his Members. If that is what is wanted, he would have torn out his written speech and spoken. But he wanted to confine himself to the time

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Alright Sir. I appeal to Shri Charan Singh, who is the kisan leader to protect the kisans and see that this Government is controlled so that they do not behave in such a way that the poor kisans are lathi-charged.

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह): जैसा कि इस विवाद के आरम्भ में आप से इष्ट के बैचिज की तरफ से निवेदन किया गया था, इस सदन को कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि जो

कुछ सखनक में हुआ उस पर बहस करे लेकिन आपकी रूनिग यह हुई कि क्योंकि उसमें एक लोक सभा या संसद् के कुछ सदस्य शामिल थे . . .

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस पर टीका कर रहे हैं ।

श्री चरण सिंह : टीका नहीं बयान कर रहा हूँ । दोनों में फर्क है ।

मैं यह धर्ज कर रहा था कि क्योंकि आपकी रूनिग यह हुई कि ससद् का सदस्य उस में शामिल था तो उसकी प्रोटेक्शन या सुरक्षा के लिए अगर परीक्ष रूप से नहीं, प्रत्यक्ष रूप से नहीं तो अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से सेट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है, इसलिए मेट्रल नैजिस्लेचर में उस पर बहन हो सकती है । अब क्योंकि आपकी रूनिग हुआ गई तो मैं उस में कुछ कह नहीं सकता हूँ, कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ ।

अब यह विवाद केवल इस बात पर सीमित रहना चाहिये था कि सेटर की फेल्योर जो हुई है, सदन के जो माननीय सदस्य थे उनकी सुरक्षा में, वह किस प्रकार हुई और किस तरह उनकी सुरक्षा की जाए । मान लीजिए यहाँ से कोई सदस्य जाए तो क्या एक सिक्पोरिटी गार्ड, पांच पुलिस के आदमी उनके साथ भेजे जाया करे या यहाँ से यह हुकम जाया करे कि पार्लियामेंट का कोई मेम्बर विशेष कर अपोजीशन का अगर कोई जाए और कानून को तोड़े, आग मगाने के लिए दूसरों को प्रोत्साहित करे जीप ले कर स्वयं भी चढ़ जाए पुलिस के ऊपर, तो फिर आप के जरिए मैं माननीय दोस्तों से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि पुलिस को क्या हिदायत यहाँ से जाये ? क्या आमांश रहें, माला पहनाएं ? अब तक जितने भाषण हुए हैं मैं उन भाषणों को नोट करता गया । किसी एक मेरे मित्र ने यह नहीं बताया कि ऐसे मामले में जब किसी पब्लिक मीटिंग में जाये, इरादा डिमांस्ट्रेशन करने का हो और

धीर चाहे शाही में जायें धीर वहां गलती से डिमास्टेशन कर बैठें तो गवर्नमेंट का धाप बतलाइए क्या फर्ज हो जाता है ? कुछ दूसरे देशों की जो बातें करते हैं वहां क्या होता है । लंदन के घन्दर एक पुलिस मैन रहता है धीर एक बैठन । बैठन को कभी इस्तेमाल नहीं करता । प्रोसेशन वहां भी निकलते हैं लेकिन एक मामूली पुलिस मैन जो डंगित करता है उस तरीके से प्रोसेशन बिहेव करता है । हमारे यहां रोज यही हो रहा है धीर मैं इस में केवल अपोजीशन के जो मेरे दोस्त यहां बैठे हैं केवल उन्हीं को दोष नहीं देना चाहता हूँ, जिनकी हमारी पोलिटिकल लाइफ है धीर जितने हमारे पोलिटिकल ग्रुप्स, पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं, मुझे मेरे दोस्त इधर के धीर उधर के, दोनों तरफ के माफ करेगे, हम धीरे धीरे अपने देश का अनडेमोक्रेटिक एनबायरनमेंट में ले जा रहे हैं । प्रोमेशन निकालन का इस हद तक डरना पड़ा कि शांति धीर व्यवस्था धीर कानून की जो शक्तियां होंगी, जो फासज होंगी, जो उस के जिम्मेदार होंगे उन के कहने के खिलाफ चलेगे, क्योंकि हम बड़े घादमी हैं, क्योंकि हम चीफ मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं, क्योंकि हम पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं धीर क्योंकि हम कांग्रेस (भ्राइ) के मेम्बर हैं, क्योंकि हम माता जी के पुजारी हैं, इसलिए पुलिस का मामूली सब-इन्स्पेक्टर, उसकी यह हिम्मत कि सब-इन्स्पेक्टर एम० पी० का राके या एक्स-मिनिस्टर को रोके ? तो मैं धाप के जरिए फिर माननीय मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश का भविष्य अन्धकार में है धीर देखें धाप, यहां ऐकचुभला क्या हुआ ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: May I request the Home Minister to speak in a dignified way?

बी बरब सिंह : मैं एक प्वाइंट धाप आर्डर रेज करना चाहता हूँ । मेरे माननीय मित्र तो बहुत कुछ कह चुके हैं, अब सब के साथ मेरी बात सुनने की कोशिश करें । हो

सकता है मेरी बातें कड़वी लगें लेकिन कड़वी बातें कहने का मुझे हक है धीर धापकी सुनने की जिम्मेदारी है । बीच में चमकिये मत ।

तो मैं भर्ज कर रहा था जैसा कि हमारे यहां संसद् के सामने है धीर मुमकिन है धीर प्रदेशों के लेजिस्लेचर्स के सामने भी प्रदर्शन करने की अनुमति न हो । यहां दफा 144 परमानेंटली लगी हुई है धीर एम० पी० में भी यह हुआ था । वहां कमेटी बैठी थी एम० एल० एज० की, स्पीकर उसके चेयरमैन थे धीर उन्होंने ने तय किया कि फला सड़क तक, बगैरह बगैरह, दफा 144 नाफिज रहेगी धीर कोई प्रदर्शन नहीं हो सकेगा । हमारे कांग्रेस के माननीय मित्र जुलूस निकालना चाहते थे । डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट से उन्होंने इजाजत ली । डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट ने, प्रोहिबिटरी एरिया जो था, उस को छोड़ कर इजाजत दे दी कि बिसेरनाथ रोड, लालबाग चौराहा से हजरतगज जाकर फला फला जगह जाये धीर मीटिंग करे । बिसेरनाथ रोड से लालबाग के चौराहे पर जब धाये तो बजाये हजरतगज जाने के, कौसिल हाउस की तरफ जो सड़क जाती है, उस पर चले धाये । मैं समझता हूँ इस में उनका भी दोष नहीं था, मेरी इसला है कि दिल्ली से उनको हिदायत गई थी—यू हैव टु सीक ए कफन्टेशन, बचने की कोशिश न करो, 144 को तोड़ना है । लिहाजा वे उधर को गए । शायद मेरे मित्र बतलाना भूल गए, श्री गौरी शंकर राय धीर डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी जी के पास जो फोटो हैं जुलूस के उस में एक तो "पायनियर" का है धीर एक "नेशनल हेराल्ड" का है जोकि भलम्बरदार हैं कांग्रेस (भ्राई) का । मैं बहु फोटो अपने माननीय मित्रों को देने के लिए तैयार हूँ उन को वे देख लें । जो वहां के न्यूजपेपर्स हैं उन के फोटो देखकर वे बतलाए कि पुलिस का

[श्री चरण सिंह]

क्या दोष था ? बाकायदा लोग लाठी लिए हुए, जीप में बैठे हुए थे। पुलिस के ऊपर गाड़ी पेल दी गई तो क्या करते पुलिस के लोग ? कई लोग मरने से बचे जैसे तैसे। बैठ गए। जब फिर उधर आने की कोशिश की गई तब गिरफ्तारियां हुईं। जब गिरफ्तारियां हुईं तो हमारे दोस्त गाड़ी के सामने लेट गए। जेल में जाकर उन्होंने क्या किया वह भी जाहिर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मोटी सी बात है कि हो सकता है कि हमारे पुलिस के लोग दूसरे सूबों के हमारे मित्रों को न जानते हो लेकिन श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी और श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित जी को जानते थे क्योंकि वे उसी सूबे के रहने वाले हैं और लखनऊ में रहते हैं। क्या यह कयाम में आने की बात है कि वहा का मज-इस्पेक्टर और कांस्टेबल इन दो बुजुर्गों के साथ, खास तौर पर श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी जो कि वहा के चीफ मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं, होम मिनिस्टर रह चुके हैं। वे अफमगन और छोटे राज कर्मचारी जो उन के मानहूत काम कर चुके हैं, वे उन के साथ कोई ऐसी गुस्ताखी कर सकते थे जब तक कि वे अपनी रक्षा के लिए या ला एंड आर्डर के लिए मजबूर न हो जाते ? हर मनुष्य को यह बात समझनी चाहिये कि जो वैसिक बैल्यूज हैं, जो बुनियादी मूल्य हैं, वह एक कांस्टेबल के जो कि उतना पढ़ा लिखा और हमारे बराबर कान हो, उन के भी वहीं हैं और हमारे भी वहीं हैं। हमारे मित्र ने यहां पर बतलाया कि पुलिस गाड़ियों में पत्थर भरकर लाई थी, उन्होंने गाड़ियों के नम्बर भी बतला दिए गाड़ियां तो होंगी पुलिस के पास, आप ने उन के नम्बर नोट कर लिए लेकिन मैं पूछने वाला था कि उन में पत्थर कितने थे—यह भी क्या गिने आपने? साठे जी को नहीं, मुझे साठे जी

से शिकायत है, मैं उन से उम्मीद करता था... (व्यवधान)... मैं ईल्ड करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूँ ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, I am raising a point of order. Hear me for a short while.

I am not objecting to what he has said here. The Home Minister can go on at a tangent, I do not object to that. But I am only requesting you to ensure that he in his reply does not avoid the real point which has been raised. The real point is the beating inflicted on an M.P. The M.P. has stated that he was beaten in an area where 144 did not operate at all. And the M.P. was not arrested. That point he must confine himself to.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. You go on.

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने उन माननीय मित्र से कहना चाहता हूँ जो अभी बोल कर चुके हैं कि आपके साथियों को ज्यादा मीका मिला है, बनिस्पत छहर के। आप को जो कहना था, वह आप कह चुके हैं, फिर प्वाइन्ट ऑफ आर्डर उठाकर क्या व्याख्यान दे रहे हैं...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You answer this question.

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके ऊपरिये अर्ब करना चाहता हूँ—बहुस के लिए, मान लीजिये कि मैं यह मान लेता हूँ कि उस जगह दफ्ता 144 नाफिज नहीं थी, लेकिन जब पुलिस के अफसरान ने यह कहा कि आप आगे मत जाइये, यह मुनासिब नहीं होगा, तो बले आदमी को उस पुलिस मैन की बात को मानना चाहिये

था, तभी तो डेमोक्रेसी चल सकती है।
आखिर इनका क्या इन्टरैस्ट था, आप जा रहे होंगे।

SHRI C M STEPHEN. The M P has stated that he was beaten in an area where there was no 144. What have you to say about that?

MR SPEAKER. Let there be no controversy here. He has as much right to reply as you have.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI). Hon. Members were protesting loudly about some people coming in the way when some of them were speaking. Why are they repeating that now?

SHRI C M STEPHEN. Why are you protesting now? You did not protest at that time.

श्री बरन सिंह. अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने शुरू में कहा था कि हो सकता है कि मेरी बात कुछ कड़वी लगे लेकिन मुलनी पडेयी। हो सकता है कि मेरी बात उन की राय से गलत हो, लेकिन अगर हर बात की प्रतिक्रिया होगी जवाब देने की कोशिश करेंगे तो न आप की तरफ से तकरीर हो सकेगी और न हमारी तरफ से हा मकेयी।

मैं यह कह रहा था कि पुलिस वाले ऐसी गलती नहीं कर सकते थे, जो मेरे मित्र ने बतलाई है। हमारे पास फोटोड मीजूद हैं।

श्री बरन साठे पुलिस वाले गलती नहीं कर सकते थे और पुलिस मिनिस्टर भी कैसे गलत हो सकते हैं।

श्री बरन सिंह : मैं आप के जरिये माननीय साठे जी को बतलाना चाहता हूँ— हमारे यहाँ पहले कुछ लोगों ने ऐसा रिवाज बना करवा था कि वे खोरियाँ करते थे, अब तो वे अपने लोग हो गये हैं लेकिन उन के अन्दर एक इम्तिहान यह हुआ करता था कि पुलिस वाले चाहे जितना पीटें, लेकिन

सही बात कहकर मत देना, मान लीजिये— बकरी की तीन टांग कहा गया है तो तीन ही टांग कहने रहना। साठे जी ने और यह कस्म खा ली है कि बकरी की तीन ही टांग बतलायेंगे तो फिर इस का कोई इलाज नहीं है। फिर तो मैं आप को कन्विस नहीं कर सकता, क्योंकि आप ने कस्म खा रखी है कि तीन ही टांग बतलायेंगे। असल मामला क्या था . . .

श्री बरन साठे : आप ने कुछ विनोद किया, लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आया।

श्री बरन सिंह : मैं अपने मित्र से यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि वे मेरी बात को सुनेंगे। आप ने जाती हमला किया, लेकिन मैं जाती हमला नहीं करना चाहता हूँ और मुनासिब भी नहीं है कि मैं आप के खिलाफ कोई बात कहूँ। ऐसी कोई बात भी नहीं थी कि जाती हमला कर सक। लेकिन अगर कोई बात ह्यूमर में कहता हूँ तो उसको भले धादमी बन कर सुनिये।

SHRI VASANT SATHE. He says I have made a personal attack on him. What was the personal attack?

18.00 hrs.

श्री बरन सिंह : तीन टांग कहने में कौन सी लैंग्वेज खराब है ? असल मामला कुछ और है और वह यह है कि हमारी माननीया बहिन जी— श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी—भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, अब तक बराबर उनका एक ही स्टैंड रहा है कि एमर्जेंसी जो उन्होंने लगाई थी, वह ठीक लगाई थी। वे उस को जस्टिफाई करती हैं। पहले तो वे कही कोई गलती नहीं बतलाती थी, किसी भी अफसर की, लेकिन अब उन्होंने इतना समोधन किया है कि हो सकता है कि कोई गलती हुई हो, बाकी इमर्जेंसी जरूरी थी। इसलिए इमर्जेंसी को लगाया गया। अब यह उन को साबित करना है

[श्री चरण सिंह]

कि कैसे जरूरी है ? इमर्जेंसी लगाने का मतलब यह हुआ कि लोगों के बुनियादी अधिकारों को खत्म करो अगर इस मुल्क को चलाना है । उन को यह दिखाना है कि जनतंत्र को सफल बनाना नामुमकिन है । एक तरफ बुनियादी अधिकार हैं और दूसरी तरफ ला एण्ड आर्डर कायम रखना है । दोनों को साथ लेकर चलना नामुमकिन है । इसलिए इस चीज को साबित करने की कुछ कोशिश हो रही है । हमारा कहना यह है कि ला के साथ, कानूनों का भ्रमल करने के साथ साथ आर्डर और शान्ति कायम रखी जा सकती है । शान्ति कायम करने के लिए ला की जरूरत है लेकिन ये दोनों एक दूसरे के कन्सिस्टेंट हैं । हमारा और आपका झगडा यही है । मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह भावित करना चाहते हैं कि कानून पर भ्रमल कर के, लोगों के बुनियादी अधिकारों का भ्रान कर और लोगों को इन्डिबिजुअल फ्रीडम को कायम रखते हुए, देश में जनतंत्र नहीं चल सकता है । हम कहते हैं कि चल सकता है । हमारी माननीया बहन जी यह साबित करना चाहती हैं कि नहीं चल सकता है और साबित करने में ये सब कोशिशें हो रही हैं । यह कोशिश हो रही है कि यह साबित करो कि मुल्क चलेगा नहीं बिना इमर्जेंसी लगाए हुए । हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि बिना इमर्जेंसी लगाए चल सकता है । उस कोशिश में अब ये जूलूस निकल रहे हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ माननीय राजगोपाल नायडू का ता मैं नहीं जानता, जितने नाम बड़े-बड़े लीडरों के लिए गए, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, उन्हें किसानों से क्या मतलब है ? (व्यवधान)

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I challenge you Have you not quoted from Rangaji's books? Is Ranga not a kisan leader?

श्री चरण सिंह : मेरी बात शलत हो सकती है लेकिन वे फोटो मौजूद हैं । हम को बतलाइए कि कौन सा किसान है फोटो मौजूद है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास एक मित्र ने लिख कर भेजा है, मैं नाम नहीं लगा, कहीं माननीय साठे जी नाराज न हो जाए ।

श्री बन्त साठे : मैं बिल्कुल आप से नाराज नहीं होता ।

श्री चरण सिंह : कांग्रेस को एक बहुत बड़े लीडर है, बहुत बड़े बड़े लीडर हैं । उन्होंने कांग्रेस यूथम को यह मश्विरा दिया है कि देखो अगर कभी जरूरत पड़े तो ममल पावर का भी इस्तेमाल करना है, समझे । यह मैंने सुना है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अध्यक्षार मे छपा है ।

श्री चरण सिंह : एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि अध्यक्षार मे छपा है । ममल पावर का इजहार हो रहा है लेकिन जनता पार्टी ने यह तय किया है कि ममल पावर के इजहार से घबराना नहीं है और बद्रभमनी को कायम नहीं होने देना है । बद्रभमनी नहीं चलेगी चाहे हजार कोशिश की जाए । यह इसलिए नहीं है कि हमारे पास पुलिस है, हमारे पास लोगों का दिल है, उन की मुहब्बत जनता पार्टी के पास है, । अब किसान रेलीका मैं जबाब नहीं देना चाहता । किस तरह से इतने लोग हमारे लिए इकट्ठा हो जाते हैं यह उन लोगों की समझ में नहीं आता, जिन्होंने किसानों से प्यार नहीं किया है । अग्रेजी में भाषण दे देते हैं और समझते हैं कि किसानों के लिए हमने बहुत कुछ कर दिया । जो किसानों से प्यार करते हैं, उन की तादाद आप की तरफ कम है और इजरा ज्यादा है । मैं माननीय

सदन का ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता । डाक्टर सैयद मोहम्मद पहले ला मिनिस्टर थे ।

भूतपूर्व ला मिनिस्टर अंग्रेजी में बोल रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि जनता पार्टी के ऐसे प्रीसिडेंट्स और जायन्ते अपना लिये हैं जो डिक्टेटरशिप की तरफ ले जाते हैं । मैंने आपके सामने उनसे पूछ लिया तो उन्होंने बताया कि हम दफा 144 लगाते हैं । असल में ये लोग चाहते हैं कि हम सारे मुल्क को स्ट्रीट्स में ले जाएं जैसा कि 26 जून, 1975 को इनकी नेता ने गई थी । (व्यवधान)

मुझे पता नहीं कि इनकी लाइन में कोई तब्दीली हो गई है । (व्यवधान) इधर कांग्रेस वाले हैं, उधर कांग्रेस आई के लोग हैं । हाँ मकना है कुछ तब्दीली हो गई हो । लेकिन मैं उनमें पूछा हूँ कि कौन नागियो और ट्रको में भर कर फीकट्टो में मजदूरों को ले जाता था और अब भी ले जाता है । अभी कलकत्ता में ट्रको में भर कर हजारों लोगों को इकट्ठा किया गया । जनता पार्टी की मीटिंगों में तो लोग दूर-दूर से पैदल चल कर आते हैं, नेताओं के दर्शन करने के लिए । (व्यवधान) मैं जब किसी बान पर अपने दोस्तों को चमकते हुए देखता हूँ तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि मुझमें मही बात निकल रही है ।

अब पोपुलिस्ट्स स्लोगम की बात कही गई । हमने इलेक्शन के पहले और इलेक्शन में कांग्रेस लीडरशिप के खिलाफ क्या नारा लगाया था ? हमने कांग्रेस लीडरशिप के खिलाफ यह नारा लगाया था कि उसकी गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर उसके एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के अन्दर कर्प्शन बहुत बढ़ गई है । थोड़ी बहुत कर्प्शन तो होती है, लेकिन उस समय प्रसीम कर्प्शन थी । एक पोपुलिस्ट नारा बहू दिया था कि गरीब और असोज का अन्तर बढ़ता जा रहा है जिसको मिटाना है । एक पोपुलिस्ट स्लोगन यह दिया था कि बेरोजगारी

बढ़ती जा रही है, 20 परसेंट फोर्स अफ़ अम्प्लायड और अण्डर एम्प्लायड हैं लाखों पड़े-लिखे लडके नौकरी के लिए मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं । एक पोपुलिस्ट स्लोगन यह लगाया था कि इंडीविजुअल लिबर्टी खत्म कर दी गई है, यहाँ के नागरिक गुलाम हो गये हैं । अगरचे कि देश स्वतंत्र है । हाई कोर्ट के अधिकार खत्म करने की कोशिश की गई है, प्रेस की लिबर्टी ले ली गई है, पब्लिक मीटिंग हो नहीं सकती है, ये हमारे नाते थे । अगर ये नाते फासिज्म की तरफ ले जाते हैं तो ये आपके मायने में फासिज्म होगा, हमारे मायने में तो यह रियल डेमोक्रेसी होगी ; जिसको कि जनता पार्टी की गवर्नमेंट ने पिछली मार्च में हिन्दुस्तान में कायम कर दिया (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महादय, वम मुझे और कोई बात नहीं कहनी है क्योंकि मेरे माननीय मित्रों का टेम्प्रेचर काफी बढ़ गया है । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ ।

SOME HON MEMBERS rose— (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Mr Sathu to reply

SHRI C M STEPHEN Sir, what about the question that I raised? I am again pointing out to you that the whole discussion arose on a motion which said about the brutal attack on an MP. The MP has stated what happened there. The Minister must reply to that. The MP has said that he was beaten in an area where there was no Section 144 at all. I want to know whether the Minister admits it or denies it. If the MP violated Section 144 why was he not arrested? The very fact that he was not arrested shows that he did not go into the prohibitory area. That is the only question before the House. The Home Minister has not replied to that.

MR SPEAKER: Mr. Sathu to reply.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You do not want him to answer that? Why cannot he reply to that?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There is a specific allegation concerning the MP that he was beaten there. You have admitted the adjournment motion only on that basis. (Interruptions) You do not want him to reply to that

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Government has to reply to that point. That is the only relevant point. Does he concede that or not. (Interruptions) Mr. Rajagopal Naidu spoke here and gave a statement as to what happened. What is the Minister's reply to that? Does he concede that or not? He must reply to the point raised by Mr. Rajagopal Naidu. (Interruptions) Mr. Rajagopal Naidu has complained to the House. He must reply to that

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody can compel anybody to reply to any point?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He is answerable for the attack made on a Member of Parliament. He must answer to that point. You have held that a motion on that is permissible.

श्री चरण सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की तरफ से मैंने इतना चाई है कि किसी एम०पी० को पीटा नहीं गया है। य-बात सत्य है। तैयार हैं करो इसकी इनकवायरी।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: On a point of personal explanation I have to tell you, Sir, that myself and Prof Ranga had been taken to the Dispensary. He has said that I was not beaten. I want to tell you Sir, that we had been taken to the Dispensary, our thumb impressions have been taken, our addresses have been taken, we were treated there

MR. SPEAKER: This is a disputed point. You have raised a point, but he is denying it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: On a point of order. Whenever a Member has made a statement on the floor of the House, it has been the convention to believe that to be true. Here an hon. Member has come before the House and has made a statement. Whenever an hon. Member makes a statement before the House, the House believes him. Here the hon. Member has made a statement that he has been beaten up. The hon. Minister comes and says that the 'U.P. Government has informed him'. We want to know whether he will take the responsibility to deny it or not. It involves a question of breach of privilege

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: On a point of order. A motion for adjournment was given; it was not disallowed; it related to the subject-matter of the Home Minister, and the discussion took place. A Member has made a statement on the floor of the House, and when the Member has made a statement on the floor of the House, the Member is presumed to be accepting full responsibility for the statement he makes. Now the Minister repudiates, on the basis of a hearsay report. Does this mean that he makes an allegation that the Member has spoken a lie here? If that has happened, the House has to enquire into it as a matter of privilege, to find out the truth about the matter. Does he call the Member a liar? Does he call the statement of the Member a travesty of truth? Does he call it a lie? I want to know that. That is a very material point which affects a statement made by a Member before you. What is the Home Minister going to say about it? Does he contradict it? If he contradicts it, it would amount to calling him a liar. If that is so, the matter must not be left there; it has to be proceeded with on the ground that we have to believe either of them—either the Member or the Minister. What exactly is the position? I want to know this.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. If you want, you can raise it as a question of privilege.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The Member has been called a liar.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The statement is a travesty of truth, that is what he has said. Merely a flat statement that there is no point of order is enough? I have raised a question: the whole Resolution is on the basis of this.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen, you cannot go on arguing till I agree with you. You have made your point: I have not accepted it. If he has any other remedy, he can have it. I don't know: I am not a Legal Adviser.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now, the statement of the Member is before the House: it is the property of the House. How are we to take it? Are we to accept it or disbelieve it? What is Government's view about it?

श्री चरण सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। पहले तो मैं आपके जगिए, अगर माननीय साठे की तरह मुझे मिसअण्डरस्टैंड न करें माननीय स्पीकर, मैं कहता हूँ कि वह ऐक्साइटमेंट में न बोला करें। अगर उन्हें अपनी हेल्थ की परवाह नहीं है, सिर्फ अपने लिए कहता हूँ कि जब वह ऐक्साइटमेंट में बोलेंगे तो हमारी तरफ से भी प्रतिक्रिया होगी और फिर बहस नहीं होगी।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह कौन सा कानून है कि जो पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर कह दे बस फिर वह गौडम द्रष्ट है। अगर यह हुआ तो फिर बहस में जो हम एक दूसरे . . .

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, if a statement is made on the Floor of the House, it has to be believed.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Sir, Prof. Ranga and myself were taken to the Government Dispensary which is in front of the Secretariat and have been treated there.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot decide that question here.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I want to speak without any passion, but I want you to consider one aspect which, to my mind, is serious. I am not bothered about the political overtone of the debate now, but I want you kindly to go into the debate later on perhaps and see for yourself whether there is a case for investigation into what has just now happened, because a Member of Parliament especially when he speaks on the floor of the House, is assumed to be speaking the truth. (Interruptions) I am speaking without any passion, but if we do not want our statements on the Floor of the House to be denied by a note from the official box. If a Member of Parliament speaks here, he speaks with 100 per cent responsibility. If it is wrong, certainly the Government can say it is wrong, but there are ways of saying it is wrong—not immediately. on the spur of the moment, by means of an official note. Therefore, I am requesting you—I am not asking you to erase anything—to kindly go through the debates just now recorded and if you feel, in your considered opinion, that injustice has been done to a Member of Parliament, I would request you to go deep into the matter and advise the Member as to how things can proceed, because—this is my final point—in this House we are committed to speaking the truth and, in this House, we are also privileged to find out what the truth is. If a Member says something and Government says another thing and both are at completely cross purposes, we are at a loss. We do not know whether Mr. Naidu is right when he says he was beaten or whether the Home Minister is right when he says he was not beaten. How are we to know the truth?

[Prof P G Mavalankar]

Therefore, kindly go through the debate and give us your guidance on this point so that we are not put in the wrong situation. That is my submission.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA. Sir, there is a remedy under the Rules. If a Member is assaulted illegally by the Police, he has got the right to raise a question of breach of privilege. That remedy is there. But, Sir, this whole Adjournment Motion is based on that issue.

MR SPEAKER There is no point of order. (Interruptions) Yes, Mr. Sathe.

श्री बसंत साठे : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आज जा विवाद खड़ा किया स्थगन प्रस्ताव क जारिए, वह स्थगन प्रस्ताव, जैसा मैंने शुरू म रूहा . . .

SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA Mr Speaker, Sir certain point have been raised here, I would like to draw the attention of the House to an important convention of the British House of Commons. (Interruptions) There, the convention is that once a Minister makes a statement on a point of fact, no newspaper report or

MR SPEAKER That question is not before us. It is totally beside the point.

SHRI JAGANNATH SHARMA There is a specific convention that once the hon. Minister has spoken on a point of fact, it has to be accepted by the House. Other remedies are open to the Members. (Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER It does not arise. Do not record anything.

**Do not recorded

श्री बसंत साठे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने बड़े गौर से माननीय चौधरी चरण सिंह जी का बयान सुना। हमने जितने मुद्दे खड़े किये थे, उन्होंने एक का भी जवाब नहीं दिया। आश्चर्य की बात यह है कि जिस बात को ले कर स्थगन प्रस्ताव लाया गया, उस बात के बारे में मुद्दा यह था कि श्री राजनाथपाल नायडू ने स्पष्ट शब्दा में कहा कि जहाँ धारा 144 नहीं थी, उस एरिया में वह थे और वहाँ उन्हें तथा दश के मान्यवर किसान नेता श्री रंगा जी, जिनकी किताबा में से चौधरी साहब ने अपनी किताब में उद्धरण किया है, मेरा ध्यान है वह मानते हैं, ता ऐसे मान्यवर नेता जा प्राहिबिटिड एरिया में नहीं थे, वहाँ लाठी से उन पर प्रहार किया गया, अस्पताल में उन्हें ले गये, जा कि सचिवालय के सामने है। वहाँ दवा उनका लगाई गई और ट्रीटमेंट देने के बाद, नियम के अनुसार फार्म भरकर उनके भगूठे और दस्तखत लिये गये। यह वहाँ डिमपर्सन में मान्य है जिसे देखा जा सकता है।

अब इतनी बात एक मन्बर यहाँ कह रहा है जिम्मेदारी के साथ वह रहा है और वह पहले भाषण में तो कुछ कहते नहीं, सारा मुद्दा वही है, उसका जवाब दत्त नहीं, और जब यहाँ से कहा जाता है कि जवाब दीजिए ता कहते हैं, कि चिट्ठी आ जाती है, उसके आधार पर वह एक सम्मानित सदस्य का झूठा जताना चाहते हैं, इसमें और निन्दा की बात कोई हो सकती है क्या ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : मेमबर शासन लाभा।

श्री बसंत साठे : वह तो वाद में होगा।

ता जिस बात के ऊपर यह स्थगन प्रस्ताव लाया गया, वह दनियादी बात मान्य हो

गई। हमारा जो उद्देश्य था, जिस सवाल को लेकर यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया, वह पूरी तरह से साबित हो गया कि गवर्नमेंट और हाम मिनिस्टर के पास उसका निराकरण करने के लिए कोई उतर नहीं है, खुद की कोई जानकारी नहीं है, यहाँ तक कि किसी एक नाट के आधार पर वह सम्मानित सदस्य का झूठा बतलाने के लिए भी उतारूँ हा सबत है।

उन्होंने दो बार श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के बारे में बड़ा व्यंग्य करने की काशिश की (व्यवधान) उन्होंने पहले ता कहा, वहन जी है। इन्दिरा गांधी जी का उद्गार बहुत बार वहन जी कहा है इस देश के मार इतिहास में वहन को कैद में डालने वाला एन ही हो गया था। वह था कंग (व्यवधान) और वह कस भी उन की भूमि में आया था यह है हमारे आधुनिक कम। (व्यवधान)

There has been a sunstroke. One on caused the sun-stroke. Now some of the hon. Members and particularly Choudhary Saheb suffers from moon-stroke. The moon in Sanskrit is called Indu. In Latin it is Luna and one who suffers from the stroke of Luna is called **

MR SPEAKER No no You cannot say that I am expunging it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE I am only giving the dictionary meaning. You want me to withdraw it—the word **

MR SPEAKER My implication also you cannot say that.

SHRI VASANT SATHE Anyway some people are suffering from a moon-stroke.

एक दूसरी बात हमारे चौधरी साहब ने कही, श्री गोरी शंकर राय ने और दूसरे सदस्यों ने भी कही उन्होंने कहा कि

तानाशाह जब सत्ता में नहीं होते, तो वे भय और आतंक के वातावरण का निर्माण करते हैं। मैं याद दिलाऊँ आप का गुजरात और बिहार आन्दोलन की, नवनिर्माण समिति की किसने भय के वातावरण का निर्माण किया था? कौन वे लाग थे, जो बसिज जलाते थे, रेलों जलाते थे, पास्ट आफिसि जलाते थे, और निर्वाचित सदस्यों को, चुने हुए लोगों का, विधान सभा के सदस्यों का पकड़ कर, बाहर खींच कर उनके सिर मुड़ाते थे, कालिख लगाते थे, और कहते थे कि तुम्हारे बच्चे का जला देंगे, वरना तुम इस पर दम्न खत करो? क्या वह भय और आतंक का वातावरण नहीं था? यह आतंक का वातावरण आप ने पैदा किया और आज जा लाग यहाँ डिमाम्पेशन करने जाते हैं। उनपर आप माउण्टेड पुलिस से चार्ज करवाते हैं आप उन पर घुड़सवार पुलिस छाड़ देते हैं — उत्तर प्रदेश में और दिल्ली में, दाना जगह और हर जगह औरते हैं, बच्चे हैं, कहीं वे कुचले जायें। क्या यह मानवता है, क्या यह न्याय है, यह मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ

मुझे खुशी है कि आप ने इस स्थगन प्रस्ताव का रखने की इजाजत दी। जिस सवाल पर हम इस का लाये थे,

जैसा कि मैंने शुरू में कहा, खुद चौधरी साहब ने कुबूल कर लिया कि यह बात सच थी। उन के पास कोई जवाब नहीं है। एक नाट के आधार पर वहाँ से झूठ बोलने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। इस लिए आज पूरी तरह से इस गवर्नमेंट की पाल खल गई है। और मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यदि देश से इसी तरह से चलता रहा, तो वह कलने

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

के लिए मुझे क्षमा कीजिए कि आप की गाड़ी पटरी पर से उतर जायेगी। ज्यादा देर नहीं लगेगी। चौधरी साहब, इतना समझ लीजिए। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप की सरकार आप के पूरे समय तक चले। हमें कोई जल्दी नहीं है आपको हटाने की ...
... (खबबान) ...

हमारे अपने हित में जल्दी नहीं है, आप के हित में नहीं। हमारे हित में जल्दी नहीं है। आप बने रहें जितना आप का समय है, ठीक से चलाएं। जल्दी चले गये तो हम को भी अभी अपना घर ठीक करता है। तो आप बने रहें। लेकिन यदि आज आप अपनी ही करनी से गिरेगे, यदि आप इस देश को भ्रष्टाचार की खाई में झोक देंगे तो हमेशा के लिए देश का नुकसान करेंगे। आप की पार्टी तो पटरी से जायगी ही, देश का लोकतन्त्र खतरे में आ सकता है।

MR. SPEAKER: I shall put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the House do now adjourn."

The motion was negatived.

18.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

ECONOMY IN EXPENDITURE ON TOURS BY MINISTERS

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I beg to raise a discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 8th March, 1978 to Starred Question No. 209 regarding economy in expenditure on tours by Ministers.

Please call the Members to order.

Sir, an impertinent answer had been given by the hon. Home Minister on 8-3-1978 to a pertinent questions—how far austerity measures were being created by this Government in touring of the Ministers. The question was very pertinent and he has stated that no fresh instructions have been issued on the subject. However, in accordance with the philosophy of the Janata Party, even the Ministers are following the policy of avoiding unnecessary expenditure. This is such a blatant open lie that they have stated on the floor of this House.

The philosophy of the Janata Party to maintain austerity measures is a matter which concerns the manner in which the question was tabled on the subject and the answer given is very funny and very interesting and the whole system and austerity measure taken by the Government would be a laughing stock because the manner in which the bungalows are furnished, the manner in which the tours are engineered and the manner in which the expenditure is incurred by the Government of India on Ministers' tours is a matter of concern for the last one year. I do not know how much money will be looted if they continue in office for another four years.

The expenditure incurred on the Ministers of State was Rs. 1 lakh. The expenditure in the case of Prime Minister's house was Rs. 1, 24, 350. In the case of Shri Barnala, it was Rs. 20,504 and in the case of Shri Mohan Dharla...

(गृह मंत्री जी बरखासह): मैं यह प्रश्न कर रहा हूँ कि मेरे मित्र का जो सवाल था वह यह था कि मिनिस्टर्स के टूर पर क्या खर्चा हुआ, उसका जवाब दिया गया था और उसके लिए मैं तैयार होकर आया हूँ कि शायद सवाल करें तो मैं जवाब दूँ लेकिन विजिलेंस पर और मरम्मत पर क्या खर्चा हुआ यह सब बताना

ब्रह्मोनि ब्रह्म कर दिया लेकिन वह तो
इरेलिवेन्ट चीज है ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to argue the relevancy for the benefit of the hon. Home Minister.

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं फिर सवाल उठाना
चाहता हूँ . . .

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Please listen to me; I am holding the floor.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I will not listen unless you are relevant.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You are holding the position in the Government of India. You have given out the Janata Party philosophy. I am giving out information how the Janata Party philosophy of maintaining austerity measures of yourselves is being adopted in practice. Here we see that the Ministers want even their bungalows to be furnished in full scale and that door-to-door carpeting should be there. You are making a speech saying, 'We are maintaining austerity measures'. Just in order to point out this thing for the benefit of the House I have brought this Half-an-Hour Discussion. When a question is admitted, sufficient time is given to them by the Speaker to answer the question. See how they have avoided replying in this way, cunningly and cleverly. They simply say, 'Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.' I do not know the date when the information will be collected. This is about the tours undertaken by the Ministers for the last two months both in the Andhra State and the Karnataka State. Sir, here I would like to give out the photos published in the Karnataka papers. I would like to mention about the tour programme of Shri Jagjivan Ram, Shri Raj Narain—the date given here is 17th and 18th—Shri Vajpayee, Shri George Fernandes, Prime Minister and Shri Charan Singh. They have carried with them a vast paraphernalia of all the staff, private secretaries and

all that and even though there are guidelines I hope that the guidelines were not followed. This is what they have said:

'The Janata Government is anxious to ensure a clean administration and to prevent the misuse of official paraphernalia for party purposes as happened in the past. He also emphasised observance of austerity and avoidance of all forms of ostentation. In fact, the tour programmes of Ministers will be reduced in the current financial year.'

Now, in the current financial year the tour programme of the Ministers has exceeded an expenditure of more than Rs. one crore. For the benefit of the House I am mentioning how the tours of Ministers during the elections were there. Of course, in the recent election you lost the battle, in various parts of the Southern States. There was no Janata wave at all. There was enormous money which was spent. You were always accusing the previous Government. You were always saying that there will not be any wasteful expenditure on the tours. But what we find is that wasteful expenditure has been incurred at the time of Ministers' tours and the amount has come to more than Rs. one crore. Please see how the money has been spent by the Ministers of the Government of India by way of tours. Most of the Ministers were staying in guest houses, various Government Bungalows, using Government machinery, public undertaking cars and all those things. But they are not prepared to give that information to the House. Because they know that if the information is to be placed on the table of the House it will create a furor. That is why they are withholding this information.

Sir, when the Starred Question was put, sufficient time was given and, on the basis of that, information was not collected by this Ministry. How can the Government machinery function?

Another point is about the guidelines which were attached to the

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

answer to that question. Allowances and other things should not be drawn by the Private Secretary and other personal staff accompanying the Ministers on such tours. There are clear guidelines, about eight of them that have been given. I would like to read the guidelines for the benefit of this august House. As regards use of government aircraft for election purposes, there is one article in the *National Herald*. The senior Janata leaders are perturbed over the misuse of Bihar Government's aircraft.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you should wind up. This is a half-an-hour discussion and you cannot take more than the time allowed. The time is limited for this discussion.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have pointed out as to how they are misusing this. I am giving you one relevant point. The Chief Minister, Shri Karpuri Thakur, for electioneering purposes and other things used the aircraft of the State Government for or certain days in 1977. The campaign of the Janata Party was also in the southern States, Assam etc.

Shri Karpuri Thakur was not alone; he did not go alone. He took along with him three of his Cabinet colleagues. They toured Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam and returned to Patna. (*Interruptions*). Janata Party still claims that it will maintain austerity and it will observe morals and scruples. But, after getting into power—I do not know whether the power intoxication has got into their heads—they forget decency, philosophy, morals and scruples.

Therefore, Sir, I would like to ask one pertinent question. Why has this Ministry failed to furnish the correct information on the expenditure involved regarding the election tours which are against the accepted guidelines, principles and norms laid down by the Government of India. I would like to charge this Government that

they have gone against the morals and scruples, the guidelines and the principles envisaged by the Government of India. Therefore, they are withholding all information. Will the Minister place the correct information on how much expenses they have incurred on the tours and issue guidelines for the future guidance of this ministry in the matter?

श्री चरण सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मुझ को अफसोस है कि बिना तथ्यों को इकट्ठा किये, माननीय मित्र इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य लकप्पा साहब आरोप लगा रहे हैं। उन्होंने फरमाया कि एक साल में दूर पर एक करोड़ से ज्यादा खर्च हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आप का सोर्स क्या है? मुझे खुशी होगी—अगर आप एक करोड़ का खर्च सावित कर दें। आप को शायद पहली गवर्नमेंट का ख्याल है, क्योंकि आप पहले भी एम० पी० रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, वाक्या यह है कि 1975-76 में, जब इन की पार्टी पावर में थी, 62 लाख 29 हजार खर्च हुए थे....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How much have you spent? I am not asking about expenditure of the previous Government.

श्री चरण सिंह : दूसरे साल यानी 1976-77 में 1 करोड़ 1 लाख 44 हजार रुपये खर्च हुए। असल में आप गलत पढ़ गये हो, वह 1 करोड़ 1 लाख कांग्रेस का था। मैं लकप्पा साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे हमारी तरफ मुखातिब हों और आंख से आंख मिला कर हमारी तरफ देखें। वे बजट इस्टीमेट्स निकाल कर देखें। हम ने 1 करोड़ 6 लाख रुपया रखा था आप की नकल कर के कि शायद इतना खर्च होता हो। हम ने उस को रिवाइज कर के 40 लाख रुपया कर दिया और खर्च हुए 24 लाख रुपये। अब आप कहिये।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Upto what time?

श्री चरण सिंह : Actual expenditure from 1st April 1977 to 2nd March, 1978. यह एक्सपेंडिचर है।

हिन्दुस्तान की सार्वजनिक जिन्दगी में सच नाम की चिड़िया छब आबादी और दफनरो से उड़कर जंगल में चली गई है लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि शायद इस सदन में वह मौजूद है। अगर सदन में कोई सच्चाई है, तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि माननीय लक्ष्मण अपनी गलती को स्वीकार करेंगे . (ब्यवधान) . अगर शर्म नाम की काई चीज है, तो आप का शर्मिन्दा होना पड़ेगा। आप कह रहे हैं कि दो महीने हुए हैं। आप ने सवाल का नाटिम दिया 24 फरवरी को और हमारे पास एडमिट हो कर आया 3 मार्च को।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA You said that you were collecting the information I do not agree The hon'ble Minister was withholding the information on that day I repudiate the insinuation

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं आप के जरिये माननीय मित्र को बतलाना चाहता हूँ और जा थाई बहुत सदस्य मौजूद हैं, उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय सदस्य यह फरमा रहे थे कि दो महीने हो गये और इन्फार्मेशन नहीं दी। अब दो महीने कहा हो गये। 24 फरवरी को आप ने सवाल दिया और हमारे पास मजूर हो कर 3 मार्च को आया और हम ने जवाब दे दिया 8 मार्च को। 3 मार्च से अगर लगाया जाए तो अभी एक महीना भी नहीं हुआ है . (ब्यवधान) . हम गांव में सुना करते थे कि अगर काई आदमी झूठ बोलता है, तो उस पर बिजली गिर जाया करती थी। आप की गलती है, तो उस को मानो। आप गलत बयानी करते हैं और यह नहीं कहते कि हम से गलती हो गई है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am not telling a lie. In your reply you said 4239 LS—14.

that you have not been able to collect the information.

श्री चरण सिंह : आप ने कहा था कि दो महीने हो गये और इन्फार्मेशन कलैक्ट नहीं की। 3 मार्च को हमारे पास सवाल आया और 8 मार्च को हम ने जवाब दे दिया। 5 दिन में इन्फार्मेशन कलैक्ट नहीं हो सकती है, आप मिनिस्टर हो कर देख लीजिए। आप कहते हैं कि दो महीने हो गये हैं . (ब्यवधान) दो महीने आप ने कहा है। आप प्रोसीडिंग्स मंगा कर देख लीजिए। आप ने कहा था कि दो महीने में इन्फार्मेशन कलैक्ट नहीं कर पाए। हम कह रहे हैं कि हमें 5 दिन का मौका मिला था (ब्यवधान)

एक सेंटेंस और कहना है आप ने कहा कि जनता पार्टी का बेव नहीं है। हमारी बेव बहा हागी क्याकि हम ने कर्नाटक में 57 सीटें जीती और आप का पार्टी ने केवल 3 सीटें जीती ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, may I have the attention of the hon Minister to the particular point that in his original reply, the Minister has been pleased to see that no fresh formal instructions have been issued on the subject May I understand from this reply that the rules which were framed by the erstwhile Government are still in vogue?

श्री चरण सिंह : गाइडलाइस पहले थी। वे 1970 में तैयार हुई थी। उसके बाद फरवरी 1977 में पहली गवर्नमेंट के जारी की थी। अगस्त, 1977 में हमने उनको फिर रिवाइज किया और सब को भेज दिया।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: My point is not that My point is this that you have said that no fresh formal instructions had been issued. Does it mean that the expenditures are being incurred on the basis of the rules framed by the erstwhile or the previous Government? If that is so, my question is that now that the Janata Party

[Shri Chitta Basu]

is in power, Janata Party claims to have a different philosophy, a philosophy different from the one pursued by the Congress Party while in power, Janata Party philosophy is the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, my question is although the Janata Party claims to follow the policy of Mahatma Gandhi the ministers in practice are not following that thing and in view of that may I know from the hon'ble Minister whether they are considering to issue fresh instructions so that the Janata Party can build up a different image from that of Mr. Lakkappa's party which squandered away money like anything.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Don't talk like that. I have not squandered any money. Why are you making allegations against me?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: My point is why fresh instructions have not been formulated to really reflect the policy of the Janata Party in the administration. Thereby you are causing damage to Mahatma Gandhi's ideology and you are causing damage to the Janata Party. You are also strengthening the forces of Mr. Lakkappa's party. Would you kindly answer whether you feel the necessity of formulating a new policy in keeping with the Janata Party's philosophy, and if not why not?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, later this week we shall be celebrating the completing of the first year of the newly-won freedom in this country. Before, I put my question, therefore, I want to congratulate the Janata Government ministers for their overall better performance in terms of reduction of their tour expenses which I readily admit, and I do congratulate them in all sincerity and humility because the information reveals that the previous ministers were spending much more and the present ministers are spending much less.

Sir, my first point is I do not understand as to why and how this particular subject was accepted for Half-an-Hour discussion, especially when the reply of the Minister to Starred Question No. 209 of 8th March clearly stated that the reply to parts (c), (d) and (e) will involve some time for collection of facts. If that is so, I would like to know how Half-an-Hour discussion has been allowed. Government is yet to collect adequate information.⁶ When the House has no adequate information, can we talk further about that? The hon. Home Minister may kindly refer to the questions answers that took place on March 8. I had asked specifically a supplementary question with regard to the guidelines. The guideline says that whenever ministers are on tour they would be given the normal courtesies and protection. That is correct. But my supplementary question on that day was: is it not a fact that when ministers go on tour—this has been happening for the last thirty years this is not a new thing it has been the experience of people that a number of local officials are roped into the ministers' tours and a lot of local work is hampered just because they have to hang around, or at least wait upon ministers while they are on tour to the districts? Will he not look into this guidelines and revise it to some extent so that while normal courtesy and protection are made available to ministers, they must also ensure that the local administrators are not loaded so much in terms of spending their time and energy, resulting in some kind of local work having to suffer, because already there is a lot of work, and delays are there because of bureaucracy.

Thirdly, if you look to the guideline 5—and here I want to congratulate the Janata Ministers....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You are to put a question and not congratulate.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: While putting a question I am bound to congratulate them on the good things

they have done. In the June elections to State Assemblies last year, the Janata Ministers have shown, as also in the elections this year they have shown, a much better performance in terms of not using government machinery during the election campaign days. I want to invite his attention to guideline No. 5: "No travelling expenses or daily allowances should be claimed by ministers for journeys which had for their main purpose election campaigns". I want to ask whether time has not come for the Janata Government to change this particular guidelines on election tours. During election campaigns even if it is official work unless of course it is a cabinet meeting or some other important and urgent matter about which you cannot wait until the elections are over, it should not be done. When you use the word 'main purpose', there is still the possibility that a Minister may say, yes, government work was there and he can do something. I want the Janata ministers to improve upon the record of what was done in the last thirty years when there was such a provision. That is why I am asking this question whether they will not revise the guidelines in such a way that during the three weeks of election campaign unless the work is of an emergency type, however important it may otherwise be, could not they say and find out whether it could not wait until the date of the election is over. I hope the hon. Minister will answer these points.

श्री इरुम खन् कल्लाय (उज्जैन) :

जो मूल प्रश्न है जिस पर माननीय लक्ष्मण जी झगडा कर रहे हैं यह प्रश्न स्वयं इन्होंने नहीं पूछा था। यह प्रश्न श्री धार० वी० स्वामीनाथन और श्री प्रसन्नबाई मेहता के नाम से था। जो इन्होंने कहा है कि दो महीने हो गए हैं इस प्रश्न के दिाह हुए यह गलत बयानी इन्होंने की है।

मंजी महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि मार्ग दर्शक सिद्धान्तों की एक प्रति मध्याह्न पर रख दी गई है। साथ ही उन्होंने

कहा है कि जानकारी एकत्र कर रहे हैं, सूचना एकत्र कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि लोक सभा के जो पिछले चुनाव देश में हुए थे तब पिछली सरकार जो मौजूद थी तब उन्होंने उस चुनाव पर, उनके मंत्रियों ने उस चुनाव में कितने दौरे किए थे, उन पर कितना खर्च आया था यह जानकारी भी एकत्र की जाए और हमें बताई जाए।

जून में जब विधान सभा के चुनाव हुए उस समय इन राज्यों के मंत्रियों ने चुनाव दौरों पर कितना खर्च किया ?

इस समय जो चुनाव हुए हैं जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में विधान सभाओं के लिए उन में मंत्रियों ने कितने दौरे किए हैं इसका भी पता लग जाना चाहिये और कितना उन दौरों आदि में खर्च हुआ है इसका पता लग जाना चाहिये।

लोक सभा के चुनाव में जितने केन्द्रीय विभाग हैं या सरकारी मशीनरी है उसका कितना दुरुपयोग पिछली सरकार ने किया था यह जानकारी एकत्र करके अगर बहु दें सके तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। इन आंकड़ों से पता चल सकेगा कि वर्तमान मंत्री जो जनता पार्टी के हैं उनके दौरों पर कितना हुआ था और पिछली सरकार के मंत्रियों का कितना हुआ था राज्यवार, और केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों ने कितना खर्च किया है, वे सब आंकड़े सामने आ जाने चाहिये।

19.00 hrs.

र.भापति महोदय : अगर जानकारी आपके पास हो तो दें, कोई जरूरी नहीं है।

श्री चरण सिंह : मेरे पास तो आज कोई इतनी जानकारी नहीं है कि किस किस अफसर ने इसका दुरुपयोग किया है। जो सूचना इकट्ठी हो सकती है तो जब होम मिनिस्ट्री की ग्रांट आयेगी उस वक्त छपवाने का प्रयत्न करूंगा।

श्री हुक्म खन्ड कल्याण : आपने प्रश्न के उत्तर में कहा है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि आप पहल की भी पूरी इनकवायरी कर लें जिससे पता लग जाये कि जनता पार्टी के मंत्रियों ने दोरे में कितना खर्च किया है और पिछरी सरकार के मंत्रियों ने कितना खर्च किया है।

सभापति महोदय : आपने अपनी सारी बात कह दी। और जो अभी कह रहे हैं वह इससे रेलीबैंट भी नहीं है।

श्री चरण सिंह : मैंने कहा कि कुल दूर पर खर्च हुआ है जनता पार्टी की सरकार का पहली अप्रैल, 1977 से 22 मार्च, 1978 तक 24 लाख ६० और उनके यहां खर्च हुआ है एक करोड़ एक लाख ६०। और वही हमको गाली दे रहे हैं।

माननीय मावलकर ने जो बात कही है तो उन्होंने कोई आरोप जनता पार्टी के लीडरों के ऊपर नहीं लगाया है। वह तो मुझाब देना चाहते हैं जिससे दुरुपयोग न हो सके सत्ता में रहने का या पावर में रहने का। उसके लिये और ज्यादा साफ़गोई से काम लिया जाय, और ज्यादा इन्टरव्यू भेजे जायें। तो मैं उनको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा दरादा और नीयत भी वही है जो माननीय मावलकर की है। वह किसी रोज़ मेरे घर आ जायें, क्योंकि उम्र में छोटे हैं, और सजेक्शन ले चाहिये और अगर कोई कमी रह गई पहली माइडलाइन्स में तो उनमें और संशोधन कर देंगे।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: My point was that these are old guidelines.

श्री चरण सिंह : मुझे नहीं मालूम वह गांधियन है, या हमको टॉट कर रहे हैं

गांधियन होने का। अगर आप हमको केवल टॉट करने के लिये कह रहे हैं तो जबाब मेरा और होगा और वह यह कि वह काफी है 101 लाख के बजाय 24 लाख। अगर इसमें भी आपकी तसल्ली नहीं हुई तो मैं क्या करूँ। असल में गांधी जी की श्रात मानी जाती तो 12 लाख नहीं 6 लाख होता। गांधी जी एक टीचर थे, वह ऊंची बात कहते थे। वह बोल स्टार थे। पोल स्टार को सामने रख कर सब चलते हैं, कभी उस पर पहुँच नहीं सकते। तो गांधी जी का आदर्श हमारे सामने है। वरना हम भी खर्च कर देते एक करोड़ 25 लाख, लाकप्पा जी की पार्टी में ज्यादा। बस इतना ही हो सकता है। मनुष्य में कम-जोरिया होती है, उनसे ऊपर जनता पार्टी के लाग भी नहीं है। बस और मैं इसमें ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: That is not my point. My point was that whether you also feel the necessity of changing the existing guidelines. I am not interested in how much you spend on tours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already replied.

श्री चरण सिंह : मैं यह समझता हूँ कि मुनासिब है और प्रेक्टिकल है। अगर कोई ऐसा हो सकता है तो बतलाइये।

सभापति महोदय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि आपको भी बुरा लें।

19.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 23, 1978/Chaitra 2, 1900 (Saka).